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**REPORTS OF THE**  
**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30**

**1911**

**ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS**

**IN 2 VOLUMES**

**VOLUME II**

**INDIAN AFFAIRS  
TERRITORIES**



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**Administrative reports, in 2 volumes.**

**Vol. I. Secretary of the Interior.**

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**Eleemosynary institutions.**

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**II**

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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS.**

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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 2, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the eightieth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

During the past year the efforts of the 6,000 persons who are the Indian Service have been more harmoniously, intensively, and vigorously employed than ever before in preparing the Indians to assume their full responsibilities as Americans, the chief of which is self-support. There is nothing derogatory to previous years in this statement because the fruits of the past year are the result, in some cases of months, but in more cases of years and of many years of growth.

All activities employed in this steadily increasing encouragement of the Indians toward self-support are governed by the two main aims of the service—first, to prepare the Indians for the lifting of the Government's hand, and, second, to lift the hand. The first aim covers all the things we are trying to do to prepare the Indians to bear their new responsibilities. Luckily the day has gone by when the sink-or-swim policy is the central idea in a great economic and sociological problem like Indian affairs; even more luckily the day has passed when an excess of sentiment could defend its position in robbing any human being of that strengthening process of mind and muscle which comes from bearing heavier and heavier, and often seemingly impossible, loads. In fine, we are working overtime to get the Indians ready. Under the second head comes the problems of how to let go, where Indians in one way or another have grown self-sufficing.

## HEALTH.

First in importance come the means employed to protect and improve the health of the Indians—a part of the service in which the office has a medical supervisor, 100 regular and 60 contract

physicians, 54 nurses, and 88 field matrons. In the Indian community, as in other communities, there is insistent concern for the cure of existing disease, but the great emphasis is put upon prevention of disease and increase of personal efficiency. In carrying out preventive measures a very promising beginning has been made in having physicians secure intimate information about the living conditions of each individual, by going from house to house and camp to camp, and examining closely into hygienic conditions. This aggressive campaign awakens the Indians to the danger of tuberculosis, trachoma, and other infectious diseases; and through simple instruction and suggestion helps them to some understanding of how they can improve their living conditions and extricate themselves from the unsavory and unsanitary environment in which many of them have existed.

Results are already apparent. A physician at White Earth, Minn., reports that upon his second round of visits he found marked improvement in 50 per cent of the homes. The physician at Leupp, Ariz., after spending 21 days among the camps, submitted a medical survey that may well serve as a model for the service; he found, too, that his personal visits did much to overcome the Indians' reserve and their repugnance to modern medical attention, for his treatment was eagerly received and many of his patients in the camps later sought him at the hospital for further attention.

The increasing influence of trained physicians decreases the dependence upon medicine men. These medicine men, however, can be made very helpful, as was shown by the superintendent of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, who secured the chief medicine man of the tribe as the physician's most devoted assistant and the efficient dispenser of his drugs.

Attacking the problem of disease in a slightly different way, one of the physicians has prepared a series of stereopticon slides and motion-picture films to illustrate in juxtaposition the ordinary habitations of careless Indians and the pleasant, healthful homes of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunities the Government has given. While throwing these pictures upon a screen he gives a simple, pointed talk upon outdoor exercise, ventilation, disposal of garbage, care of milk, water supply, tuberculosis, trachoma, and kindred subjects. On an extended tour among the schools and agencies in Montana, California, Arizona, and New Mexico he has given 52 of these educational entertainments before audiences of Indians and employees aggregating more than 10,000. The medical supervisor, too, as he travels the field carries sets of slides and gives numerous illustrated talks in the evening, and several superintendents have received slides and typewritten lectures to use at their reservations and schools.

The doctor who lectures has also given each agency and school he has visited a complete sanitary inspection and has operated upon 192 cases of trachoma. In this way he supplements the work of the medical supervisor and of the physicians who are specially engaged with trachoma.

One of the most important purposes of the sanitary inspection given schools and agencies has been a real beginning in eliminating toilet and bath rooms from basements. As fast as possible all plumbing is being installed above grade in separate structures connected with the main building through covered passages. The removal from basements of rooms used by students for any purpose whatever will mark a distinct sanitary advantage; and the abolition of half-underground playrooms, the gloomy cheerless atmosphere of which is utterly antagonistic to any spirit of healthful play, will accomplish much more by freeing the children from most depressing influences.

The field matrons in the midst of their varied activities both prepare the way for physicians and augment their service. They are peculiarly able to give directions that reduce the high mortality among infants, and mitigate the severity of children's diseases. By way of illustration, the superintendent of Southern Ute, Colo., reports a very much less percentage of deaths among children than in former years, with a resulting increase in the census roll; this change he credits to the matron assigned to that territory.

As another preventive measure, orders have been issued that every effort be made to vaccinate Indians not immune from smallpox—heretofore a recurring scourge, particularly in the Southwest. The returns show that many Indians submitted to vaccination, and that by tact and persistence vaccination will soon become so common as to remove the present peril. It happens that there have been fewer epidemics of smallpox than usual. The only deaths during the current epidemics were one at Southern Ute and four at Shoshoni.

The most serious disease imperiling the Indians is tuberculosis, which, under improper living conditions, has produced a very high mortality. The percentage of Indians infected varies greatly; perhaps the extremes may be represented by the Navajo Springs Reservation, Colo., where in a population of nearly 500 there are no active cases, and the Fort Lapwai Reservation, Idaho, where there is scarcely a family in a population of over 1,400 which has not one or more members affected.

This disease is being attacked in all practicable ways. In addition to the preventive measures which the service is endeavoring to put into effect everywhere, the office is enlarging its four sanatoria; the one at Phoenix, Ariz., will now accommodate 65 patients; the one at Laguna, N. Mex., 25 patients; and the Fort Lapwai Boarding School, Idaho, which is being made entirely into a sanatorium, will

accommodate 120 patients. At Fort Apache, Ariz., and at the Salem school, Oreg., the special hospitals are being continued, but without entire success at the Salem school, because of excessive humidity during the winter. The effectiveness of our sanatoria is apparent on their records, which show that between 10 and 11 per cent of the patients have recovered and that more than 90 per cent have shown marked improvement.

As with tuberculosis, the prevalence of trachoma differs greatly in the tribes. In the Northwest some of the reservations are practically free, whereas in the Southwest at some places 65 to 95 per cent of the Indians are infected.

The two specialists in trachoma employed in the service have visited nearly every point in the Southwest, treating existing cases and giving local physicians full instructions about the peculiarities of the disease and its prevention. These two special physicians have examined and treated more than 6,000 Indians. During the next fiscal year they will devote some of their time to the Northwest, and at the beginning of 1913 they will have so organized the campaign as to be able to inspect the whole field.

At the trachoma hospital at Phoenix, Ariz., in charge of two specialists in diseases of the eye, over 800 cases have been operated upon and treated. This hospital also affords valuable means of instruction to regular physicians from the field who are able to visit it.

The prevailing statement of the superintendents is that in their schools and on the reservations there has been an encouraging improvement in health and that the Indians are building more sanitary houses. Nevertheless, at a few points in the Southwest, as at Fort McDermitt and Walker River, Nev., and Colorado River, Havasupai, and other places in Arizona, where the physical environment is unfavorable, the superintendents report little or no progress. At these superintendencies renewed and persistent efforts will be made to improve conditions.

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

### FARMING.

The policy for the economic and social emancipation of the Indians from the protection of the Government requires that they, like other Americans, should found their prosperity and development upon the basic industry of the utilization of land. The Indians' capital is very largely land, and their environment and every natural circumstance make it peculiarly necessary that the great majority of them should become farmers and stock raisers. In parts of the country, especially in the Southwest, some tribes were agricultural when Europeans first penetrated to their villages, and to-day every family

in many of these tribes cultivates at least a garden. Once established intelligently on the soil and independent, the Indians may well develop talents for purely mechanical arts and commerce—but that is a matter for the future.

In the present the office is exerting every means at its command to encourage farming and kindred occupations. The extent to which Indians have received land in severalty is indicated later in this report. At this point reference is made to the agencies the office employed during the year toward its great industrial purpose, and to the signs of ultimate success that became evident.

Two supervisors of farming were appointed and the number of expert farmers—men with experience and scientific knowledge and especially able to give practical instruction—was increased to 48. There were employed in subordinate farming positions 210 men, some of them Indians who have set good examples of industry and efficiency and are able to influence and aid their fellows. On the reservations where Indians have important stock interests, 22 superintendents of live stock and stockmen were employed. Yet for the great task in hand even this force of employees must be augmented.

Especially from Oklahoma northward into the Dakotas there was a partial failure of some crops and a complete failure in others, for the most part from drought. At Sisseton 50 young Indians had farmed for the first time and saw their crops wither and die. In parts of Oklahoma there was but 10 per cent of the usual crop of corn and one-third of the normal crop of cotton. Yet at Kickapoo, Kans., which was within the dry belt, the Indians planted 5,000 acres of corn and 1,000 acres each of wheat and oats; the value of these crops is estimated at \$75,000, although there will be a yield of only one-third of a crop of corn. Even in the affected districts, however, some superintendents report that Indians who had seen their first crops fail show a willingness to make second attempts next year. Generally, there was notable progress throughout the service.

For instance, in the western part of the Yakima Reservation 56 Indians raised 23,000 bushels of grain, a decided improvement over last year, when 45 Indians harvested 19,000 bushels. Seventy Indians successfully raised alfalfa, principally on the eastern part of the reservation. On the Mission Reservations in southern California, 2,500 acres were sowed to hay and grain, an increase of nearly 1,000 acres; 724 acres were planted in garden, an increase of over 100 acres; and the orchards were enlarged. On the Hoopa Valley Reservation in California a plan was put into operation for the Indians to take an active part in the management of their affairs. The reservation was divided into four districts, each of which elects a representative, while the Indians of the entire reservation choose a fifth man as overseer; these five persons meet in council on the first Satur-



day of each month to discuss together subjects of general importance to the reservation, such as the construction and repair of roads, fences, and ditches, and improvements of live stock. The plans formulated are subject to the approval of the superintendent in charge and the whole membership of the reservation is required to take an active part in effecting improvements. The Indians have manifested cooperation and great respect for the rules adopted by this new sort of council.

At the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, a number of Indians, formerly in the habit of asking that their land be leased, went to their superintendent and notified him they wished to occupy and farm their allotments for themselves; 38 Indians farmed for the first time; in all, 174 adult Indians worked an average of 64 acres each, or a total of 11,000 acres; the value of crops now standing on these lands is estimated at \$90,000. Forty-four sets of farm buildings were erected; representative sets had house, barn, granary, sheds, well, and pump, and cost about \$1,000. In February, a farmers' institute was held for the benefit of the Indian farmers and the lessees of their lands. The attendance and interest were excellent.

At some reservations, the yield of forage crops was large. At Fort Lapwai, Idaho, the Indians raised 1,200 tons of hay in addition to their 10,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of barley, and 20,000 bushels of miscellaneous grains. At the Nevada Reservation, over 1,000 tons of alfalfa were grown on 240 acres, an average of more than 4 tons per acre; the approximate value was \$10,000. But these Indians are not by any means dependent upon forage crops, for practically all of the families have irrigation ditches and raise garden truck. One hundred apple trees in bearing yielded an average of 5 bushels per tree, a total of over 500 boxes, which sold from \$1 to \$1.50 a box. About 40 tons of potatoes were raised and stored for winter use, but the barley crop was less than half the yield of last season, due to scarcity of water.

Eight years ago, in a desert at Martinez, Cal., the Indians farmed no land, but since water has been developed they cultivate 600 to 800 acres. This season they have been very successful; one Indian made over \$1,000 and others from \$300 to \$800. Trying a new crop, these Indians last spring planted 75 acres of cotton. Equal improvement appears at Mescalero, N. Mex.; 10 years ago, an average crop of oats was 1,800 bushels; for this season, the yield is estimated at 15,000 bushels; there will be over 3,000 bushels of potatoes, as well; yet conditions for extensive farming are not especially favorable at Mescalero. At Crow, Mont., the Indians for the first time tried winter wheat, putting in 12,000 acres; although the grain has not yet been threshed, it is certain the yield will be high.

At 22 reservations in all parts of the western country demonstration farms have been established for the purpose of placing before the Indians examples of what they may expect to do with their land. During the year the operation of these farms continued, it is believed, with excellent results.

In activities of this kind State authorities have extended cordial support. The division of demonstration farms of the North Dakota Agricultural College volunteered to cooperate with the officers in charge of reservations in the Dakotas. In Wisconsin a professor of the State University took charge of a large number of experiments. In Oklahoma the expert farmers under the jurisdiction of Union Agency, who were engaged in endeavoring to encourage interest and efficiency among the full-bloods of eastern Oklahoma, had help from the State board of agriculture and from the local representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

#### STOCK RAISING.

Since the reservations originally contained wide areas of grazing land, and by aptitude Indians are stockmen, the Government has spent much money in developing the stock industry. But many Indians neglected to provide forage for the winter, did not care properly for the increase of their herds, and in a few cases made no attempt to turn their animals to a profit. Even in the face of this general recital of conditions, it is to be remembered that whereas the Blackfeet last winter lost 15 per cent of their herds, their white neighbors lost a larger proportion.

Nowadays the division of Indian lands into small fenced holdings for agriculture impedes the industry, for great cattle ranges in both the Indians' and the white men's country are things of the past. Although the difficulties in fostering this industry must be set down, there have been substantial successes. To-day where the quantity of stock is not increasing it is almost universally reported that the grade is improving.

Holdings in stock are scattered broadcast. At the last dipping the Indians of Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex., had 123,000 sheep and goats. The Indians under the Navajo Agency own well in excess of 500,000 sheep. It is from the wool of these sheep that Navajo blankets in large numbers are made. It is roughly estimated that within 100 miles of the superintendency at Keams Canyon, Ariz., \$400,000 worth of these blankets were sold in the year. At Mescalero, N. Mex., after 5,000 sheep had been given the Indians, but 4,300 remained 10 years ago, although none had been sold. But, after a course of persistent and intelligent encouragement, from the increase of these sheep the Indians yearly send to the markets of Kansas City and Chicago mut-

ton to the value of \$5,000 to \$9,000, and sell \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of wool in St. Louis and Boston.

At a few reservations the annual operations in cattle are considerable. Last year over \$38,000 were realized at Tongue River, Mont., from the sale of increase of cattle originally supplied by the Government. The Blackfeet in Montana, owning in the neighborhood of 16,000 head, received \$160,000 from sales, or an income from the sale of stock of about \$64 for each man, woman, and child on the reservation.

#### FAIRS.

Agricultural fairs for the Indians increase in popularity and in educational effect in farming, stock raising, and domestic accomplishments. Wherever they have been held, they have given marked incentive and have been of great assistance in the advancement of the Government's industrial policy. To an important degree, by furnishing an opportunity for a large gathering in the autumn to which the Indians may look forward, they have also helped to counteract the Indians' tendency to abandon their crops in the growing season to hold protracted assemblies. Fourteen reservations had fairs and in the fall of 1911 this number will very much increase.

The expert farmers at the Union Agency used their influence to get Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes interested in the regular county fairs in order that they may not only exhibit their own products but also observe what white farmers accomplish. Farm clubs were organized at Sisseton, Pala, Tongue River, and Rincon, where the Indians council among themselves, study the more simple scientific farming problems, and read farm and stock journals. Farm journals devoted to the interests of Indians are published by Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapaho and the Ponca Reservations in Oklahoma.

It has been customary for the Mission Indians of California, so soon as the grass is sufficient to support their horses and a little money has been accumulated by helping white rangers, to leave their homes and attend fiestas. To reduce the number of fiestas and supplant them with agricultural fairs, a plan has been devised according to which all of the reservations are grouped into three districts of four reservations each. One fiesta or fair will be held annually in the districts in rotation.

#### EXPERIMENT WORK.

The experiment work in agriculture in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry under the cooperative agreement of 1907 between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture has been going forward at Sacaton, Ariz., with good results. Fifty-five acres of the school farm were used. Experiments show that a good healthy type of

Egyptian cotton can be grown in Arizona, and some of the Indians are attempting its culture on their farms. Eight bales of this cotton, weighing over 3,000 pounds, raised on the experiment farm, were sold at 28 cents a pound.

The cultivation of Bermuda onions as an industry for the Indians in that section offers excellent prospects. A number of Indians sold considerable crops of onions at as high as \$4 a hundredweight, beside raising sufficient for local demand. The Indians have a way of utilizing the whole onion, using the tops as fast as they drop to flavor their food; after the top has dropped the bulb continues to develop.

Experiments are also being made with many varieties of alfalfa, grapes, figs, pomegranates, nuts, date palms, and bamboo. A large number of date palm seedlings are growing and many cuttings of choice varieties were transplanted.

At San Juan, N. Mex., 50 acres of very rough land, purposely selected as not first class, were used for experimental purposes. A greenhouse for propagating was constructed. Experiments were made with many varieties of alfalfa and other forage plants, vegetables, and fruit trees. Seeds and plants which had not heretofore grown in that section were procured from seedmen and many proved of value. Experiments were made with corn in order to determine the variety which would be of the most value. In these experiments, in addition to imported varieties of corn, the best native corn was selected and the colors separated, a necessary step in the southwest where the different varieties of native corn are black, white, pink, red, yellow, blue, and "calico."

In connection with the cooperation of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Bureau of Soils has made a number of tests of soils from various reservations for the purpose of ascertaining the quantities of chemical ingredients and humus and the physical properties of the soil in respect to the action of water and tillage.

At the request of this service, the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture examines horses and cattle for disease. In the past year, for example, at 156 schools and reservations it examined over 50,000 for glanders. Also, the tuberculin test was applied to all cattle belonging to school and dairy herds; less than 2 per cent of the animals were found to have tuberculosis. The diseased animals were promptly killed under the direction of the officers who made the inspection.

#### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

In 1908 Congress appropriated the sum of \$25,000 as a fund, reimbursable under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to aid the Indians at Fort Belknap, Mont., in beginning the

culture of sugar beets and other crops; later the money as repaid was made available for reexpenditure until 1915. Because of the failure of the white farmers in the vicinity of the reservation to respond to a request for suitable acreage, and possibly to some extent because of the failure to get enough Indian land under cultivation, and other complications which surrounded the sugar-beet industry at that time, the raising of sugar beets was abandoned. However, the Indians have made and are making good use of this fund to engage more extensively in agricultural pursuits. No part of the machinery, implements, and stock purchased from the fund became useless through the abandonment of the sugar-beet industry.

One hundred and sixty-four Indians have participated in the use of this fund so far, and the total purchases have aggregated almost \$30,000. Wagons, implements, etc., as needed, are purchased and charged to the Indians to whom they are delivered. This property is carried in the Government accounts until paid for in full by the Indians, when title passes to them. The Indians make payments on their accounts from time to time as they can spare the money. As collected, the funds are taken up in the superintendent's accounts under the item of miscellaneous receipts and covered back into the Treasury at the end of each quarter.

With the consent of the Indians, \$10,000 were set aside from "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.," and a like sum from "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.," as reimbursable funds to aid these Indians in agriculture. The money was used last spring to purchase implements, seed, and other articles incident to farming operations. At the request of the Indians a traction plow was purchased for each reservation for the purpose of breaking up their new lands, as their horses are small, and after wintering upon the open range are generally too weak to do heavy work. The Indians of the Blackfeet reservation have asked that an additional sum of \$30,000 be set aside from their money to be used as a reimbursable fund. In 1910 the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to be used similarly at the Tongue River Reservation in Montana. No expenditures were made from this appropriation until last spring. The superintendent was then authorized to expend \$14,500, almost the entire sum, in the purchase of implements, seeds, and stock.

Thirty thousand dollars, to be repaid before 1918, were appropriated in 1911. The use of this money is not confined to any particular reservation. As the sum would be entirely inadequate for practical or effective application widely throughout the service, it is planned to ascertain where the greatest needs exist in order that it may be placed in the hands of the most worthy Indians.

### RATIONS.

The number of Indians drawing rations has been reduced at a number of reservations, and it is estimated that less than 21,000 are now receiving this aid. In the purchase of rations there was a decrease of \$10,000. A great many Indians carried on the ration roll are given supplies only occasionally. Constant effort is made to reduce the number of ration Indians as rapidly as may be without causing distress and destitution; as a matter of course, the number lessens as the number of working and self-supporting Indians increases.

### EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

The report of the supervisor, whose chief business it is to assist Indians in securing employment away from reservations and on the same conditions as white persons, shows continued good results. In the district comprising Arizona and New Mexico, the total earnings of 9,000 Indians placed out or looked after by an assistant supervisor exceeded \$260,000; of this amount, \$16,000 were earned by outing pupils. Among these industrious Indians were members of the Apache, Yuma, Pima, Papago, Navajo, and other tribes. Wages ranged from \$15 a month to \$5.50 a day, averaging about \$1.75 a day.

In May, a contract was made between the supervisor of Indian employment and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway coast line covering Indian employment on that system. Indians working under this contract are in what is known as extra gangs composed of 75 to 125 men. The company furnishes bunk cars for the men at the rate of one car to each 10 to 14 men, together with necessary cars for the operation of a commissary and mess. The rate of pay guaranteed the Indians is the best the Santa Fe has ever paid for this class of work to any laborers, and in view of the fact that they get free transportation both ways and can purchase necessary articles of clothing and subsistence practically at cost they have a good opportunity for remunerative employment. The first extra gang started early in June and a second in the latter part of June; there are now considerably more than 200 men at work. The Indians in these gangs are Mohaves, Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Navajos, and Pueblos. Their work is ballasting on the double tracking, and they have been given the section through the mountains between Flagstaff and Williams for the summer, and have a very desirable place to work at such a time of year. In these extra gangs Indians exclusively are employed.

During the past season between three and four hundred Indians worked in the bean fields in the vicinity of Upper Lake, Cal. They received an average wage of 15 cents per hour or about \$1.50 a day.

Young and able-bodied and old and infirm secured these wages and each Indian made approximately \$50. Some families with grown children earned \$100 or more; one family earned \$450 for the season's work. After the bean-picking season was over, the Indians, as a rule, went to other ranches and picked hops and prunes.

Reports from places where Indians are employed show that their services have been very satisfactory. It would seem that when an Indian decides to work he works well and renders full value for his wage.

### IRRIGATION.

For successful cultivation of the lands on which most of the Indians live in the West and Southwest irrigation is a prerequisite. In the year 1910 I reported that over \$5,000,000 had already been spent to bring a little more than 300,000 acres of Indian lands under ditch. For the year 1911 Congress appropriated slightly in excess of \$1,300,000, all but \$259,000 of which was made reimbursable to the Treasury when the irrigated lands are in successful cultivation and the Indians have become self-supporting.

In keeping with our determination to give the Indians every opportunity to become industrious, at least \$145,000 of the year's expenditures by this office were paid to Indians for labor. Furthermore, the Reclamation Service, on the four projects it is constructing for the Indian Service, paid out \$169,000 for Indian labor. On the other hand, only \$17,000, or a little more than 2 per cent, of the expenditures of the office were used for purposes of administration; this sum included the expense of inspecting the important works.

Important construction was carried on at Uintah Reservation, Utah, where canals and laterals were completed for the delivery of water upon 2,000 additional acres; at Wind River, Wyo., where the Ray and Collidge ditch systems were extended; and near Shiprock, N. Mex., on the San Juan project, where during the year water was delivered to 600 additional acres actually farmed by Indians. At Crow Reservation, in Montana, over \$63,000 of tribal funds were spent, of which almost a third was charged to maintenance; at this reservation the item of maintenance was abnormally heavy because worn out structures erected 12 and 15 years ago had to be replaced. The concrete structures, reinforced concrete syphons, and steel flumes, which are now being installed in the service, will, in the future, considerably reduce present high charges for replacement on the few projects that have not been recently constructed.

At Fort Hall, Idaho, also, much important work was accomplished; the hydraulic earth fill and loose rock dam on the upper Blackfoot River was almost completed, and among the concrete structures erected was a reinforced siphon 4,500 feet long. For the

allotted Southern Utes in Colorado the Ute Creek ditch was substantially completed, and the Old Spring Creek extensions were enlarged; and among 10 of the reservations of the Mission Indians in California \$36,000 were spent in improving means of supplying water.

In addition to the irrigation works which the office directly conducts, the Reclamation Service, under a cooperative agreement, has in charge four extensive and important projects for Indians. At Gila River, in Arizona, where water for irrigation is being developed by pumping from an underground reservoir, canals have been excavated, concrete structures built, caissons placed at the wells, and 5 pumping stations built and their machinery installed, making in all 10 completed pumping stations. These pumping plants have been able to supply the water required to augment the flood waters of the river for the irrigation of all crops on the north side of the river over an area of about 4,500 acres. At least the main canals are now built above 10,000 acres.

The Reclamation Service continued construction work upon the Two Medicine unit and the Badger-Fisher feeder canal, on the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, and has completed 46 miles of canals and laterals. As yet it has delivered no water for irrigation for the reason that active allotting has been in progress and no lands have actually been prepared for irrigation.

Construction has been under way on the Jocko, Pablo, Post, and Polson divisions at Flathead, Mont., and canals have been built to cover 19,000 acres, of which 2,800 acres were actually irrigated.

On the project at Fort Peck there has been construction during the year only on the Poplar River unit. In all, 7,500 acres were placed under ditch, but as yet none of this land is being irrigated.

For these four projects the auditor during the year settled claims in favor of the Reclamation Service aggregating \$607,000.

There fell to our service much repair work. In January, 1910, the agency and school buildings and the entire irrigation system of the Supai Indians in Arizona were destroyed by a flood which swept down the Havasupai Canyon. Although the estimates for reconstruction of the irrigation system were \$2,500, the work was actually done for \$1,271, all but \$80 of which went to the Indians in payment for their labor. At Moencopi Wash, at Tuba, Ariz., it was necessary to repair the loose-rock dam. Repairs were made, too, at Zuni, N. Mex., a reservation at which the Indians have made remarkable progress in the short time they have had water. They have 1,500 acres fenced and 1,000 acres in actual cultivation. At Fort Hall, Idaho, on January 24, there was the most serious flood on record in that country. The upper canal was damaged in its whole length, and several structures were washed out. Sufficient repairs were



made to permit the delivery of water at the opening of the irrigating season. For complete restoration of the system the cost will be about \$15,000.

At Yakima, Wash., where on part of the reservation the usual conditions in Indian country are reversed and it is necessary to reclaim wet lands, the work of draining 30,000 acres of swamped land was actively prosecuted. A dipper dredge and two drag-line scrapers excavated a total of over 800,000 cubic yards at an average cost of 9 cents a cubic yard. This is a very low cost for excavation in wet gravel. In all 21 miles of drains were dug, freeing from water a large area, some of which is already being cultivated.

At many points in the service the office has made surveys and explorations, which will be the basis of future developments. For example, the proposed plan for pumping water at the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona has progressed to the point where bids have been received and opened. At the Fort Mohave Reservation surveys have been made for a levee to protect lands against overflow from the Colorado River. In the Tenino Valley, in Oregon, on the Warm Springs Reservation, surveys proved that the cost would be prohibitive for reclaiming the 1,500 acres it had been thought might be made available.

Reports from superintendents in all parts of the field show a general alertness concerning the Indians' water rights. Proper steps are being taken to establish permanently rights which might be called into question. For example, statements have been prepared regarding water claims for all pueblos in New Mexico and filed with the Territorial engineer. It is worth noticing that the Pueblo Indians under the Albuquerque school utilize water for 8,000 acres and have 95 miles of ditches which they have built themselves. In our efforts to vest adequate water rights in the Indians the State authorities frequently cooperate, as in Wyoming at the Wind River Reservation, where the State has extended the time for final proof to 1915 and 1916 because of the large amount of ditch construction necessary in the project, and at Uintah, Utah, where the legislature provided for an extension of time to 1919.

### FORESTRY.

The resources in timber, particularly upon some of the reservations in the Southwest and from Wisconsin westward to the coast, are a great material asset of the tribes. Revised estimates place the stand at 34,000,000,000 feet, with an approximate value of \$76,000,000. The forests also afford a considerable means of employment and industrial training. At a few reservations the Indians are fully alive to the value of timber lands and guard them zealously, as at Mescalero, in

New Mexico, where the Apaches conserved a magnificent forest while lands on all sides were being devastated.

Careful studies of timber resources are being made by forest experts to determine the methods of forest conservation best suited to each reservation, and more particularly to secure that knowledge of the stand by species and quantities, topographical conditions, transportation possibilities and market conditions necessary to an intelligent handling of timber sales; and wherever large sales are in progress or in contemplation, trained forest assistants are being placed. In short, every effort consistent with the funds available is being put forth to secure economical utilization of the forests in the sole interest of the Indian owners.

The forest work is rapidly becoming self-supporting. An important decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, of September 15, 1910, makes it possible for the Secretary of the Interior, in proper cases, to meet the cost of supplies or pay the salaries of employees from the proceeds of timber cut on tribal lands. In time it may be expected that where there are important tribal forests, the annual income from forest products will go far toward meeting all expenses of the reservations. By adopting uniform contracts, permits and other blanks, by issuing more than 100 specially prepared pocket maps for use in the field, and particularly by putting out a set of general regulations and instructions for field officers, the office has done much during the year toward simplifying questions of administration. In the field, the construction of roads, trails, and telephone lines has been pushed, especially by the work of the forest guards; for ready communication gives the surest means of protection against the great peril of fire. In protecting forests, 125 forest guards—Indians wherever practicable—have been employed, assisted by the regular Indian police, and farmers and other reservation employees whenever necessary. Every possible effort is being made to follow the example set at Mescalero, where the Indians have been trained by the superintendent into an effective protective force.

During the present season there has been little damage from forest fires. But the extensive fires of the summer of 1910 entailed heavy expenditures. To utilize the timber in burned areas, during the coming winter 11,000,000 feet will be cut by the authorized contractor at Bad River, Wis., and 7,500,000 feet at Red Lake in Minnesota, will be placed on the market. Wherever there are bodies of dead and down timber and of overmature timber, efforts are being made to secure disposal at public sale; but unless advantageous prices can be obtained and the interests of the Indians in every way safeguarded, sales are not completed; where other disposal is not clearly more profitable, the Indians themselves are encouraged to log the smaller bodies of their timber.

No considerable sales of timber were made during the year. Large amounts were offered on the Flathead Reservation, the Jicarilla Reservation, and in the Choctaw Nation, but did not bring satisfactory bids. To supply local demands small sales were made at many points, and the lumbering operations in progress for some years in the lake States were continued.

The two most extensive logging operations continued through contractors were at Bad River, Wis., and upon the ceded Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota. At Bad River 84,000,000 feet were cut, yielding \$503,000. Upon the ceded Chippewa lands over 80,000,000 feet were cut, yielding \$578,000.

The Neopit project on Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin has a status of its own in that the Government in 1908 built a large lumber mill, using funds of the tribe; thus the Menominee Indians have become the owners of a large modern mill equipped with two band saws and a band resaw and capable of daily putting out 150,000 feet of lumber. A modern planing mill, too, has been erected. The Neopit project was established with a twofold object—as a school of industry for the Indians and as a business investment to earn profits for the tribal funds.

As an aid in reducing the lumbering cost between stump and mill, 10 miles of logging railroad with spurs were constructed and equipped with 50 cars and a powerful Lima locomotive.

Mature timber is cut—pine, hemlock, and hard woods—under approved methods of forestry which insure reproduction; the average amount of timber cut each year does not exceed the estimated annual growth of the whole forest. The mills manufacture lumber which both for grade and finish has an unexcelled reputation with the trade and commands the highest prices. At competitive sales the lumber, lath, and shingles produced are sold for cash to the highest and best bidders.

During the year 31,000,000 feet of timber were logged and 27,500,000 feet of lumber were manufactured; almost 22,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 lath, and 2,500,000 shingles were sold; furthermore, 1,000,000 feet of lumber were used in construction; at the close of the year there was on hand a stock of finished products almost equal to the shipments made in the year. The total receipts from all products was \$424,000, showing a profit of \$11,200, the first net profit since the inception of the operation.

As a school of industry for the Indians, the project is succeeding. Two hundred and five Menominees were employed on the operation each quarter of the year, being in excess of 38 per cent of the male members of the tribe over 18 years of age; and on the average there were 56 members of other tribes, or in all 261 Indians; they earned \$67,000. The superintendent reports that his force of employees,

many of them necessarily green hands at the beginning, is becoming a very efficient organization.

Neopit is a small lumbering town. An electric power plant furnishes the town and mill with light. In organizing all the services of a modern town the superintendent has taken the initiative; for instance, he reports that he has five trained fire crews ready to respond at any moment, and by actual test they can have water on a fire in three minutes after an alarm. For the Indians buildings are being constructed with proper regard to light, air, and health.

#### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

At the beginning of the year there were on hand \$9,500,000 of money to the credit of individual Indians. These funds were derived from sales of land, agricultural and grazing leases of allotments, royalties from oil and gas wells, sales of timber, earnings of outing pupils, and similar sources. Through supervision the expenditure of these moneys is now made one of the most effective means of developing independence and self-support. For instance, if an Indian is able to work he is allowed to draw from money to his credit only for purposes that increase the efficiency of himself and his family. Consequently, a liberal supervision of expenditures has not only increased the Indians' capital in property, but has conserved the funds of many Indians who otherwise, through infirmity or age, would have become dependent on the Government for support.

The success of this policy of liberal supervision has been especially apparent during the fiscal year. Superintendents' requests for authority to approve checks disclose Indians occupying modern houses and eager to improve them, profitably farming as extensive acreage as their progressive white neighbors, and supplying themselves with heavy horses and good grades of cattle.

At times in the past individual moneys have been sources of positive harm; for traders, encouraging the possessors of funds to extravagant and useless purchases, have inculcated spendthrift habits in direct antagonism to the purposes of the Government. The department has now taken very decisive steps to prevent further demoralization from this source. On December 17, 1909, departmental orders called attention to the regulation which requires all persons dealing with Indians to extend credit entirely at their own risk, and to the earlier announcement by this office that no credit accounts incurred after July 1, 1909, would be settled from funds in the custody of the Indian Office unless prior authority for the purchases had been granted through the superintendent. To-day traders who extend credit receive their money, if at all, from the hands of the Indians themselves.

As an essential step in this policy, the office last February called upon the superintendents to collect and transmit every claim against Indians for whose funds the office might in any measure be held responsible. The office has now received, examined, and classified over 180,000 claims, aggregating \$1,695,000. It is found that there are about 2,500 creditors and 33,000 Indian debtors, the total indebtedness of each debtor averaging about \$52. After a thorough inquiry into the merits of the claims against each Indian, the claims that deserve recognition will be stated on the record of this office as just, and where the debtor's funds permit, the office will do everything in its power to see that the Indians pay their just debts.

As an example of the beneficial use of individual money, records show that between January 1 and June 30, 1911, expenditures were approved for Ponca Reservation, Okla., to the amount of \$43,000. About \$10,000 of this sum was spent for houses and barns and their repairs, \$14,000 for good grades of work horses, and \$9,000 for wagons, buggies, implements, and harness. During the same period the total expenditure approved for Standing Rock, N. Dak., was about \$89,000, of which \$32,000 were to go for houses, barns, and repairs, \$12,000 for horses, and \$8,000 for implements and minor improvements like fences and windmills. It is very obvious that a wise use of individual moneys quickens industrial development of the Indians.

#### PATENTS IN FEE AND ALLOTMENTS.

There is ordinarily so little legitimate reason for Indians alienating their lands, and the disposal of their farms so effectually thwarts the policy of the Government in developing self-support, that I am opposed to granting patents in fee unless circumstances clearly show that a title in fee will be of undoubted advantage to the applicant. A substantial class under this exception to the general rule is comprised, of course, of those who are making a living in other industries, or are honestly trying to do so. Not all Indians can or should become farmers; it is, however, the best chance of the majority. It is noticeable that industrious Indians who actually cultivate their lands seldom apply for patents in fee. Consequently, as the great majority of applicants belong to the class which inclines most toward shiftlessness, it is not surprising to find that in the past the greater number of successful applicants have made such haste to sell their land that they have got considerably less money than they would have received from sales through the superintendents. In a period of idleness they have squandered the entire proceeds, and in a short time have had neither land nor a substitute for any part of it, but in fact have been morally and industrially the worse for ever possessing land. In the face of existing evidences of carelessness and incompetence any

liberal policy of giving patents in fee would be utterly at cross-purposes with the other efforts of the Government to encourage industry, thrift, and independence.

As an incident a patentee in fee becomes a citizen. By operation of the Dawes Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), Indians who received trust patents became citizens; in this way 65,000 Indians attained citizenship before the act was amended by the act of May 8, 1906. Under the act of 1906, by which citizenship accompanies only a patent in fee, at least 400 Indians have become citizens. As all members of the Five Civilized Tribes were made citizens by the Congress, the whole number of citizen Indians is now over 166,000. As yet the possession of citizenship is a potential asset only to most of these Indians; few of them vote or take other part in the affairs of their communities. Nevertheless, their citizenship and taxation, so far as they have taxable property, have enabled the office to take a stand for the admission of their children into public schools, and ultimately will undoubtedly bring nearer the time when the Indians may become in fact citizens of the various States.

As a very necessary part of the policy of getting each Indian family upon land of its own, and into the process of making a civilized home for itself, the work of allotment has been vigorously pushed in parts of the Indian country where Indians remain without individual land holdings. The year's work has resulted in allotting approximately 2,000,000 acres of land to over 13,000 Indians. With varying climatic and soil conditions, the allotments have varied from 320 acres of grazing with 40 acres of irrigable land and several acres of timber, at Fort Peck, Mont., to the very small tracts at Pala, Cal., where it was possible to give each Indian but 1.80 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of dry grain land. In spite of the small area of the tracts at Pala, the climate is so favorable and the soil is so productive, that the Indians will find their little farms sufficient to meet their needs.

At Quinaielt, Wash., conditions make it questionable if the Indians will ever become successful farmers. For many generations they have been expert fishermen, and still earn \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually from their catch of salmon. Nevertheless, in view of the probable decline in the fisheries, it is wise to do what is possible in turning these Indians toward agriculture. To date, 690 Indians have been allotted almost 65,000 acres. As another resource the reservation has very valuable timber which will be administered for the benefit of the tribe.

I wish to call attention to the success a special agent has had in making allotments to Papagoes on the public domain in Pima and Pinal Counties, Ariz. He has filed applications in the local land offices on behalf of 885 Indians for a total of 141,000 acres, and will

be engaged for some time in continuing this work, as there are between 3,000 and 4,000 of these Indians.

In some parts of the field difficulties have temporarily prevented the completion of allotment. After many Hopi Indians had been tentatively allotted in Arizona, it was found best to suspend operations until definite information can be secured concerning resources in water; for without adequate supplies of water the Indians could scarcely gain a livelihood on their lands.

In order to ascertain the resources in underground water for Hopi and also on the Navajo Reservation, where allotments were suspended for the further reason that the General Land Office had not yet made original surveys, the office has had an expert from the Geological Survey make studies, and he has been followed by a well-drilling outfit which has developed five good wells near Hopi Mesa and Keams Canyon, Ariz. These wells are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. They will be equipped with windmills and pumps, stone tanks for the storage of water, and troughs for watering cattle and sheep. This development of underground water in desert regions has been so successful that two more drilling outfits were purchased in June. The cost of these operations for the year was \$9,000.

At Blackfeet, Mont., after allotment had proceeded to a considerable extent, it was ascertained that the Indians were not selecting lands which would be benefited by the irrigation projects under construction for them by the Government. The allotting agent was immediately instructed to remedy this condition of affairs and he reports that he has succeeded and expects complete adjustment in accordance with recent selections by October 1, 1911. The superintendent of the reservation writes that the Indians have now so selected their allotments that they will command almost all sources of water on the reservation. For the 2,500 Indians on this reservation nearly 900,000 acres will be required.

In connection with allotments many incidental problems involving other parts of the service have to be met. For instance, at Bad River, Wis., a number of Indians have not received land; it happens, however, that vacant tribal lands are very unevenly timbered; some quarter sections have stands of very valuable timber, whereas others are bare. Under these conditions, that allotment may be equitable, it is now hoped that legislation can be procured by which the timber can be cut and the proceeds divided pro rata, and the land allotted for purely agricultural purposes.

The statistical data on file at this office show that roughly two-thirds of the Indians have been allotted. When allotment at a reservation has been completed, special statutes have usually provided for opening the surplus lands to settlement. In this way throughout many districts white farmers are now interspersed among the In-

dians to the Indians' advantage, for even crude and imperfect examples of industry and thrift invariably have had their influence; and, in truth, the great majority of the settlers who have become neighbors to the Indians are capable of setting high standards in husbandry and perseverance. The completion of allotments incidentally furnishes a tribal fund from the net proceeds of the sale of surplus lands.

### SALES OF LAND.

The great policy of changing the Indian's native view, of bringing each allotted Indian to look upon some piece of land as peculiarly his individual property, and to make it a means of self-support does not require that in all cases all the land should be inalienable during the period covered by the Government's trust patent. As it is no part of the Government's policy that an Indian should have more land than he can utilize, Congress in 1902 provided that the heirs of deceased allottees might sell and convey the land they inherited, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Under this act many Indians have sold their inherited lands and used the proceeds to improve the allotments on which they live. In 1906 further legislation was passed requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the legal heirs of Indians who died after being allotted subsequently to the act, and either to cause to be issued to the heirs a patent in fee or to have the land sold and a patent issued to the purchaser.

In 1906 Congress also provided a way for original allottees to sell their land, by vesting the Secretary of the Interior with power to cause a patent in fee to be issued to any allottee of whose competency to manage his affairs the Secretary was satisfied. In 1907 the Congress went further, in the "Noncompetent act," permitting the allottees to sell their lands if they had the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, Indians possessing no inherited lands have been able to sell part of their allotments to obtain money for the improvement of their remaining lands.

Under the provisions of the statutes just mentioned and under special acts affecting only limited districts, administrative action in this office for the fiscal year affected 340,000 acres, of which the lands covered by approvals for sale, aggregating 150,000 acres, were disposed of for a total of almost \$2,500,000, or an average of \$16 per acre.

Another method for alienating allotments was authorized by the Congress in 1910; the statute allows an Indian to devise his trust land if he is over 21 years of age and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have approved the will. After a



year of operation it appears that the act should be amended, for at present in the frequent cases where the devisees are minors or otherwise incompetent they may alienate the land at will. With a view to retaining in trust the land devised in such cases, an amendment to the present law has been submitted to the Congress; by the proposed legislation the devisee, if competent, will be able to get a patent in fee under the act of May 8, 1906. Under the act of 1910 in its present form 26 wills were approved during the year.

This act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), is mandatory in requiring that after a hearing pursuant to notice the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the heirs of deceased allottees and, in case they are competent, shall issue patents in fee. This act entails a vast amount of work; many allotments are now of 20 years' standing; estates are contested; and the questions of law, and particularly of fact, become extremely difficult, largely through difficulty in obtaining Indian testimony of value. As allotments have been made on 55 reservations, and upon the Winnebago Reservation alone—one of the smaller reservations—there are 600 heirship cases, the work to be done under this act will become one of the greater tasks of the office. During the year it has been possible to determine the heirs in approximately 800 cases.

In conducting sales of Indian land the office has inaugurated a plan which results in saving from two to four months in the completion of each sale. Immediately after the department approves a sale and without delay through waiting for a patent to issue from the General Land Office, the superintendent is authorized to put the purchaser into possession of the land, and at the same time the purchaser is required to deposit the purchase price to the credit of the Indian. Because of this change in routine there has been freer competition for lands, with corresponding higher prices.

#### LEASES OF LAND.

The leasing of Indian allotted lands raises some of the gravest questions of policy with which the Indian Office has to deal. Under certain conditions leasing is of real use to the Indians. Where an Indian is farming a substantial amount of his allotment and has not capital or hands enough in his family to farm more, it may be advisable for him to lease the surplus, provided his character has reached a stage where the coming in of a steady rental will not cause him to lessen his labors. The chief question in a case like this lies between leasing and sale. If he can get a good price, it is frequently better for him to sell and have the capital value of his surplus land to put into substantial improvements on his retained farm. The market, however, may not be good at the time, or he may also desire

later on to farm this surplus himself, and lease it only as a temporary measure.

One very important factor has to be kept in mind with regard to all leased land, and that is, that although wild land may safely remain idle without injuring, through spreading of weeds, neighboring land under cultivation, land once broken up must for the sake of the good of the community at large be kept constantly under cultivation, so that land once leased and cultivated must either be kept under lease, farmed by the owner, or sold to some one who will cultivate it.

Another instance where leasing is frequently desirable is where an Indian has adopted some other industrial pursuit than farming. He may be keeping a store or following a trade, or even working out as an unskilled or skilled laborer. In such cases it may be better for him to lease. He may well look forward to the day when he will wish to become a farmer, or he may be making a good home for himself at his trade at some distance from his allotment, and prefer to lease for a time, applying his rents to the improvement of his home, with a view of selling ultimately. Whether in such a case he should lease or should sell all of his land would depend on the circumstances in each particular case. For some Indians it is undoubtedly wise to burn all bridges, completely sever connection with the reservation, and turn their holding there into money; with others, it is better to do this as to part, but keep at least a homestead as a reserve to fall back upon in case they do not succeed outside, or prefer to change.

There is a third class of cases, such as the sick or otherwise incapacitated Indians, who can not farm. For these it may be preferable to lease rather than to sell.

On the other hand, leasing as it has been practiced is, as a general rule, a positive detriment to the Indians. Until an Indian is well started at farming or a trade, a steady rental from his land is one of the strongest incentives not to begin to work. It is too frequently the case that an Indian lives in a frame house, built from the proceeds of the rental of most of his lands, in idleness and economic stagnation. He is there assured of a roof over his head and of sufficient food and clothing, and I think it is safe to say that there would be too many white men who would see little incentive to work under such conditions. In fact, to work when necessity does not drive is one of the few real tests of a very high state of civilization.

In its efforts to train the Indians to transact their own business affairs, the office has been trying the experiment of allowing Indians to do their own leasing where they were, after careful study, considered competent for that. I feel that this is very likely a wise course where, under the general lines I have indicated above, it is right for an Indian to lease at all; but, even so, I think we have probably somewhat overestimated its importance, for the amount of real

business training that an Indian gets in leasing his land once in three or five years is comparatively small. In the past year over 2,200 Indians at 18 reservations were extended the privilege of making their own leases.

For other lands of Indians the Government approves leases, sub-leases, assignments, and the like, and has a large volume of such work in connection with oil and gas lands in Oklahoma. Oil and gas have recently been discovered on restricted allotted lands in the Ponca Reservation, and leases for 5,000 acres have been approved. On the Shoshone Reservation, too, oil and asphalt have been found. In neither section, however, does present development indicate whether the industry will be profitable.

The amount of oil produced on the Osage Reservation almost doubled, and the royalties paid to the tribe increased in even greater proportion, as the price of oil advanced. A large number of wells produced a natural flow of several thousand barrels a day. In the Five Civilized Tribes there was a decrease in the number of oil and gas leases on restricted lands, but agricultural leases more than doubled.

Under amended regulations oil leases in the Five Civilized Tribes may now be taken for 10 years, and as much longer as oil and gas are found in paying quantities; in the ordinary case the royalty for each gas-producing well has been fixed at \$300 per year in advance, and the lessee must assume an alternative covenant either to drill a well within a year or pay a rental of \$1 an acre.

In recommending the approval of railroad rights of way across Indian lands allowed by acts of the Congress the office tries to keep in view both the immediate rights of the Indians and the future development of the resources of their country. In connection with the rights of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, schedules of damages aggregating approximately \$15,000 were approved for land at Cheyenne River, S. Dak., and Standing Rock, N. Dak. At Pyramid Lake, Nev., the Central Pacific Railway secured a right of way extending fifty some miles. For small station grounds and rights of ways of a few miles each at reservations in all parts of the Indian country numerous applications were approved.

### SCHOOLS.

The utilization of the lands given the Indians and the whole industrial development of the race depends in large measure upon the education of the children. For this service the Government maintains a special system of schools; during the year there were 223 day schools corresponding to an improved form of rural schools in white communities, 79 boarding schools on the reservations to which children of scattered families are taken, and 35 boarding schools at

places away from reservations. The total enrollment for the year reached almost 24,500.

The number of children in public schools, both under contract and as entitled to the facilities of public schools, more than doubled, increasing to 6,900 in the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and elsewhere to 4,400; thus, there were more than 11,000 Indian children in the public schools of the country. As conditions in Indian homes improve, the present opposition upon the part of white people in many quarters to the presence of Indian children in their schools will grow less, and consequently a steady increase in enrollment may be expected. That the children may at the proper time be ready to go from our schools to the common schools, the State courses of study have been adopted, and as part of the effort to assimilate Indian schools to public schools our teachers have been encouraged to participate in State educational affairs.

In mission schools there have been 4,300 Indian pupils. Thus the whole number of Indian children in schools of every character was slightly in excess of 39,800, or about 2,000 more than in the last fiscal year.

Insistence upon every eligible child being in school was one part of a large program for enhancing educational efficiency. The whole field was divided into districts, each under a supervisor who is a practical educator and a man of experience in the Indian schools. The perfection of a system of enrollment and transfer completed the downfall of the discredited practice of instructors from detached boarding schools visiting reservations to solicit and collect students.

To make way for those children whose needs peculiarly justify our system of separate schools, all children are being eliminated who lack an appreciable quantity of Indian blood, or who have access to public schools at their homes. A large number of ineligible students has been found in nonreservation schools; through the elimination of these students many thousand dollars will become available for educating Indian children who stand in real need of every assistance the Government can extend. The meaning of the proper application of these funds can be appreciated if it is remembered that there are still at least 9,000 indigent Indian children without educational opportunities.

Since the whole policy of the Government concerning the Indian race may be described as an attempt to make it function industrially in the civilization with which it is now surrounded, added emphasis has been placed upon proper industrial education; in particular, outlines for simple courses have been issued which will enable teachers in the schools to instruct every boy in the rudiments of agriculture and the use of ordinary implements and tools, and to give every girl some knowledge of how to make and manage a home.

To attain another phase of the same purpose, a special supervisor has been assigned to set up "school cities" in the larger schools. By organizing the children in the more characteristic activities of representative government, and by giving them a degree of self-government, this plan brings to each child some sense of public duties and of the form and purposes of the Government of which at some day all Indians will become active citizens. For years a "commonwealth" of this sort has been conducted with striking success in the Indian school at Tulalip, Wash.; the plan has there created such respect for property that it is said there is not a marked book or a defaced building or piece of furniture at the school.

For various administrative reasons 6 boarding schools and 17 day schools were closed. The governor of Utah formally accepted for his State the schoolhouse and grounds at Ouray school according to the offer made by the Congress, and the governor of Colorado similarly accepted the buildings and fixtures of the Fort Lewis school and of the Grand Junction school. Each of these schools is to be maintained by the State as an institution of learning to which Indian students will be admitted free of tuition and on an equality with white students.

Originally the school buildings and grounds of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma were controlled by the tribes, who entered into contracts with private persons to conduct the instruction. Through a gradual change from this situation the Government has for some years had complete charge, and the latest reorganization, effected last year under a special supervisor with headquarters at Muskogee, proved most successful. Great efforts are being made to have the buildings sound and healthful and to give instruction that will prepare the children for useful and industrious lives upon their farms or at other work.

In Oklahoma three school superintendents were employed for the double purpose of establishing day schools and of encouraging attendance of Indians at public schools. Tuition was paid for about 3,700 Indian pupils in the public schools of Oklahoma at the rate of 12½ cents a day of actual attendance. Very fortunately for the plan of placing all possible Indians in public schools, the supervisor reports that in very few localities is there race prejudice against the co-education of whites and Indians; the Oklahoma constitution gives the Indian an equal status with the whites in educational privileges.

#### EMPLOYEES.

In round numbers 6,000 persons were employed in the Field Service, about 30 per cent of whom were Indians. A little less than one-half of the total force was directly connected with school work; the remainder dealt more particularly with adult Indians in connection with their lands, industries, and homes.

The number of changes that occurred among employees, amounting to over 9,000, undoubtedly had its effect upon the efficiency of the service. By the 9,000 changes but one-half the same number of positions were affected, and it is true that the majority were posts of minor importance; but in at least 1,000 positions where local experience and continuity of service are of positive value new incumbents had to become adjusted. Of 3,700 appointments 600 were through certification by the Civil Service Commission after competitive examination, and 1,900 were persons excepted from examination either because the annual salaries did not exceed \$300 or because appointees were Indians. In fact, these appointments included 700 Indian policemen, 150 Indian judges, and 100 Indian interpreters. Furthermore, there were 450 laborers and kindred unclassified employees. The other appointees were temporary. Under the rules of the Civil Service Commission wives of regular employees are given noncompetitive examinations for minor positions at their husbands' places of employment, and all Indians are entitled to similar examination for positions throughout the service. After such noncompetitive examination there were 39 appointments, 14 of the appointees being Indians. Of 3,700 separations from the service about 2,000 were resignations and 467 were dismissals; all but 19 of the dismissals were either from minor positions that are excepted from civil-service examination or from unclassified positions. The other 1,233 persons who were separated from the service occupied temporary positions which were subsequently filled with regular employees.

It will be observed that 7,400 changes in personnel have been accounted for. The remaining 1,600 changes were promotions, reductions, and transfers within the service.

The office receives many declinations from persons certified by the civil service from schedules of eligibles; only 53 per cent of the persons certified and tendered positions indicated willingness to accept. Until the office can promise more adequate compensation for the services required of employees there will be little relief from the difficulties which accompany the present large number of transfers, resignations, and declinations of appointment. An ideal in personnel can be approached only if there is competition for the lower grades of positions in which employees may be tested and prepared for promotion to places of broad responsibility.

Promotions are based upon merit as disclosed by achievement. A detailed record is kept of the efficiency of every employee in the field. In 1911, 16 superintendents were promoted to the management of larger schools, because they had demonstrated ability to deal with problems of increased importance; 19 superintendencies were filled by promotion from lower ranks, such as principal, assistant superintendent, and chief clerk; and three superintendencies were filled with

men transferred from other services of the Government where they had shown marked ability.

While the Civil Service Commission has cooperated heartily with the office, it has been unable to furnish a sufficient number of eligibles for the lower grades of positions, such as cooks, matrons, carpenters, and blacksmiths. In course of time this condition will be remedied, as Indians in greater numbers are entering these minor positions, in which they render very good service. Indians are also rising through the grades, several of them having reached the position of superintendents of reservations. They are doing excellent work.

### CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

As the annual deterioration of the buildings used in the field ranges from 1 per cent in the most durable materials to 20 per cent on the most perishable building materials in unfavorable climates, the item of repairs alone is large. The approximate value of school and agency plants is \$8,500,000. At the same time there is constant need for new construction. The funds available for new buildings and repairs approximated \$700,000.

Wherever work was within reasonable distance of building and trade centers, efforts were made to interest local contractors. At every place where this has been tried local builders underbid others from 10 to 25 per cent. The office is often confronted, however, with the necessity of erecting buildings at remote places where only contractors with large capital can operate.

Because of the magnitude of our building operations, and the size of many structures, temporary superintendents of construction are employed; wherever a regular employee is sufficiently competent in knowledge of building materials, house equipment, systems of water, sewer, and lighting, and in the computation of quantities, he is appointed; otherwise suitable superintendents are secured through the Civil Service Commission. Permanency in this force of employees would heighten its efficiency.

On the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona, cottage dormitories have been constructed as an experiment. Each building is 70 feet long by 40 feet wide, with ordinary porches at the front and sleeping porches at the rear, and are one story in height, with 12-foot ceilings. Each dormitory is complete and independent in itself, containing kitchen, dining room, sitting room, rooms for employees, and bath-rooms, and will accommodate 20 children. The design and construction of these dormitories make them adaptable to all climates. Plants for day schools which were built were provided with rooms for industrial work and with lavatory and bathing facilities. The increased opportunities for industrial training and for cleanliness well justify the additional cost of this equipment. For new dormitories and for

additions to old buildings, especially in the Southwest, screened sleeping porches were built; in front of the wire, canvas curtains were hung to be dropped for the sake of privacy and for protection from storms. By reason of a new regulation requiring 500 instead of 400 cubic feet of air space for each pupil, readjustments were made. In short, it has been the policy to make every structural change which will aid the campaign for health that is being waged by all branches of the service.

For the sake of durability and economy concrete was much used, under specifications from the office, to take the place of brick and stone masonry, especially in foundations. At places where suitable local stone could not be had concrete was also used for sills, drip-stones, and gutters. In a portion of the shop building at the Cushman School, Tacoma, Wash., reenforced concrete was employed, and will be used for the whole of the first floor of a large gymnasium in course of construction at the same school. In working concrete for ordinary purposes Indian labor has proved efficient under the direction of experienced masons.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

In maintaining the activities of the service the office annually purchases supplies costing well over \$4,000,000. For all purchases, except items required in exigencies, advertisements are made for bids. The goods are usually delivered at our warehouses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco, or at factories, and distributed to the field. To avoid duplication and unnecessary expense, such as has existed, bids on the supplies for 1912 were opened in the spring at Chicago and Omaha, and in the fall they were opened at Chicago. While the intention is to change somewhat the point or points of lettings from year to year, the purpose is to confine the lettings in each year to not more than two points. In this way bidders were enabled to avoid the necessity of submitting bids and samples both in the East and the West, and the Government saved the expense of duplicate inspection of samples of several classes of goods. There has been greater competition, with its attendant advantage to the Government in a lower range of prices. The number of bids on coal increased by 95 per cent; on piece goods and clothing, 52 per cent; and on agricultural implements, 76 per cent. To facilitate matters bids were abstracted and contracts sent out directly from the warehouses by a clerical force detailed from the office at Washington. As a reform that will heighten competition, arrangements are being made to have the disbursing officers at each warehouse on the delivery of contracted goods pay for them, instead of submitting the bills to this office for settlement through the Treasury.

In order that we may have every advantage our system of warehouses affords, superintendents were required, before asking authority



to purchase supplies, to secure quotations both from their local dealers and through the nearest warehouse, and to submit these full data to the office. As a consequence the office has been able to give intelligent consideration to every proposed expenditure, arrive at the lowest cost at destination with freight at land-grant rates, and order the purchase accordingly. Furthermore, whereas certain articles requiring special manufacture have been bought yearly, they will be struck from the schedules except for the few purposes for which no other article will do as well. In the stead of these costly goods corresponding trade articles will be substituted.

Economy in smaller ways is being enforced at every point. By way of example, steel barrels were bought in which to ship gasoline and kerosene. The former practice was to require the contractor to put these commodities into tin cans and case the cans in wood. Although the first cost of the steel barrels offset the immediate saving on the contractor's price for gasoline and kerosene, the fact that the barrels can be used repeatedly for years indicates a saving of a considerable sum.

In order to bring the final cost of all goods to a minimum, informal bids for freight were asked of railways that compete on shipments. To the railroad which offers the best rates the whole of our freight shipments between competitive points will be given. Although this plan has not yet been completely worked out, it promises success.

### **SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**

The use of intoxicating liquors is a direct and incalculable injury to Indians in undermining health and in making them undependable as workmen. Moreover, it furnishes to designing white men a convenient means for carrying out questionable purposes. During the year every effort was used to enforce laws against the liquor traffic.

To prosecute widespread protective operations \$70,000 have been available. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three cases were brought to trial, resulting in 1,168 convictions, 265 dismissals, 34 acquittals, and 6 hung juries. In other words, convictions were secured in a fraction under 80 per cent of the cases.

Throughout the country the necessity of keeping Indians from securing intoxicants is being appreciated. In California, Lassen County considered an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor alike to full and mixed bloods, and the town of Upper Lake, at which we have an agency, voted for prohibition. In connection with the situation in Minnesota, discussed at length a little later on, the railways have given their cooperation; the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad issued instructions to its employees forbidding shipments of intoxicants into the territory concerned. The Legislatures

of California, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin had under consideration amendments to their present laws against the sale of liquor to Indians, and the Supreme Court of Washington rendered a decision upholding the legality of the State law forbidding the traffic. At Bad River, Wis., the Indians themselves have taken a stand; their business council petitioned the city of Ashland to close certain saloons and to issue no new licenses.

A relatively new intoxicant of a peculiarly insidious form has come into favor with Indians in many parts of the country. From a cactus growing wild in the arid regions of old Mexico just south of the Rio Grande the crown is cut off and dried, becoming the peyote bean of commerce. Among the tribes it is commonly known as mes-cal. As these beans sell for \$3 or \$4 a thousand, and three or four beans suffice to give the full effects of the intoxicating drug in peyote, indulgence is within the reach of all.

The office has been gathering information from every available source concerning the effect of the peyote bean but still experiences some difficulty in getting complete information. Nevertheless, the information now at hand concerning the physiological and sociological results of the use of this drug is such that the office will in every way practicable prevent the Indians from indulging in it further. The physiological and toxic action of peyote places it in the same general class with opium, cocaine, Indian hemp, and chloral hydrate. The alkaloids in peyote act upon the central nervous system. This action, if repeated, unquestionably results in a fixed habit. The normal functions of the human body can not be interfered with at frequent intervals by such an agent as peyote without serious injury resulting. As used by the Indians, peyote is always taken in very considerable quantities, invariably sufficient to produce drug intoxication.

Even if the physiological effects of this drug were not serious, its use would have to be prohibited for the same sociological reasons as have led the Government strongly but tactfully to modify Indian dances. As is well known, exercises which the Indians consider of a religious nature are made the occasion of taking the drug. These meetings are held as often as once a week and invariably last throughout the night. The time occupied in going to these meetings, the demoralizing effects of all-night seances, and consequent nervous languor and exhaustion, very considerably encroach upon the time that should normally be devoted to work. Furthermore, the effects of the drug in making the Indian contented with his present attainments seriously interfere with his progress by cutting off from him the possibility of healthful aspiration.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MINNESOTA.**

The suppression of liquor traffic among Indians in Minnesota received a very severe setback during the year. The activities of the service there had been increasingly devoted to exclusion of liquor from territory immediately adjoining reservations and Indian settlements, as well as from the reservations and settlements themselves. The administrative justification of this policy needs no argument; its legal justification was a provision contained in each of a series of treaties by which the different bands of Chippewa Indians, just prior to and during the Civil War, ceded some of their lands to the Government and accepted reservations and other considerations in lieu thereof.

This provision, while varying slightly in the different treaties, guaranteed to the Indians that the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of liquor into Indian country should apply with equal force to the whole of the ceded territory as well as to that retained. Some of these ceded lands immediately adjoined Indians' homes and others were remote and now contain only white settlements and towns.

Acting under these laws and treaties, I made every possible attempt to keep liquor away from the Indians. I realized that a strict enforcement of the letter of the law would involve not only this, but also the prevention of its introduction into any part of the ceded territory, which covered two-thirds the State of Minnesota, and included many large towns and cities, among them the city of Minneapolis. I did not attempt to enforce the law throughout the whole territory for two reasons—first, because the office had not the money or the men to see that any orders given to that effect were carried out; and, second, because, in the case of laws passed so long ago to meet conditions which had now, as to a great extent of the territory, utterly changed, I felt that it was my duty to begin by doing what would bring about in the quickest possible time the complete protection which the laws extended to our wards, the Indians. I felt that after I had used every cent of money and every man at my disposal to bring this result about it would then be time enough to consider the immediate duty toward the wider territory and the city of Minneapolis. I felt, and have always felt, that while it was the duty of the Indian Office to exert itself to the utmost to keep liquor away from the Indians, it was no part of its duty, unless under direct and unequivocal order of statute, to keep liquor away from white men, or to take any part whatever in temperance or prohibition movements in white neighborhoods, even in those situated closely to the Indians, provided those communities saw to it that the Indians were not debauched or tempted.

Acting according to this policy, the office bent its first energies toward closing saloons and arresting bootleggers who conveyed liquor into the immediate proximity of the Indians. When we had closed the saloons in one town that did this, we went to the next town, not taking the time to deal with saloons which were rigorously obeying the laws of the State which forbid the sale of liquor to Indians. But this course involved us in so many charges of discrimination, and it was so difficult to sift the totally unjust charges from those that might have had some element of justice, that we decided to abandon this policy, and to mark out that part of the whole ceded territory which immediately surrounded reservations which had in it the largest number of towns that were notoriously selling to Indians.

I drew this line because I knew that, as to the territory within it which immediately and vitally affected the Indians, we had money and men enough to enforce the law. The office gave notice that the saloons within this territory would be closed. Pending consideration of the strong protests that arose from the communities involved, the date was put forward a month, and after further consideration of all the issues involved, the department decided on October 7, 1910, that the liquor provisions of these treaties should be put in force throughout the whole ceded territory, involving a large part of the State of Minnesota, and the city of Minneapolis, without discrimination as to persons or territory.

This order naturally aroused even more violent protests than before, because it affected over two-thirds of the State, in a very large part of which no Indian question whatever was involved.

In some of the treaties there was an authorization for the President, by Executive order, to change the boundaries; in others, only by the action of the Congress could a change be effected. On February 16, 1911, the President modified the treaties where he had the power, and made recommendations to Congress as to the others. The effect of this wise action if supplemented by future congressional action will be to limit the operation of the liquor provisions of the treaties to that portion of the ceded territory immediately adjoining Indian homes, and thus to retain all of the law that was valuable to the Indians. The regulation of liquor traffic in those portions of the ceded territory remote from the Indians, and inhabited exclusively by whites will be left, as it should be, to the State, thus repealing all of the law that could in any way be properly objectionable to the Whites. The Congress adjourned without action.

The matter is further complicated by the institution of a suit by certain liquor dealers seeking to enjoin the officers of the Department from interfering with their business. A temporary injunction was granted and the matter is now pending in the United States Circuit

Court for decision. Although this case does not directly involve any territory except that ceded by the treaty of 1855, the decision will in all probability control by analogy in all the ceded territory, except that covered by the treaty of 1863 which relates to the territory surrounding the Red Lake Reservation.

The reasoning of the court in granting the temporary injunction was in substance that the act admitting Minnesota into the Union, in 1858, contained the usual provision that Minnesota was admitted on an equal footing with the other States of the Union; that neither that act nor the enabling act of 1857 nor the State constitution contained any limitation on the powers of the State under the former treaties; that one of the well-recognized powers of the other States was, and is, the police power to regulate the traffic of liquor within its borders—hence, that the provision of the treaty was repealed by implication.

Minnesota has admirable State laws for prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, and all that we are able to do until this matter now in court is settled is to present such evidence as we find to the State authorities, for their action in the State courts.

#### GENERAL QUESTIONS OF LAW AND ORDER.

Marriage and divorce continue to raise many perplexing questions of law, but under circumstances that indicate decided progress. The determination of property rights in heirship cases is bringing home to the Indians the necessity of complying with State laws concerning marital relations. Thus the economic development that is taking place is having its effect.

Throughout the reservations general conditions of law and order have been good. Through the efforts for suppression on the part of superintendents, gambling has steadily decreased for at least two years. The crimes and misdemeanors committed by Indians have been only such as may be expected in established communities with much more elaborate organization than exists on the reservations.

#### INSPECTION.

To keep every part of the Field Service alert and in sympathy with the purposes of the office, and to stop abuses before they could grow, 18 traveling supervisors visited every part of the field as direct representatives of the office. One or more of them inspected every jurisdiction; in all they submitted 440 reports. Eight members of this staff gave their attention chiefly to supervising schools; seven were employed in making investigations; two looked after matters of construction and engineering; and one scrutinized allotment of land. Upon this force of supervisors falls the task of seeing that we lose

nothing we have gained and of preparing and pointing the way for new progress.

It is essential that the supervisors, in a most whole-hearted fashion, should cooperate with one another and should have a distinct unity of purpose in putting into operation each policy of the office. To make the teamwork the supervisors have already shown still more powerful, they met in conference at Denver in September, 1910. The benefits of that meeting were so obvious that they were again called together at Washington in June, 1911, in order that the office, too, might have the advantage of their exchange of criticisms, experiences, and ideas. The result was that all parts of the service were subjected to the keenest analysis, and faults and excellencies were discussed in most intimate ways. The supervisors are chosen for their experience, their breadth of view, and their initiative. In their rounds the coming year it can be confidently expected they will heighten the esprit de corps they have already helped to arouse and encourage, and that every employee in the service will in some degree feel the influence of these two conferences.

#### OFFICE METHODS.

Because of the large interests involved and the multiplicity and complexity of financial transactions, the high efficiency of the Finance Division of the office is of the utmost importance. This division and the Division of Methods are indispensable and often unrecognized aids to the office and the whole service in producing tangible results.

The bookkeeping section has been completely reorganized during the year and many obsolete methods discarded. The President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency made an extended examination of our system in bookkeeping and have used our system of accounting as the basis of their Circular No. 14.

The section of accounts examines all disbursing officers' accounts. The fact that there are 217 disbursing officers will somewhat indicate the amount of work this section has to accomplish. To facilitate relations with the field officers, the practice of taking exceptions to mere technicalities has been stopped. This has not only eliminated a great deal of irritation on the part of officers who were honestly striving to perform their duties, but has also done away with much waste of time and effort in the office without any lowering of high business standards. Because of increased work in this section in examining the constantly growing collections and deposits of individual Indian money a new form of handling these funds has recently been submitted to the officers of the Treasury Department.

In the claims sections, too, efforts are being made to expedite routine and to lessen expense. In this section claims for contract supplies, transportation, and the like, not paid by disbursing officers, are

examined and then sent to the Treasury Department for payment by warrant. A plan now in operation of having disbursing officers pay a certain part of these claims has given gratifying results to the office and satisfaction to public creditors; for the old methods necessarily involved much delay in payment.

Handling all incoming and outgoing mail, keeping the very extensive files, doing all stenographic work, and constantly endeavoring to improve the methods of the office, the Methods Division is our mechanical department. Upon it falls a good share of the increased burden from the intensified activities of the service as it works out its problems.

During the fiscal year the employees of the office performed a total of over 1,600 days' overtime, for which they received no pay. This is an average of nearly 7 days for each person employed, and does not include the great amount of work done between 8 and 9 in the morning and 4.30 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when no records of overtime are kept.

In our files are the original documents for a great part of the history of the relations of the Government with the Indians since the middle of the eighteenth century. So far as these records have suffered from time and wear they are being restored; 75 large boxes of unfiled papers are being sorted and filed; and the regular files from the establishment of the office in 1824 are being mended, classified, renewed, and placed in flat files. During the year a special appropriation of \$5,000 has been available; an additional appropriation of a like sum will be necessary before this work can be completed.

#### CURRENT PROBLEMS.

There are several problems now before the office which are receiving its most earnest study. Most of them are still in too inchoate a state to be discussed at any length at this time. It is, however, important to state briefly what each problem is.

At the southwestern end of the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, it is claimed that there is a site for a big dam and reservoir, the waters impounded by which could be used for the benefit of both the Indians and the white settlers in the valley of the Gila River between the San Carlos Reservation and down to and on the Pima Reservation. The Southern Pacific Railroad is applicant for a right of way through this reservoir and dam site. The railroad desires a grade near the river. Settlers in the valley have formed an organization, called the Casa Grande Valley Water Users' Association, and are urging that the railroad be made to take a grade sufficiently high so that no possible future utilization of the waters of the river can be interfered with. On the other hand it has been claimed that

this dam is a project absolutely not feasible. The whole question is receiving the most thoroughgoing study with a view to protecting on the one hand all the rights and equities of the Indians and the settlers, and on the other of not delaying or imposing undue hardship on railroad development of the country through making demands of the railroad based on the needs of a utilization scheme not practicable.

The office is planning this fall to allot their whole reservation to the Camp McDowell Indians, who live on the Verde River some distance northeast of Phoenix. This will be done irrespective of whether or not any of their lands can have a commercially feasible irrigation project applied to them. The whole question of water for these Indians is receiving the most careful study.

Geronimo's band of Apache Indians, now mostly descendants of the original prisoners, are still under the jurisdiction of the War Department at Fort Sill. The office has taken the position that any of these Indians who wish to remain there when freed from the jurisdiction of the War Department, as it is urgently hoped that they will soon be, should be allotted there; but that any who wish may make homes among their relatives on the Mescalero Reservation, or at any other place they may choose where we can provide for them. The alternative should be absolutely voluntary with the Indians.

On the Yakima Reservation in Washington is a very complex question as to the best way in which to provide these Indians with water. The present plan, which has been before the Indians for over a year, is that if they do not have the means otherwise they should sell a part of their allotments in order that the remainder might be greatly enhanced in value by having water applied to it. For various causes, which are now under investigation, the Indians have not taken at all kindly to this plan. Any other plan would involve the appropriation by the Congress of many millions of dollars to construct a project.

In Oklahoma the price of oil rose during the year from 40 to 48 cents per barrel and is 50 cents at the present time. The price is still wholly inadequate, and the office is using every proper endeavor to bring the price up to what it believes to be the fair market value of the product.

The affairs of the Pueblo Indians, particularly those in New Mexico, have been for the past year the subject of very careful study. The doubtful legal status of these people and their very strong personality both as communities and as individuals, will make this problem in the coming year one of the heaviest with which the office has to deal.



We are considering the right disposition of over one and a half million acres in southeastern Oklahoma known as the proposed forest reserve, which covers lands tributary to the Red River, and the right handling of which would undoubtedly effect great savings in the necessary frequent dredging of the river.

We believe we should take back under single Indian Office administration several million acres of timbered lands on Executive order Indian reservations transferred in part in the early period of the year 1909 to the jurisdiction of the Forest Service because of lack of means to handle them as they should be handled on the part of the Indian Office. Legislation passed subsequent to that time has relieved this defect and the office can now lay its plans to handle these tracts and from the proceeds of timber, cut according to conservation principles, make the administration of Indian affairs on the reservations involved substantially self-supporting and no longer a burden on the general funds of the Treasury.

#### THE WHITE EARTH SITUATION.

Immediately after original discoveries by a special agent of the Indian Office, the department, in the summer of 1909, sent a United States Indian inspector, together with the special agent, to investigate further the affairs of the White Earth Indians, due to the attempted alienation of lands by full-blood and minor Indians under the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 353), which removed the restrictions from lands of adult mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation.

It was early discovered that there existed hundreds of fraudulent conveyances of both land and timber of full-blood and minor Indians, and the question of protecting the interests of these Indians by actions in the courts was, as soon as the facts could be obtained, referred to the Department of Justice. The Attorney General of the United States assigned to the work Hon. M. C. Burch, special assistant to the Attorney General, and as his assistant Hon. E. H. Long, special assistant to the Attorney General, with offices at Detroit, Minn. The department detailed Mr. J. H. Hinton of the Indian Office as special Indian agent to assist.

During the past year 901 equity suits have been filed. About 60 more were ready to be filed on the next rule day of the court after June 30, 1911. About 125 cases require further consideration before they are ready to be filed. This will make a total of 1,086 cases. Since the work has begun 18 mortgages have been released, 7 quitclaim deeds received, 1,800 acres restored to the Indians without decree of any court, and 3 criminal indictments have been obtained involving 10 persons.

Meanwhile, an official roll showing the blood status of White Earth allottees has been prepared and approved by the department.

It is believed that the effective work which is being performed under the direction of the Attorney General will result in the restoration of a large part, if not all, of the lands involved to the Indians to whom the allotments were originally made, or, in case of their decease, to their heirs. Complete success means the recovery of 142,000 acres, valued at over \$2,000,000, and for timber valued at \$1,755,000, on behalf of more than 1,700 Indians, forming almost 34 per cent of the White Earth allottees.

Vigorous opposition to this work has naturally developed, and every kind of effort has been made to debauch the Indian testimony on which the recovery of these valuable holdings will depend. A great deal of criticism has also come from innocent purchasers residing in other States of the Middle West, who are seeking to make legitimate purchases on the White Earth Reservation. To relieve the situation as much as possible, the Department of Justice and the Interior Department have cooperated in issuing patents in fee to adult mixed-blood Indians as fast as possible in all cases where there has been no apparent taint of fraud. This removes any just criticism, which could at any time be made, about the action of the Indian Office, and the burden of having, as the cry was, "generally clouded titles in that country," is placed upon the speculators and others who consummated the frauds, rather than upon the department, which is protecting the Indians.

#### MEXICAN KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The long-pending complicated and expensive Mexican Kickapoo cases have been settled in the Indians' favor.

The Kickapoo Indians were given trust allotments of 80 acres each near Shawnee, in Oklahoma, in April, 1894, subject to the usual limitations against sale or encumbrance. An agitation was started shortly afterwards by outsiders to move such of these Indians as were then living in Oklahoma to Mexico to join a colony of Kickapoos already there, in the hope of continuing their tribal life unchecked by the encroaching tide of civilization.

Subsequent developments have shown pretty conclusively that some of the foremost promoters of this plan were not actuated wholly by philanthropic motives, but by a desire to get these valuable allotments for themselves as cheaply as possible. At any rate, they argued that the success of their plan required that the Oklahoma allotments held in trust by the Government for the Indians be sold and the proceeds used in transporting to and settling these Indians in their new homes.

Under the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 363), removing the restrictions against alienation and encumbrance above referred to, the movement began and many of the Indians were easily persuaded to give deeds to their Oklahoma lands, in many cases for considerably less than they were worth. It appears that the purchasers were not always careful to have the deeds signed by the Indian owners, but deeds good on their face were obtained and recorded for about 75 allotments.

The Indian Office and the Interior Department, believing that these Indians had illegally sold their lands and had in many cases been defrauded, immediately called upon the Department of Justice for legal assistance and advice. After careful investigation equity suits were brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Oklahoma to set aside these deeds and recover the allotments. The defendants demurred and the court took the cases under advisement. During the interim the Government secured indictments of some of the defendants on the grounds of forgery and other frauds. The criminal proceedings were opposed by the defendants with every resource at their command. It took many months, for instance, before extradition proceedings were successful. Finally, after many delays and great expense, the Government has been successful at every point. The court sustained the Government's contention in the equity suits that, notwithstanding the removal of restrictions by the act of 1906, the allotments were still held in trust for the Indians by the United States, and that the Indian grantors had not therefore the capacity to execute the deeds without the concurrence of the Government acting through the Secretary of the Interior.

Thereupon the principal defendants capitulated and proposed settlements in suits involving 69 out of the 75 allotments. The settlements, which were accepted, provided for the complete restoration to the Indians of the allotments with the mesne profits and that the Government would use its influence with the Indians to have them give back to the defendants certain lands in Mexico and moneys in Texas secured for the Indians by the defendants or deposited as consideration for the Indian deeds. Similar settlements are expected in the other six cases.

#### CHILDREN PROTECTED.

Here I wish to make an exception in mentioning two matters of great importance that have taken place largely since the end of the fiscal year. Great results have been obtained in the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, looking to the protection of the estates of minor and full-blood Indians.

In Seminole County the cases of alleged fraud became so numerous the Congress recognized the necessity of giving special assistance and attention, and provided for the employment of a special assistant to the Attorney General to aid in prosecutions. These prosecutions have been carried on through the cooperation of the two departments and with the aid and assistance of the State court officials, with the result that five or six of the principal defendants have been convicted and given sentences in the State penitentiary of from 7 to 14 years, principally for forgery. And recently the Seminole County grand jury returned 21 additional indictments against 7 individuals.

In McCurtain County the probate conditions having been very unsatisfactory, a concerted effort was made by the State, Federal, and tribal officers to clear up the situation. On July 1, a separate district Indian agency was organized for that county alone, and special agents of the department and of the State and the Choctaw tribal attorneys actively took up the investigation of numerous complaints of irregularities. The investigation culminated first in the resignation, to take effect immediately, of the county judge of that county, the recovery and refunding to the proper credit of guardians of minors of approximately \$65,000, the quitclaiming of over 4,100 acres of land, and the securing by the State officials of articles of agreement with three of the largest purchasers of land through the probate court, under which agreement they are to submit to an arbitration board, to be composed of a representative of the State, a member to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and a third member to be selected by the land owner, all of their titles procured through this probate court.

Results thus far have been most gratifying, and show an earnest desire on the part of the authorities of the State of Oklahoma to assist the Government in protecting the full-blood and minor Indians.

#### CREEK TOWN-LOT SUITS.

Two hundred and thirty-one Creek town-lot suits, involving 1,500 lots in different towns of the Creek Nation, have been brought by special counsel.

Various persons, being excessive lot holders, attempted to procure title thereto at one-half the appraised value by the use of "dummies," to whom such lots were scheduled and appraised, and by subsequent conveyances back to the conspirators. As a result the Creek Nation was defrauded of one-half the value of these lots, in violation of the Creek agreement ratified May 25, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861, 866).

Twenty-five Creek town-lot suits are still pending and undetermined. There has been paid for attorneys' fees and expenses approximately \$26,000. There has been recovered in money for the

Creek Nation about \$86,000, and 94 lots have also been recovered, worth approximately \$60,000.

### “STATE” INDIANS.

In the fiscal year investigations were made concerning the status of several detached groups of Indians who have long been more or less independent of Government supervision. It is noteworthy that in many cases these Indians have worked out for themselves, with some assistance from their States, problems which the service has still to meet in other parts of the field.

The Catawba Indians of South Carolina have for some time endeavored to enlist the assistance of the United States in their affairs. They belong to Siouan stock, and are the survivors of a division of Indians which in the last century included about 28 confederated tribes.

A special agent reported that, without objection from the Federal Government, the State had assumed sovereign rights over the tribe and its former landed interests. As early as 1763 the provincial government had carried on negotiations, and given the tribe a reservation 15 miles square; under subsequent acts of the State legislature these lands were leased for rentals that appear to have brought from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. In 1840, by another treaty, the State attempted to extinguish the Indian title in return for lands elsewhere. The State asserts it has paid the tribe since 1840 a total of \$86,900. The governor of South Carolina has recently been authorized by the State legislature to investigate the requests of the Indians for more land and assistance.

At present the Catawbas occupy a reservation of about 630 acres on the west bank of the Catawba River. The chief, a full-blood, is a well educated man. According to his list there are 97 persons descended from Indian mothers and 13 from white mothers, a total population of 110 entitled to tribal recognition. There are also a few Catawbas among the eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, some of the same stock now live in Oklahoma, and a few are scattered in other States.

Among the Catawbas in South Carolina the special agent found no indication of tuberculosis or of trachoma; these people are in remarkably good health. They have almost lost their own language, using English. They are punctual in meeting financial obligations, and among their white neighbors have an excellent reputation for integrity and for observance of the law.

The appropriation act of July 29, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 264), provided for the removal of the Catawba tribe, South Carolina, to the Indian country west of the Mississippi. Although the records indicate that some attention was given to their removal, and that some members of

the tribe probably migrated and were naturalized by the Choctaw Nation and possibly by the Chickasaw Nation, it does not appear that any definite action was ever taken by the Federal Government.

The questions concerning the status and the rights of these Indians will be further studied. But if South Carolina should provide lands, it would appear that these Indians may become self-supporting without aid from the United States.

In Texas the Alabama Indians, numbering 192, were found occupying a position of economic independence. Near Livingston they have 1,280 acres of land granted conditionally to them by the State about 1850. All of this land that is cultivable they farm, but they depend more upon work at lumber camps, on railroads, and on the farms of the whites. They are sober, thrifty, industrious, and self-sustaining, although poor.

These people are as advanced as their white neighbors, having abandoned tribal customs; they speak English almost entirely, and have adopted the manners and dress of white persons. They live in houses of their own construction of two and three rooms, as good as is compatible with their circumstances. The children attend a public school within the village. And the great majority of these Indians are members of a mission church, to the authorities of which they submit all disputes.

As the lumber operations in which the Alabamas now get their chief employment will soon cease, these Indians need more land and opportunities for manual instruction. They are strongly inclined toward agriculture and with proper training would become excellent farmers.

The report to the Congress upon these Indians was published as House Document No. 1232, Sixty-first Congress, third session.

#### LEGISLATION.

Tribal organization is breaking up and the office, in its administrative activities, has its work greatly increased through the necessity of dealing separately with many individuals where formerly it dealt with groups; the point of evolution thus reached in transacting business is almost epochal, for it marks the time when each Indian begins to stand forward as his own business man, and, in a measure, reaches the status of white citizens.

For the year 1910 the appropriation act carried \$11,800,000; the act for the year 1911 carried \$9,200,000; for 1912, the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058), carried \$8,800,000; and the estimates for 1913 will probably show a slight decrease further, although an increase of a considerable amount for 1913 would lead to a wise expedition of many lines of our work. The estimates last year were so cut to the bone that more than one year of this low limit of appropria-

tions might seriously impair efficiency. I have tried to prevent any possibility of this impairment by lifting such appropriations in the current estimates as are necessary to secure, first, a decided improvement in the quality of our personnel, and, second, freedom from danger to Indian children and to employees from fire and from unsanitary conditions that exist because of lack of proper repair and replacement funds for our agency and school plants.

Another year, on the foundation that will be then securely laid if the Congress appropriates according to these estimates, we shall need more funds for our allotment and irrigation work and our health and industrial campaign. I have not asked as a rule for increases in these funds this year, as I feel that before we take on more funds we should lift salaries of our field managers to a point that will insure a more constructive and economical use of the funds we now have. This program does not necessarily mean that the grand total of our Indian appropriations from the United States Treasury will cease moving downward. It does mean that some of our less needed funds will diminish and that our more vital funds—those connected with health and industries—will increase, and in more and more cases will increase out of Indian moneys. Thus the Indians will steadily become self-supporting tribally as well as individually.

Legislation of importance appears also in section 28 of the appropriation act of March 3, 1911, which provides that hereafter payments to Indians of money appropriated by the Congress in satisfaction of the judgment of any court shall be made under the direction of the officers of the Interior Department charged by law with the supervision of Indian affairs, with a regular accounting to the Treasury.

#### DECISIONS.

Several judicial decisions of the year have been of importance to the administration of this office. On February 13, 1911, the Court of Claims rendered a modified decision to the effect that the Ute Indians are entitled to judgment against the United States for a little more than \$3,500,000, chiefly as compensation for lands included within national forest reserves. The decree awarded 6 per cent of the judgment as attorneys' fees.

In the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee, *v.* The United States and Cherokee Nation, the Court of Claims, on February 20, 1911, rendered a decision requiring the Secretary of the Interior to give to those freedmen and free colored persons whose names appear on the Kern-Clifton roll, but were omitted from the Dawes Commission roll, full participation in the distribution of the property of the Cherokee Nation. This decree was in favor of about 1,500 persons and their descendants, in all about 3,000 persons. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

Because of losses through opening of the Mille Lac Reservation in Minnesota to settlement under the general land laws, the Court of Claims on May 29, 1911, handed down judgment against the United States in favor of the Mille Lac and other Chippewa Indians for a little more than \$764,000. Under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), which extends to all Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the right to participate in the proceeds from the sale of Chippewa lands, this judgment is to be distributed among all Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

In 1842 the confederated tribe of Sac and Fox ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States and removed to Kansas, but a band, in number not more than one-ninth of the tribe, returned to Iowa, where they have since resided by permission of the State. The main part of the tribe in turn ceded their lands in Kansas and were removed to land now in the State of Oklahoma. Upon a claim of the Iowa band against those Indians now in Oklahoma and against the United States for shares in certain appropriations of Congress and in the proceeds of lands, the Supreme Court decided adversely on April 24, 1911.

In *Hallowell v. The United States*, the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 15, 1911, held that the United States has the right to regulate or prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors upon an allotment in Nebraska during the trust period, even though the Indian owner became a citizen by the issuance of the trust patent and is subject to the laws of Nebraska. The court said the mere fact that citizenship had been conferred upon Indians did not necessarily end the right or duty of the United States to pass laws in their interest as a dependent people.

In the case of *Tiger v. Western Improvement Co.*, decided May 15, 1911, by the Supreme Court of the United States, it was held that, although a full-blood member of the Five Civilized Tribes was a citizen of the United States, so long as the Government held his land in trust the Congress had plenary power to pass additional legislation regulating the alienation of his land, as in the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137).

In *Gritts et al. v. The Secretary of the Interior et al.* the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held the same act constitutional in that it provided for the enrollment of certain children of the Cherokee Nation, and that they should receive allotments from the surplus lands of the nation or a sum from the tribal funds in lieu of lands. This case affects about 6,000 children. The case has been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The case of *Bond v. the United States et al.*, decided in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, September 12,



1910, held that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), the Secretary of the Interior had exclusive jurisdiction to determine heirship and descent as they may affect allotted lands during the trust period, said act operating by implication to repeal the act of February 6, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 760), with the result that the authority of Federal courts to adjudicate cases of this nature had immediately ceased.

During the year the Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered several decisions which facilitate the use in beneficial ways of tribal moneys, usually referred to as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor." On August 6, 1910, the assistant comptroller held that the use of such moneys derived from the sale of timber on unallotted lands, under section 7 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), was authorized for the purpose of aiding and enlarging the school service on the respective reservations.

September 15, 1910, the comptroller held that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to use "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" for the purchase of supplies or the payment of employees when no appropriations are available and the Government is not bound by law, treaty, or agreement to defray the expense. On June 24, 1911, the acting comptroller gave a similar decision concerning the case where a specific appropriation is not sufficient to meet the needs of the Indian Service and the appropriation is not exclusive by reason of obligations of the Government.

On June 24, 1911, the acting comptroller also held that the appropriation in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1061), for the support and civilization of the respective tribes is specifically for the purpose named, and the appropriation for contingencies in the same act can not be used for the same ends.

The decision of the assistant comptroller, of April 12, 1911, is important in connection with the work of the office in suppressing the liquor traffic. It was held that the Secretary of the Interior has authority to use the appropriation in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1059), in procuring evidence of the traffic among Indians to whom the United States owes protection for use in prosecuting cases in State courts for violation of State laws prohibiting the traffic, if the Secretary is of the opinion that he can in this way best effectuate the purposes of the act.

#### ATTITUDE IN ADMINISTRATION.

A policy which I have pursued undeviatingly since my first day as Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to welcome without reserve in the Indian Office and throughout the field proper publicity.

The Indian Office, like all other human organizations, has its faults, makes even serious mistakes, and sometimes does things wrong.

Furthermore, positive injury has come to the Indian Service from not enough free and general discussion of Indian policies.

Indian affairs are, even under the best possible administration, peculiarly a field for the grafter, and all other wrongdoers. The lands and the moneys of the Indians offer a bait which the most satiated fish will not refuse, and frequently a whole local community will get on the wrong track toward the Indians. I have heard genuinely respectable members of a community say that the best thing that could happen to the Indian was to lose all his lands and all his money, and have to go to work; they say this notwithstanding the fact that by such a time the Indian would have no physique left, for drink and disease are allies of those who seek to prey upon him.

To offset all this, not only publicity as to Indian affairs, but the freest discussion of all divergent views with regard to them is essential. I have felt it a distinct loss to my administration that many persons who are accustomed to think and write on Indian subjects have never paid the Indian Office a visit, and sought to learn first hand here what we are trying to do, and how.

If things of any sort are going wrong, every officer in the service, on behalf of his own reputation, is the most concerned in righting them, and no man who is doing his duty can have anything to fear from any kind of an investigation. While some of the reservations are what might still be technically called closed reservations, I prefer to handle them all as open propositions. The day has gone by, even if it were still desirable, which I do not admit, to run them from a closed administrative point of view on the theory that "too many cooks spoil the broth." They must be run to-day, and I am glad that it is so, in the light of critical publicity, and the Indians, however incompetent, must, like the rest of us, to some extent run their risks from interested or dishonest advisers and learn for themselves to choose sound counsel. The number of people now settling around all the reservations, and even on most of them, makes this course inevitable.

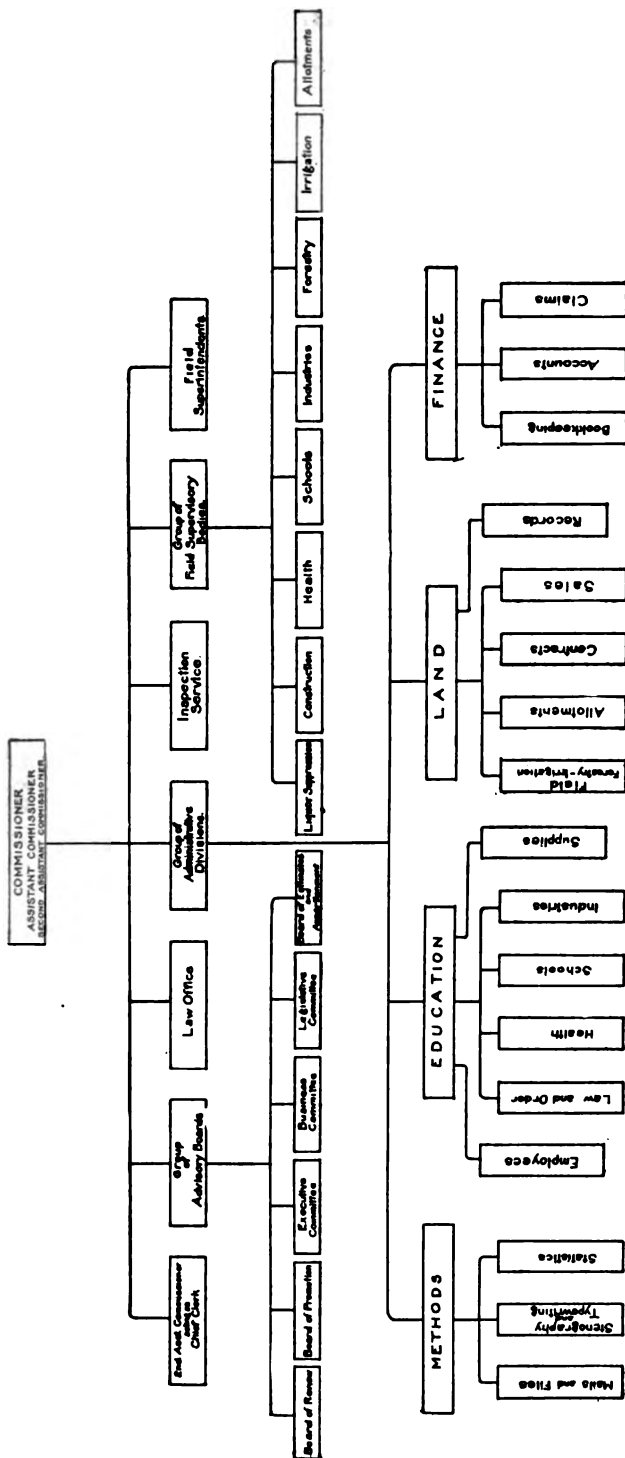
The fact that this is so makes the work of every superintendent a vastly difficult one. While he must listen to all and suppress nothing, it is still his duty to act as he thinks right, only, of course, being careful to see that his reasons are clearly stated for the public to consider. If any superintendent feels that this is too difficult a task, he should be somewhat comforted by the fact that the commissioner has even more of such difficulties to encounter.

Respectfully,

ROBERT G. VALENTINE,  
*Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.





## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Letters received.	Increase over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	61,767	.....	101	.....
1900.....	63,975	3.57	115	+13.86
1901.....	75,555	18.10	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	77,115	2.06	132	+10.92
1903.....	83,910	8.81	131	− .75
1904.....	91,125	8.60	127	− 3.05
1905.....	104,551	14.73	149	+17.32
1906.....	113,838	8.88	145	− 2.68
1907.....	116,958	2.74	160	+10.34
1908.....	143,702	22.86	179	+11.87
1909.....	184,968	28.71	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	188,999	2.01	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	209,456	11.00	227	+11.82

<sup>1</sup> Based on comparison of number received for first 6 months of each year. Increase in work 1911 over 1899, 238.91 per cent; increase in force 1911 over 1899, 124.75 per cent.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1911.

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian school superintendents, supplemented by information from advance report of 1910 census, for localities in which no Indian office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	322,715
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,287
By blood.....	75,360
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,345
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	221,428

## BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	10,814
Arizona.....	39,216	Nebraska.....	3,809
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	5,240
California.....	16,371	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	841	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21,121
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6,046
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	7,851
Florida.....	446	North Dakota.....	8,253
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	3,791	Oklahoma.....	117,247
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6,403
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	369	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,309	South Dakota.....	20,352
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3,123
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7,519	Washington.....	10,997
Minnesota.....	10,711	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1,253	Wisconsin.....	10,360
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1,692

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,345 Freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States.  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								Number who—										
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Full blood.				Mixed, but one-half or more.				Less than half.				Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.			
		Male (to 10 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).									Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
Alabama: Not under agent.										999																			
Arizona:																													
Camp McDowell School—																													
Apache.	58	48	34	82	62	66	128	110	100	210																			
Maricopa.	25	16	41	57	24	27	51	40	43	83	599	567	1,166							1,166									
Pima.	262	217	195	412	223	229	452	440	424	864																			
Total.	345	290	245	535	309	322	631	599	567	1,166	599	567	1,166							1,166									
Camp Verde School—																													
Mohave-Apache.								138	122	260	212	183	395	1	4	5				400	1	1							
Tonto-Apache.								95	65	140																			
Total.	144							213	187	400	212	183	395	1	4	5				400	1	1							
Colorado River School—																													
Mohave.																													
Chenuehuevi.																													
Fort Apache School—White																													
Mountain Apache.	694	683	581	1,264	462	618	1,080	1,145	1,199	2,344	1,105	1,106	2,271	3	3	6	37	30	67	1,290	6	6							
Fort Mojave School—																													
Chenuehuevi.		39	28	67	35	45	80	74	73	147																			
Mohave.		146	97	243	240	221	461	386	318	704	460	391	851							851									
Total.																													
Havasupai School—Havasupai.	232	185	125	310	275	266	541	460	391	851	460	391	851							851									
Kabab School—Kabab-Palate.	53	37	34	71	66	45	101	93	79	172	93	77	170		2	2				172									
Leupp School—Navajo.	250	24	9	35	29	25	64	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000							1,000									

Estimated.

! Estimated.







TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.				Adults.				Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								Number who—			
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Female (to 17 years, inclusive).		Total.		Male (21 years and over).		Female (18 years and over).		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Less than half.		Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mixed, but one-half or more.		Total.											
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
California—Continued.																								
Pala School—	51	30	33	63	67	72	139	97	105	202			103	111	214	17	21	38	2	1	3	265	4	4
Mission Indians at Pala—	15	9	11	20	16	17	33	25	28	53														
Pauma.....																								
Total.....	66	39	44	83	83	89	172	122	133	255			103	111	214	17	21	38	2	1	3	265	4	4
Pechanga School—Mission.....	51	30	25	55	59	73	132	89	98	187			87	92	179	2	6	8				187		
Rincon School—Mission.....	49	45	22	67	43	48	91	88	70	158														
Round Valley School—																								
Concow.....	203	150	143	293	201	212	413	296	312	608														
Laytonville.....								33	19	52														
Sherwood.....								22	24	46														
Total.....	203	150	143	293	201	212	413	351	355	706												706	706	519
Soboba School—																								
Mission Indians at Santa Ynez.	21	13	15	28	20	16	36	33	31	64														
Soboba.....	30	25	21	46	50	49	99	75	70	145			72	64	136	32	36	68	5	0	5	209	209	
Total.....	51	38	36	74	70	65	135	108	101	209			72	64	136	32	36	68	5	0	5	209	209	
Tule River School—Tule River..	74	46	28	74	45	40	85	91	68	159														
Upper Lake School—Pomo.....	180									1,748													1,748	
Volcan School—																								
Mission Indians at Inaja.....										33														
Los Coyotes.....										126														
Santa Isabel No. 3.....										169														
Total.....	61									328														

Reeseburg (Oreg.) School—agent Sired Wichamni, Kawia, Pit River and others in northern California.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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**Report of special agent to Seminoles.**

**! Advance information 1910 census.**

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.		Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								Number who—				
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Full blood.		Mixed, but one-half or more.		Less than half.		Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.			
											Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Michigan—Continued. Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....																						
Minnesota: Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	316	252	216	468	223	253	496	465	469	934	40	40	80	255	255	510	190	174	364	954	954	954
Leech Lake School— Cass and Winnebagoish.....	547									447												
Leech Lake Pillager.....											809											
Mississippi Chippewa.....										465												
Total.....	547									1,721												
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	196	144	141	285	151	186	337	295	327	622	255	276	531	42	47	89	1	1	2	622	622	622
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	415	387	286	673	326	414	740	713	700	1,413										1,413		
White Earth School— White Earth.....																						
Mississippi Chippewa.....																						
Miller Lac (removal).....																						
Otter Tail Pillager.....																						
Gull Lake, Mississippi, Chippewa.....																						
Miller Lac, Mississippi, Chippewa (nonremoval).....																						
Pembina.....	1,818	1,361	1,203	2,564	1,458	1,628	3,086	119	155	274	459	564	1,023	1,156	1,064	2,220	1,205	1,203	2,408	5,550	(*)	(*)
Leech Lake Pillager (removal).....																						



TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States.  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.										Number who—				
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.		Male (21 years and over).		Female (18 years and over).	Total.		Male.		Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
Nevada:																									
Fallon School—Paiute.	67	48	37	85	113	115	228	161	152	313	155	148	304	6	4	10				313					
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	103	82	59	141	114	91	205	196	150	346	182	138	320	14	12	26									
Lovelocks School—Paiute.	26	17	13	35	31	37	68	48	55	103	39	43	82	9	12	21				103					
Mosapa River School—Paiute.	30	24	23	47	39	39	78	63	62	125	83	62	125							125					
Nevada School—Paiute.	136	98	102	200	176	215	391	274	317	591	269	313	582	5	3	8			1	591					
Walker River School—Paiute.	106	81	71	152	173	198	371	254	269	523	243	259	502	11	10	21				523					
Western Shoshone School—																									
Shoshoni	145	125	105	230	156	164	320	125	138	373	244	236	480	37	33	70							550		
Paiute.								146	130	276							1								
Hopi.																									
Total																									
Not under agent—Shoshoni, Washo, Paiutes, and others.	145	125	105	230	156	164	320	281	269	550	244	236	480	37	33	70							550		
New Hampshire: Not under agent.										2,689															
New Jersey: Not under agent.										168															
New Mexico:																									
Albuquerque-Pueblo Day																									
Schools—																									
Navajo.	67	50	45	95	44	56	100	94	101	195	2,246	2,111	4,357	14	17	31	1	2	3	3,193	4,196	4,391			
Pueblo.	1,288	924	865	1,789	1,243	1,164	2,407	2,167	2,029	4,196															
Total	1,355	974	910	1,884	1,287	1,220	2,507	2,261	2,130	4,391	2,246	2,111	4,357	14	17	31	1	2	3	3,193	4,196	4,391			
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla-Apache	238	167	168	335	198	187	385	365	355	720	365	365	720							271	720	720			
Mescalero School—Mescalero																									
Apache.	140	99	95	194	104	154	268	208	249	452	197	241	438	4	3	7	2	5	7	452					
Pueblo Bonito School—Navajo.	1,222	726	692	1,418	560	718	1,268	1,276	1,410	2,686	1,276	1,410	2,686							2,686					

	2,500				4,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000						(*)	(*)	(*)
San Juan School—Navajo.....																		
Santa Fe Pueblo day school—																		
Pueblo.....	387						3,302										12,000	3,302,3,302
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	389	340	313	653	492	435	917	822	748	1,570	797	773	1,570				1,000	1,570
New York:																		
New York Agency—																		
Cayuga.....																		
Onondaga.....																		
Seneca.....																		
St. Regis.....																		
Tuscarora.....																		
Total.....	1,006																	
Not under agent.....																		
North Carolina:																		
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	562	479	401	880	578	557	1,135	1,057	968	2,015	687	643	1,330	311	286	597	49	39
Not under agent.....										5,836								
North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold School—																		
Arakara.....	131	94	94	188	109	99	206	203	193	396								
Gros Ventre.....	167	132	105	237	110	129	239	242	234	476								
Mandan.....	75	55	53	106	68	75	143	123	128	251								
Total.....	373	281	252	533	287	303	560	568	555	1,123	432	451	883	128	93	221	8	11
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton and Cuthead Sioux, (known as Devils Lake Sioux). Standing Rock School—Sioux. Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	288	217	184	401	272	301	573	459	465	974								
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1002	739	695	1,434	909	1,038	1,947	1,648	1,733	3,381	1,126	1,224	2,350	318	330	648	204	179
Oklahoma:	981	822	759	1,681	505	689	1,194	1,327	1,448	2,775	118	111	229					
Cantonment School—																		
Arapaho.....	72	68	46	104	70	69	139	128	115	243								
Cheyenne.....	140	129	85	214	140	165	305	269	250	519								
Total.....	212	187	131	318	210	234	444	397	365	762								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—																		
Arapaho.....																		
Cheyenne.....																		
Total.....	370	284	234	518	321	386	716	254	252	506								
Kaw School—Kansa (Kaw).....	370	284	234	518	321	386	716	605	629	1,234	494	502	996	90	95	185	21	32
Total.....	77	50	31	81	37	42	79	87	73	160	33	25	58	12	7	19	42	41

\* Advance information 1910 census.

\* Report of 1910.

\* Unknown.

\* Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.		Distribution by degree of blood.						Number who—		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Total.	Male (21 years and over).		Total.	Male.	Female.	Full blood.		Mixed, but one-half or more.		Less than half.		Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.
		3	4		5	6	7			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1										12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Oklahoma—Continued.																		
Kiowa School—																		
Apache.....	44	34	40	74	37	37	47	71	87									
Comanche.....	506	395	372	767	399	373	373	764	745									
Kiowa.....	521	394	363	757	247	336	336	683	641	1,443	1,601	3,044	389	342	731	160	146	306
Wichita and Caddo.....	360	256	260	516	260	268	268	528	516									
Total.....	1,431	1,079	1,065	2,144	913	1,024	1,837	1,992	2,088	1,443	1,601	3,044	389	342	731	160	146	306
Osage School—Osage.....	936	617	545	1,162	462	448	910	1,079	993	406	366	801	641	630	1,271			
Otoe School—Otoe and Missouri.....	153	119	88	206	99	112	211	188	416	178	167	345	37	24	61	6	4	10
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	209	156	149	305	156	196	346	306	345	248	277	525	46	57	103	12	11	23
Total.....																		
Ponca School—																		
Ponca.....		137	127	264	156	166	166	322	283	157	143	300	167	172	339			
Tonkawa.....			16	8	24	15	14	29	31	53								
Total.....	208	153	135	288	171	180	351	324	315	157	143	300	167	172	339			
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	40	35	21	56	49	58	107	84	76	163	84	79	163					
Sac and Fox School—																		
Iowa.....	31	19	19	38	18	25	43	37	44									
Sac and Fox, Missisippi.....	191	152	142	294	125	130	255	227	272	199	197	396	58	50	108	57	69	126
Total.....	222	171	161	332	143	155	298	264	316	199	197	396	58	50	108	57	69	126
Seger School—																		
Arapaho.....																		
Cheyenne.....	178	123	127	250	150	174	324	68	78	227	271	508	10	8	18	26	22	48
Total.....	178	123	127	250	150	174	324	273	301	237	271	508	10	8	18	26	22	48

[illegible]

**3 Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.**

**Estimated.**



TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	1	Children of school age.	Minors.		Adults.		Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								Number who—					
			Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Full blood.		Mixed, but one-half or more.		Less than half.		Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.			
												Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes—Contd. Seminole Nation: By blood..... Freedmen..... Total.....		301																					
Oregon: Klamath School—Klamath, Mo- doc, and Yahoeskin Band of Snake..... Roseburg School—Scattered In- dians on public domain..... Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confed- erated), Umpqua, Wapata Lake, and Yamhill..... Umatilla School—Cayuse, Uma- tilla, and Walla Walla..... Warm Springs School—Warm Springs (confederated), Wasco, Tenino, and Palute..... Rhode Island: Not under agent. South Carolina: Not under an agent — Catawbas, Cherokees, Oneidas, and others.....																							

South Dakota:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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**Estimated.**

**Advance information 1910 census.**

Special agent's report 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*  
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.				Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.						Number who—		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Female (to 17 years, inclusive).		Total.		Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.		Full blood.		Mixed, but one-half or more.		Less than half.		Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.
		3	4	5	6	7	8			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	2																			
Oklahoma—Continued.																				
Five Civilized Tribes—Contd.																				
Beuole Nation:																				
By blood.....																				
Freedmen.....																				
Total.....	301																			
Total Five Tribes.....										101,287		26,686				64,255				
Oregon:																				
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahoeskin Band of Snake.....																				
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	329	247	221	468	282	366	646	529	587	1,116	477	514	991	46	62	6	11	17	1,116	
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Wapata Lake, and Yamhill.....										3,000								3,000		
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	109									434										
Warm Springs School—Warm Springs (confederated), Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	126									1,091										
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	177	124	148	272	216	274	490	340	422	762	327	405	732	13	17			662	316	446
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokees, Oneidas, and others.....										284										
Total.....										1,331										

South Dakota:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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**Estimated.**

**Advance information 1910 cens.**

<sup>1</sup> Special agent's report 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States—Continued.*

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								Number who—							
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).		Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male (21 years and over).	Female (18 years and over).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Full blood.				Mixed, but one-half or more.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Wear modern attire.	Are citizens of the State.	Are citizens of the United States.	
												Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.							Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
Washington—Continued.																										
Cushman School—																										
		39	32	28	60	45	41	86	77	69	146															
		87	65	49	114	56	60	116	121	109	230															
		31	24	19	43	29	27	56	53	46	99															
		217	196	196	413	171	207	378	388	403	791															
		38	22	18	40	48	51	99	70	69	139	1,091	1,086	2,127	383	351	734	73	66	139	3,000	2,310	2,310			
		31	26	18	44	24	26	50	50	44	94															
		66	48	44	92	45	54	99	93	98	191															
		(3)	(3)	(3)	477	(3)	(3)	833	191	180	371															
		(3)	(3)	(3)					504	435	939															
		509	434	372	1,283	418	466	1,717	1,547	1,453	3,000	1,091	1,036	2,127	383	351	734	73	66	139	3,000	2,310	2,310			
Total.																										
Neah Bay School—																										
		16	15	7	22	14	18	32	29	25	54															
		133	103	89	192	105	121	228	208	210	418															
		1	1	1	11	11	11	22	11	12	23	352	333	685	16	17	33				718	1	1			
		69	60	38	98	60	65	125	120	103	223															
		219	178	135	313	190	215	405	398	350	718	352	333	685	16	17	33				718	1	1			
		Total.																								



TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, *fee* patents, June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents.	Total.
<b>Arizona:</b>				
Camp McDowell.....	1,166			1,166
Camp Verde.....	400			400
Colorado River.....	457			457
Fort Apache.....	2,344			2,344
Fort Mojave.....	851			851
Havasupai.....	172			172
Kalbab.....	89			89
Moqui.....	4,118			4,118
Navajo <sup>1</sup> .....	26,130	2,064		28,194
Pima.....	4,909			4,909
San Carlos.....	2,201			2,201
San Xavier.....	4,330	185		4,515
Truxton Canon.....	486			486
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>47,653</b>	<b>2,249</b>		<b>49,902</b>
<b>California:</b>				
Cahuilla.....	223			223
Campo.....	211			211
Capitan Grande.....	175			175
Digger.....	43			43
Fort Bidwell.....	412	230		632
Fort Yuma.....	743			743
Greenville.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,000
Hoop Valley.....	603	631	10	1,244
Independence.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	962
La Jolla.....	282			282
Maki.....	378			378
Martinez.....	298			298
Mesa Grande.....	280			280
Pala.....	224	30	1	255
Pechanga.....	128	59		187
Rincon.....	158			158
Round Valley.....	174	532		706
Soboba.....	209			209
Tule River.....	159			159
Upper Lake.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,748
Volcan.....	328			328
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11,221</b>
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Navajo Springs.....	479			479
Southern Ute.....	181		181	362
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>660</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>841</b>
<b>Florida: Seminoles.....</b>	<b>446</b>			<b>446</b>
<b>Idaho:</b>				
Coeur d'Alene.....	40	570	13	623
Fort Hall.....	1,779			1,779
Fort Lapwal.....	433	883	73	1,389
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,791</b>
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b>369</b>			<b>369</b>
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Kickapoo.....	137	437	3	577
Potawatomi.....	197	526	9	732
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,309</b>
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Bay Mills.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	255
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	886	211		1,097
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>211</b>		<b>1,352</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Fond du Lac.....	696	250	8	954
Leech Lake.....	791	930		1,721
Nett Lake.....	307	315		622
Red Lake.....	1,413			1,413
White Earth.....	2,069	3,506	76	5,651
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10,361</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians under Navajo, Leupp, Western Navajo, San Juan, and Pueblo Bonito Schools.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.<sup>3</sup> Not reported, but some of these doubtless allotted. (See Table 5, p. 81.)

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, fee patents, June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents.	Total.
<b>Montana:</b>				
Blackfeet.....	2,555			2,555
Crow.....	229	1,470	26	1,725
Flathead.....	185	1,974	102	2,271
Fort Belknap.....	1,068			1,068
Fort Peck.....	1,784			1,784
Tongue River.....	1,381			1,381
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10,814</b>
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	607	672		1,279
Santee.....	734	473	255	1,462
Winnebago.....	528	420	120	1,068
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>3,809</b>
<b>Nevada:</b>				
Fallon.....		313		313
Fort McDermitt.....	225	121		346
Lovelocks.....	103			103
Mojave River.....	125			125
Nevada.....	591			591
Walker River.....	133	390		523
Western Shoshone.....	550			550
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>824</b>		<b>2,551</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>				
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,391			4,391
Jicarilla.....	37	683		720
Mescalero.....	452			452
Navajo. (See Arizona.)				
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,302			3,302
Zuni.....	1,570			1,570
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>683</b>		<b>10,435</b>
<b>New York: New York Agency.....</b>	<b>5,436</b>			<b>5,436</b>
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	<b>2,015</b>			<b>2,015</b>
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Fort Berthold.....	1,123			1,123
Fort Totten.....	392	553	29	974
Standing Rock.....		3,221	180	3,381
Turtle Mountain.....	2,108	577	90	2,775
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>8,253</b>
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Cantonment.....	316	417	29	762
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	512	651	71	1,234
Kaw.....	160			160
Kiowa.....	669	3,308	104	4,081
Osage.....	128	1,555	389	2,072
Ottee.....	74	297	45	416
Pawnee.....	295	324	32	651
Ponca.....	125	511	3	639
Red Moon.....	58	105		163
Sac and Fox.....	344	253	33	630
Seger.....	254	299	21	574
Seneca.....	896	987		1,883
Shawnee.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	44	2,434
Under War Department, Fort Sill.....	261			261
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,583	* 26,998	* 72,706	101,287
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>73,477</b>	<b>117,247</b>
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Klamath.....	300	816		1,116
Roseburg.....	6,141	2,000	9	8,150
Siletz.....	215	219		434
Umatilla.....	* 250	841		1,091
Warm Springs.....	308	454		762
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,214</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11,553</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2,387 allotments have been made and no unallotted land remains.<sup>2</sup> Fee patents with restrictions or alienation.<sup>3</sup> Restrictions removed.<sup>4</sup> Approximate.



TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, fee patents, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents.	Total.
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Cheyenne River.....	91	2,492	27	2,610
Crow Creek.....	591	351	21	963
Flandreau.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	252
Lower Brule.....		432	42	474
Pine Ridge.....	1,443	5,510		6,953
Rosebud.....		5,067	157	5,224
Sisseton.....	967	892	200	2,059
Yankton.....	534	718	205	1,757
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>15,492</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>20,362</b>
<b>Utah:</b>				
Shivwits.....	126			126
Uintah and Ouray.....	195	985	1	1,181
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,307</b>
<b>Washington:</b>				
Colville.....	2,037	894	26	2,957
Cushman.....	2,280	740		3,020
Neah Bay.....	718			718
Tulalip.....	1,367	239	1	1,607
Yakima.....		2,622		2,622
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10,904</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Carter.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	440
Hayward.....	376	876		1,252
Keshena.....	1,632	606		2,238
Lac du Flambeau.....	350	379	1	730
La Pointe.....	852	1,267		2,119
Omaha.....	1,106	626	701	2,333
Tomah.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,246
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>10,360</b>
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,692</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>122,780</b>	<b>88,182</b>	<b>76,083</b>	<b>286,336</b>

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages and crimes by Indians; missionaries and churches among the Indians, fiscal year 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.						Crimes.					
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.			Crimes.		
	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-	Total.	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-	Total.	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-	Total.	By Indians.	By Whites.	Total.
	cedure.	cedure.		cedure.	cedure.		cedure.	cedure.				
Arizona:												
Camp McDowell.												
Camp Verde.												
Colorado River.												
Fort Apache.												
Fort Mojave.												
Havasupai.												
Leupp.												
Moqui.												
Navajo.												
Pima.												
San Carlos.												
San Xavier.												
Truxton Canon.												
Western Navajo.												
Total.	2	2	260	207	207	467	260	206	469	158	66	320
California:												
Cahuilla.												
Campo.												
Fort Bidwell.												
Fort Yuma.												
Hoop Valley.												
Independence.												
La Jolla.												
Maki.												
Martinez.												
Pala.												
Pechanga.												
Total.	2	2	260	207	207	467	260	206	469	158	66	320
Crimes.												
By Indians.												
By Whites.												
Total.												

\* See Carson, Nev.

\* Estimated.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages and crimes by Indians; missionaries and churches among the Indians, fiscal year 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.						Marriage licenses issued for Indians by—				Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Crimes.			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.		Superintendent.	Local authority.	Total existing June 30, 1911.	Contracted during fiscal year 1911.			By Indians.	By Whites.	Total.	
	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-	Total.	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-	Total.	By tribal cus-	By legal pro-										Total.
California—Continued.																		
Rincon.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		1	1		1	(1)		1			2	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Round Valley.....					(1)	(1)		1	(1)		(1)			1	(1)	1	1	
Soboba.....					2	2		2	2	2				1			2	
Tule River.....	(1)	40	40		2	2		2	2	2				1			2	
Upper Lake.....					40	40		80	80	3	40	(1)		6	2		2	
Volcan.....					3	3		3	3		3			3			3	
Total.....		40	40	21	76	97		116	137	35	48			25	14	1	15	
Colorado:																		
Navajo Springs.....										1		1			1		1	
Southern Ute.....					8	8		8	8	8				2				
Total.....					8	8		8	8	9		1			2		1	
Idaho:																		
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	1	1		1	1		2	2	1	1			10	4	4	8	
Fort Hall.....					28	28		28	28		28	1		3	11	(1)	12	
Fort Lapwai.....					(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)			7	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Total.....	1	1	1	1	29	30	1	30	31	1	29	1		20	15	5	20	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....					1	1		1	1		1	8		2	1	1	1	
Kansas:																		
Kickapoo.....	1	1	1		3	3		4	4		4	(1)		2				
Potawatomi.....					8	8		8	9					2	3		3	
Total.....	1	1	2		11	11	1	12	13		4			4	3		3	
Michigan:																		
Bay Mills.....					5	5		5	5		5			2	1			

Chippewa, Lake Superior.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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TABLE 4.—Marriages and crimes by Indians; missionaries and churches among the Indians, fiscal year 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.						Total.			Marriage licenses issued for Indians by—			Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Crimes.			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.	Superintendent.	Local authority.	Total existing June 30, 1911.	Contracted during fiscal year 1911.	By Indians.			By Whites.	Total.		
	By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.	By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.														
							By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.	By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.								
New York: New York Agency	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	7	11	1	2	3	
North Carolina: Cherokee	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	9	4	8		8	
North Dakota:																				
Fort Berthold		1	1		9	9		9	10	10	9	9				7	6	14	1	15
Fort Totten		3	3		31	31		31	34	34	31	10	4	4	7	16	2			1
Standing Rock		5	5		26	26		30	30	30	30	30						1		
Turtle Mountain		5	5		26	26		30	30	30	30	30								
Total	9	9	74	74		83	40	44	11	30	16	1	16							
Oklahoma:																				
Cantonment		3	3		11	11		11	23	31	1			1	14	2	3	2	4	3
Cheyenne and Arapaho					20	20	8	8	23	31	1			1	7	5	2	2	4	4
Kaw					1	1			1	1	1									
Kiowa					27	27			30	30										
Osage	( )	17	17	3	4	4			20	20	20	20	2	2	20	10	2	18	309	327
Otoe		1	1		4	4			5	5	5	5			3	15	1	1	1	1
Pawnee		1	1		10	10			10	10	10	10			1	1	1	2	1	2
Ponca					8	8			8	8	8	8			1	1	1	1	1	2
Red Moon					3	3			3	3	3	3			1	1	1	1	1	2
Sac and Fox		4	4		8	8			12	12	12	12			9	6	2	2	2	2
Sage	( )	( )	( )	( )	7	7			7	7	7	7			7	7	( )	( )	( )	( )
Sawnee																				
Shawnee																				
Total	30	30	17	126	109	136	17	136	156	156	130	5		5	57	51	33	315	348	348
Oregon:																				
Klamath		4	4		6	6					10	10			2	2	4	3	7	7
Salem					4	4					4	4			2					
Siletz	1	1	1		7	7			8	8	8	8			2	2	15	3	18	18

Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Utah	Wasatch	Wasatch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26																																																																										

**Unknown.**

**Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.**

TABLE 4.—Marriages and crimes by Indians; missionaries and churches among the Indians, fiscal year 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.						Missionaries working among these Indians.	Crimes.			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.				By Indians.	By Whites.	Total.	
	By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.	By tribal cus.	By legal pro.	Total.					
New York: New York Agency.....	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	9	11	1	2	3
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	26	4	8	..	8
North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold.....					9	9	9				
Fort Totten.....	1		1		10	10	10			14	1
Standing Rock.....	3		3		31	34	31	4	7	16	15
Turtle Mountain.....	5		5		25	30	30		2	1	..
Total.....	9	9	9	74	83	83	83	4	30	15	1
Oklahoma:											
Cantonment.....											
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	14	2	3	3
Kaw.....				20	20	20	20	7	6	2	4
Kiowa.....				1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Ozage.....	3	3	3	27	27	27	27	30	10	2	2
Otoe.....	17	17	17	4	4	4	4	20	15	18	37
Pawnee.....	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Ponca.....	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	2	1	2	2
Red Moon.....				8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1
Sao and Fox.....				3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Seger.....	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	6	2	2	2
Seneca.....	( )	( )	( )	7	7	7	7	9	7	( )	( )
Shawnee.....	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	7	4	5	7
Total.....	30	30	30	17	136	156	156	5	51	33	315
Oregon:											
Klamath.....									2	4	3
Salem.....	4	4	4	6	10	10	10	4	2	15	8
Silet.....	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	7	2	3	15

Unstable.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	(1)	7	(1)	7	6	1	(1)	(1)	3	2	3	1	1	1
Warm Springs.....																			
Rooseburg.....																			
Total.....																			
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....																			
South Dakota:																			
Cheyenne River.....																			
Crow Creek.....																			
Flandreau.....																			
Lower Brule.....																			
Pine Ridge.....																			
Rosebud.....																			
Sisseton.....																			
Yankton.....																			
Total.....																			
Utah:																			
Shivwits.....																			
Utah and Ouray.....																			
Total.....																			
Washington:																			
Colville.....																			
Cushman.....																			
Neah Bay.....																			
Tulalip.....																			
Yakima.....																			
Total.....																			
Wisconsin:																			
Hayward.....																			
Keshena.....																			
Lea du Flambeau.....																			
La Pointe.....																			
Onedaga.....																			
Tomah.....																			
Total.....																			
Wyoming: Shoshone.....																			
Grand total.....																			

1 Unknown.

2 Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.



TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Camp McDowell School.)	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33 p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Tribe: Mojave Apache.		
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> ..... (Under Colorado River School.)	<sup>2</sup> 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawiwa, Cocopa, <sup>4</sup> Mojave.		
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.)	<sup>2</sup> 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Tribes: Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.		
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.)	17,328	Executive orders Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 355-368). Lands now being allotted. See 18579-1910.
Tribe: Apache.		
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.)	<sup>2</sup> 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Tribe: Papago.		
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.)	358,789	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883, Mar. 22, May 8, and July 13, 1911.
Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.		
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.)	<sup>2</sup> 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Tribe: Havasupai.		
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.)	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). See 45096-1910.
Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.		
Navajo <sup>6</sup> ..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan Schools, and Pueblo Bonito.)	11,861,034	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264).
Tribe: Navajo.		
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.)	<sup>2</sup> 27,583	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Tribe: Papago.		
Salt River..... (Under Camp McDowell School.)	<sup>2</sup> 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. See 26731-1910. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.		
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.)	<sup>2</sup> 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 156.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902.
Tribes: Arivaipa, Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mojave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.		
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.)	730,880	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900.
Tribe: Walapai.		
Total.....	19,307,174	

<sup>1</sup> Partly in California.<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.<sup>3</sup> Surveyed.<sup>4</sup> Not on reservation.<sup>5</sup> Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 6).<sup>6</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	Acres. 370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salas, Sermalton, and Tishatanan.	129,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52) 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martinez, Pala, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo, and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serrano, and Temecula.	129,599	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889, 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 6,190.41 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). Deeds recorded, misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 123,408.68 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (24 Stat. L., 1015-1022). See Misc. Tract Book 36.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wallaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, <sup>1</sup> Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. <sup>2</sup>	148,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	38,909	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1883, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) (See 45893, 52030, 55068-1909.) 6,920 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388).
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>316,540</b>	
<b>COLORADO.</b>		
Ute..... (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	483,910	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,910 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>483,910</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.  
<sup>2</sup> Partly surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Not on reservation.  
<sup>4</sup> Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency of school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Seminole.....	<sup>1</sup> 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total .....	26,741	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Coeur d'Alene (Under superintendent.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, <sup>2</sup> Pend d'Oreille, <sup>2</sup> and Spokane.		Executive orders, June 14, 1887, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	<sup>1</sup> 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1907), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 163. Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064). Lands now being allotted.
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	482,130	
<b>IOWA.</b>		
Sank and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sank and Fox of the Mississippi and Win- nebago.	3,286	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June 7, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1901, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,286	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92).

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.<sup>2</sup> Not on reservation.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>KANSAS—continued.</b>		
Iowa <sup>1</sup> . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 163 Indians; 163 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (26 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo. (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	396	Treaty of June 23, 1832, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,216.27 acres allotted to 346 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 396.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi. (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	500	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,383 Indians; 819 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox <sup>1</sup> . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37, and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	922	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella <sup>2</sup> . Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse. (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	732	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,041 acres allotted to 666 Indians.
Ontonagon. (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 26, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 33 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	923	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bois Fort. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 54,524 acres allotted to 694 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 350,382); residue, 51,863 acres to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac. (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 27,637 acres allotted to 408 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). <sup>3</sup> (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

<sup>1</sup> In Kansas and Nebraska.

<sup>2</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Agency abolished June 30, 1890.



TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MONTANA—continued.</b>		
<b>Crow</b> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 11,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1890. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 478,702.07 acres have been allotted to 2,437 Indians, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
(Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.		
<b>Fort Belknap</b> .....	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350. Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113. 1,032.84 acres reserved for town sites, act May 30, 1906 (35 Stat., 558). Allotments now being made, see 74675-1909.
(Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.		
<b>Fort Peck</b> .....	1,774,967	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,438 Indians have been allotted 226,633 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
(Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		
<b>Flathead</b> .....		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,438 Indians have been allotted 226,633 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
(Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		
<b>Northern Cheyenne</b> .....	2489,500	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
(Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.		
<b>Total</b> .....	5,555,582	
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
<b>Niobrara</b> .....		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
(Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 5.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NEBRASKA—continued.</b>		
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	Acres. 4,500	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,622 acres allotted to 1,458 Indians; the residue, 4,500 acres, unallotted.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 206, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	700	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,254 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 700 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	5,840	
<b>NEVADA.</b>		
Dunk Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1 321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kalbav, Pawpitt, Paiute, and Shivwits.	2 1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive order of July 31, 1903.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	1,100	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), for allotment to Indians; 3,540 acres have been allotted to 354 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76962-1907), 1,100 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 594).
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	40,746	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,800.16 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.)
Total.....	686,766	
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	2 474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75160, 75460-1906, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

1 Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NEW MEXICO—continued.</b>		
<b>Pueblo:</b> (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	140,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1853, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 653.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60,906, 1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order July 1, 1910, 23,900 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714, 1910.)
Acoma.....	95,792	
San Juan.....	17,545	
Picuris.....	17,461	
San Felipe.....	34,767	
Pecos.....	18,763	
Cochiti.....	24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	92,398	
Taos.....	17,361	
Santa Clara.....	49,369	
Tesuque.....	17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	17,293	
Pojoaque.....	12,520	
Sis.....	17,515	
San Dia.....	24,187	
Ialeta.....	110,080	
Nambé.....	12,586	
Laguna.....	154,025	
Santa Ana.....	17,361	
<b>Zuni.</b>	215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuni School.)		
Tribe: Zuni Pueblo:		
Total.....	1,889,890	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
<b>Allegany.</b>	30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.		
<b>Cattaraugus.</b>	21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
<b>Oil Spring.</b>	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1803, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1807, vol. 30, p. 80.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
<b>Oneida.</b>	350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
<b>Onondaga.</b>	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
<b>St. Regis.</b>	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
<b>Tonawanda.</b>	7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.		
<b>Tuscarora.</b>	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
<b>Qualla boundary and other lands.</b>	48,000	{
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	15,211	
Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	
Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 68,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)		

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

2 Partly surveyed.

3 Surveyed.



TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1887, vol. 15, p. 506, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 322-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	848,907	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 116,213 acres allotted to 1,307 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of June 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). Act June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 638). 1502, 10 Pres. proc., June 29, 1911, 40 L. D., 164.)
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	364,598	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 26, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 4,011 Indians have been allotted 1,273,169 acres, leaving unallotted 364,598 acres. (See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 451, and 460), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041).) Under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement.
Turtle Mountain (Under Turtle Mountain School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 1,404 members of this band on public domain aggregating 213,543 acres have been approved.
Total.....	1,213,505	
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Cherokee (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	150,300	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Approximately 40,184 Indians have been allotted 4,348,760 acres.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 6, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158.) Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.98 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), 57,637-10.
Chickasaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	1879,749	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 506; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 269; act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Approximately 10,984 Indians have been allotted 3,703,080 acres.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Choctaw ..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	2,590,043	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,700 Indians have been allotted 4,360,000 acres.
Creek ..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	72,813	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rep., 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 767; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,700 Indians have been allotted 3,000,000 acres.
Iowa ..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw ..... (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat. 778.)
Kickapoo ..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 13, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche ..... (Under Kiowa School.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,069.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The remaining 395,618.56 acres were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under acts of June 5 and June 28, 1906, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1906. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 369,961.12 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1909. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians.
Modoc ..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland ..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
<b>Osage</b> (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	<i>Acres.</i>	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909. 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
<b>Oto</b> (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
<b>Ottawa</b> (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
<b>Pawnee</b> (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
<b>Peoria</b> (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902. (32 Stats, 245.)
<b>Ponca</b> (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
<b>Potawatomi</b> (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creeks ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 26 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489, Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
<b>Quapaw</b> (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
<b>Sauk and Fox</b> (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 166, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)

1 Surveyed.

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2 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Seminole. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	Acres. 4,854	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1886, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3 p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,000 Indians have been allotted 361,000 acres.
Seneca. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres, allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towa-koni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	1 535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians. 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	3,600,201	
<b>OREGON.</b>		
Grande Ronde. (Under Siletz School.) Tribe: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molais, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath. (Under Klamath School.) Tribe: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahukin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 280), 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.)
Siletz. (Under Siletz School.) Tribe: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1065. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OREGON—continued.</b>		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	<i>Acres.</i> 174,618	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,156 acres allotted to 1,112 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	1 322,760	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,044 acres allotted to 905 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,212,380	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago..... (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	1 111,711	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept. 1885, p. 11); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 842 Indians 172,212 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 506; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.	473,400	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 787,000 acres have been allotted to 2,548 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 473,400 acres.
Lower Brulé..... (Under Lower Brulé School.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1 175,471	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 176,083 acres allotted to 706 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.</b>		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	Acres. 1 900, 174	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254 and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883, 25 Stats., 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stats., 888, authority of President of July 29, 1904, 1,728, 085.92 acres have been allotted to 5,444 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 900,174 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 440), 169,592 acres opened to settlement; 22,424 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D. 164).
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loar, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wahshazhe Sioux.	1 436, 151	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,579,240 acres allotted to 6,809 Sioux Indians 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1896, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat. 2203) opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164) opening 300,000 acres in Melleite and Washabaugh Counties.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,253.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 16, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 865.)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,096, 907</b>	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompaghe, and White River Ute.	1 179, 194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; act of May 5, 1884, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 907; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,235 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 89,367 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,180 acres under reclamation, the residue 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 396.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>		
Uncompahgre. (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.	Acres.	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Chehalis. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia. (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville. (Under Colville School.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespellm, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpaul, and Spokane.	1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	* 598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 11,587 acres to 81 Indians; reserved for Government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved 598 acres.
Makah. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	* 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228, and 37679, 1907.)
Muckleshoot. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	* 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.

\* Partly surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>		
<b>Puyallup</b> ..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 633, June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
<b>Quileute</b> ..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	* 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
<b>Quinalt</b> ..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quinalt and Quinalt.	* 158,784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545). Lands now being allotted.
<b>Shoalwater</b> ..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	* 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
<b>Skokomish</b> ..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Challam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 28, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
<b>Snohomish or Tulalip</b> ..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	* 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
<b>Spokane</b> ..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use. Act May 29, 1908.
<b>Squaxon Island (Klahchemin)</b> ..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
<b>Swinomish (Perry's Island)</b> ..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
<b>Yakima</b> ..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kilkitat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	* 796,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348).
<b>Total</b> .....	2,357,944	

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

\* Partly surveyed.



TABLE 5.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	Acres. 1 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26, 153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46, 613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1858. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	231, 680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 18, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 382). Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 744).
Total.....	304, 849	
<b>WYOMING.</b>		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	95, 307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1906, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation, June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 23, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.15 acres.
Total.....	95, 307	
Grand total.....	40, 553, 541	

1 Surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1911.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Arizona:</b>			
Camp McDowell.....		24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....		240,640	240,640
Fort Apache.....		1,681,920	1,681,920
Gila Bend.....		10,231	10,231
Gila River.....		357,120	357,120
Havasupai.....		518	518
Hualapai.....		730,880	730,880
Moqui.....		2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo. (See New Mexico)	9,600	9,880,397	9,890,997
Papago.....	41,606	27,583	69,189
Salt River.....		46,720	46,720
San Carlos.....		1,834,240	1,834,240
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,206</b>	<b>17,307,540</b>	<b>17,358,746</b>
<b>California:</b>			
Digger.....		370	370
Hocopa Valley.....	29,061	99,051	128,142
<b>Mission.....</b>			
Agua Caliente.....		7,205	7,205
Augustine.....		616	616
Cabazon.....		1,280	1,280
Cahuilla.....		18,880	18,880
Campo.....		1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Volcan).....		15,080	15,080
Cuyapipe.....		4,080	4,080
Inaja.....		760	760
Laguna.....		320	320
La Posta.....		3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes.....		21,520	21,520
Manzanita.....		19,680	19,680
Martinez.....		1,280	1,280
Mission Creek.....		1,920	1,920
Morongo.....		11,069	11,069
Pala.....	120	4,300	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula).....	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero.....		8,329	8,329
Ramona.....		500	500
Rincon.....		2,554	2,554
San Manuel.....		653	653
San Pascual.....		2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa.....		2,560	2,560
Boboba.....		5,461	5,461
Santa Ysabel (Mesa Grande).....		15,042	15,042
Sycuan.....	270	870	640
Torres.....		20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms.....		480	480
Round Valley.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Tule River.....		48,551	48,551
Yuma.....		39,396	39,396
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>72,886</b>	<b>364,743</b>	<b>437,629</b>
<b>Colorado: Ute.....</b>	<b>72,651</b>	<b>483,910</b>	<b>556,561</b>
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>		<b>23,542</b>	<b>23,542</b>
<b>Idaho:</b>			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai.....	178,812	33,578	212,390
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>289,188</b>	<b>481,518</b>	<b>770,706</b>
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>		<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,251</b>
<b>Kansas:</b>			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,195		4,195
Iowa.....	11,760		11,760
Kickapoo.....	27,216	519	27,735
Potawatomi.....	220,785	821	221,606
Sac and Fox.....	8,079	24	8,103
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>272,044</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>273,408</b>
<b>Michigan:</b>			
Isabella.....	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon.....	2,551		2,551
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>152,987</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>153,910</b>

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Minnesota:</b>			
Bols Fort.....	54,524	.....	54,524
Deer Creek.....	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	27,637	.....	27,637
Grand Portage.....	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	47,453	.....	47,453
Mdewakanton.....	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	666,560	38,060	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa.....	64,732	.....	64,732
Total.....	897,976	582,671	1,480,647
<b>Montana:</b>			
Blackfeet.....	640	959,004	959,644
Crow.....	478,702	1,834,511	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	.....	1,774,967	1,774,967
Jocko (Flathead).....	228,227	.....	228,227
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	489,500	489,500
Total.....	707,569	5,555,582	6,263,151
<b>Nebraska:</b>			
Santee.....	72,639	.....	72,639
Omaha.....	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca.....	27,236	.....	27,236
Sioux (additional).....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	108,838	.....	108,838
Total.....	339,235	5,140	344,375
<b>Nevada:</b>			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Palute.....	.....	1,320	1,320
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	9,983	40,526	50,509
Total.....	9,983	686,766	696,749
<b>New Mexico:</b>			
Jicarilla Apache.....	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo. (See Arizona).....	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—			
Acoma.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	17,510	17,510
Laguna.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	215,040	215,040
Total.....	673,175	3,847,477	4,520,652
<b>New York:</b>			
Allegany.....	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....	.....	640	640
Oneida.....	.....	350	350
Onondaga.....	.....	6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....	.....	14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....	.....	7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....	.....	6,249	6,249
Total.....	.....	87,677	87,677
<b>North Carolina: Qualla.....</b>	.....	63,211	63,211

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>North Dakota:</b>			
Devils Lake.....	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	116,213	848,907	965,120
Standing Rock.....	1,273,169	364,598	1,637,767
Turtle Mountain.....	43,820	2,074	45,894
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,570,583</b>	<b>1,215,579</b>	<b>2,786,162</b>
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			
Cherokee.....	4,348,760	50,800	4,399,560
Chickasaw.....	3,703,080	879,749	4,582,829
Choctaw.....	4,299,111	2,191,404	6,490,515
Creek.....	2,999,472	63,611	3,063,083
Seminole.....	360,791	8,448	369,239
Cherokee Outlet.....	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	528,789		528,789
Iowa.....	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo.....	22,650		22,650
Kiowa and Comanche and Apache.....	546,375		546,375
Modoc.....	3,966		3,966
Oakland.....	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	128,351		128,351
Ottawa.....	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee.....	112,701	159	112,860
Peoria.....	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	100,734	967	101,701
Potawatomi.....	291,456		291,456
Quapaw.....	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	12,745		12,745
Wichita.....	152,714		152,714
Wyandot.....	20,942	535	21,477
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,544,721</b>	<b>3,191,752</b>	<b>22,736,473</b>
<b>Oregon:</b>			
Grande Ronde.....	32,983	165	33,148
Klamath.....	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	44,459	3,200	47,659
Umatilla.....	82,156	74,618	156,774
Warm Springs.....	140,044	322,760	462,804
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>507,016</b>	<b>1,212,545</b>	<b>1,719,561</b>
<b>South Dakota:</b>			
Cheyenne River.....	787,196	471,815	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	172,212	116,793	289,005
Lake Traverse.....	308,838	1,347	310,185
Lower Brule.....	176,083	176,777	352,860
Pine Ridge.....	1,728,056	1,000,760	2,728,816
Rosebud.....	1,579,240	365,529	1,944,769
Yankton.....	268,263		268,263
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,019,918</b>	<b>2,202,021</b>	<b>7,221,939</b>
<b>Utah:</b>			
Uintah Valley.....	90,867	179,194	270,061
Uncompahgre.....	12,540		12,540
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111,907</b>	<b>179,194</b>	<b>291,101</b>
<b>Washington:</b>			
Chehalis.....	3,799		3,799
Columbia.....	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	51,653	1,297,009	1,348,662
Hoh River.....		640	640
Lummi.....	11,587	645	12,232
Makah.....	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot.....	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli.....	4,717		4,717
Osette.....		640	640
Port Madison.....	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup.....	17,463		17,463
Quileute.....		837	837
Quinalt.....	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....		335	335

TABLE 6.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>			
Skokomish.....	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island.....	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Perrys Island).....	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	296,407	796,412	1,092,819
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>581,288</b>	<b>2,367,420</b>	<b>2,948,708</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	44,877	32,346	77,223
La Pointe (Bad River).....	83,871	39,880	123,750
Menominee.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	65,440	.....	65,440
Red Cliff.....	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	8,920	.....	8,920
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>285,785</b>	<b>304,309</b>	<b>590,094</b>
<b>Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).</b>			
Total reservation lands.....	223,236	96,307	318,543
Public domain.....	31,383,354	40,263,442	71,646,796
	889,066	.....	889,066
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>32,272,420</b>	<b>40,263,442</b>	<b>72,535,862</b>

TABLE 7.—*Classification of allotted and unallotted lands June 30, 1911.*  
[Will not in all instances agree with acreage shown in Tables 5 and 6, some figures being superintendents' estimates.]  
ALLOTTED LANDS.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage agricultural lands.				Acreage grazing lands.	Acreage timber lands.	Acreage mineral lands.	Acreage other lands unfit for any purpose.	Total.
	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Agricultural without irrigation.	Total.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Arizona:</b>									
Camp McDowell.....	4,400	3,740	.....	8,140	16,280	.....	.....	.....	24,420
Fort Mojave.....	30	15,055	.....	15,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,085
San Xavier.....	1,320.25	17,000	47,983	66,302.25	288,880	.....	.....	.....	355,182.25
Total.....	5,750.25	35,795	47,983	89,527.25	305,160	.....	.....	.....	394,687.25
<b>California:</b>									
Hoop Valley.....	200	6,000	.....	200	3,000	16,408	.....	.....	19,608
Independence.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
La Jolla.....	3	280	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	283
Pala.....	375	150	973	1,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,497
Pechanga.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	.....	.....	1,051	1,301
Rincon.....	113	587	28	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	728
Round Valley.....	.....	.....	5,388	5,388	18,346	18,346	.....	.....	42,080
Soboba.....	250	1,400	400	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050
Upper Lake.....	.....	.....	300	300	340	.....	.....	.....	640
Total.....	941	8,417	7,338	16,696	21,686	34,754	.....	1,051	74,187
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	4,080	22,480	.....	36,560	30,550	6,000	.....	.....	73,120
<b>Idaho:</b>									
Coeur d'Alene.....	.....	.....	70,550	70,550	.....	32,000	.....	.....	102,550
Fort Lapwai.....	100	300	135,707	136,107	620	1,500	.....	.....	138,227
Total.....	100	300	206,257	206,657	620	33,500	.....	.....	240,787
<b>Kansas:</b>									
Kickapoo.....	.....	.....	23,014.41	23,014.41	.....	1,280	.....	.....	24,294.41
Potawatomi.....	.....	.....	51,214	51,214	25,214	.....	.....	.....	76,428
Total.....	.....	.....	74,228.41	74,228.41	25,214	1,280	.....	.....	100,722.41

TABLE 7.—*Classification of allotted and unallotted lands June 30, 1911—Continued.*

## ALLOTTED LANDS—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage agricultural lands.				Acreage grazing lands.	Acreage timber lands.	Acreage mineral lands.	Acreage other lands unfit for any purpose.	Total.
	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Agricultural without irrigation.	Total.					
<b>Minnesota:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Fond du Lac.....									
Net Lake.....			3,000	3,000					3,000
White Earth.....			420,460	420,460	100	55,101.79			55,201.79
Total.....			423,460	423,460	280,328	518,686.23		42,000	1,261,474.23
<b>Montana:</b>					280,428	573,768.02		42,000	1,310,676.02
Crow.....									
Flathead.....	64,240	89,087		153,327	312,090	2,000			457,397
Fort Peck.....	20,000	55,000	98,000	173,000	40,000	18,000			231,000
Total.....	84,240	144,087	98,000	326,327	352,090	20,000			696,397
<b>Nebraska:</b>									
Omaha.....			78,045	78,045					78,045
Santee.....	5,600			5,600	3,200				8,800
Winnebago.....			103,236	103,236		4,411			107,647
Total.....	5,600		181,281	186,881	3,200	4,411			194,492
<b>Nevada:</b>									
Carson.....	200	800		1,000	30,000	10,000			41,000
Fallon.....	509.30	4,130.70		4,640					4,640
Fort McDermitt.....	400	100	1,545	2,045					2,045
Walker River.....	1,450	5,000		6,450	1,800	1,000		533.25	9,783.25
Total.....	2,559.30	10,080.70	1,545	14,135	31,800	11,000		533.25	57,468.25
<b>New Mexico:</b>									
Albuquerque Pueblo day schools.....	1,000	1,880		2,880	8,910			8,000	19,770
Jicarilla.....	350	400	2,000	2,750	95,256	255,480	840		354,326
Total.....	1,350	2,280	2,000	5,630	104,166	255,480	840	8,000	374,096

[illegible]

**Unknown**

**1 No data.**



TABLE 7.—*Classification of allotted and unallotted lands June 30, 1911—Continued.*

## ALLOTTED LANDS—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage agricultural lands.				Acreage grazing lands.	Acreage timber lands.	Acreage mineral lands.	Acreage other lands unfit for any purpose.	Total.
	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Agricultural without irrigation.	Total.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wisconsin:									
Hayward.....			47,403	47,403				6,000	63,205
Lac du Flambeau.....			400	400				59.10	45,459.10
La Pointe.....			25,891.31	25,891.31				5,000	152,108.16
Oneida.....			65,312.5	65,312.5					65,312.5
Total.....			139,006.36	139,006.36				11,059.10	326,084.31
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	11,200	129,800		141,000	93,520		1,000		235,520
Grand total.....	205,145.55	746,696.70	5,473,922.87	6,425,765.12	6,295,464.79	2,126,354.03	13,840	126,863.40	30,784,827.34

## UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Arizona:									
Camp McDowell.....	1,250	2,896		4,146	36,811	300		5,952	47,209
Camp Verde.....	13	5		18					18
Colorado River.....	180	100,000		100,180	15,000	22,500	15,000		152,680
Fort Apache.....	1,400	600		2,000		1,679,120	9,000		1,690,120
Havasupai.....	300			300				100	400
Kalabab.....	40			40					
Leupp.....		10,000	300	10,300	140,000				140,040
Moqui.....			75,000	75,000				283,340	368,640
Navajo.....			160,000	160,000	1,598,320			720,000	2,468,320
Pima.....	15,000	200,000	10,000	225,000	5,000,000				5,010,000
San Carlos.....	1,220	6,000	5,000	12,220	91,960	30,000	5,160	10,000	6,357,120
San Xavier.....					1,500,000	323,000		3,567	1,833,787
Truxton Canon.....	60		27,566	27,626	66,566				94,132
Western Navajo.....	1,000	12,000	7,300	20,300	2,020,347	1,000,000		338,700	3,379,347
Total.....	20,463	331,661	210,166	562,190	11,233,004	3,086,920	29,100	1,301,669	16,272,933

<b>California:</b>									
Campo.....	15	2,000	.....	2,015	15,000	1,500	.....	9,485	28,000
Digger.....	8	20	20	11,741	.....	287	.....	.....	42,097.07
Fort Yuma.....	60	11,741	.....	1,200	3,000	10,000	.....	20,356.07	88,000
Goova Valley.....	600	1,200	1,200	2,300	44,000	83,740	.....	10,429	56,729
Maliki.....	500	12,460	500	12,960	2,000	.....	.....	4,000	16,960
Marlines.....	500	217	8	225	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,525
Pala.....	.....	230	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,500	1,730
Pechanga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	339	2,410
Round Valley.....	66	100	.....	165	40,000	40,000	.....	2,090	85,000
Soboba.....	.....	50	300	1,000	1,500	.....	.....	4,855	85,480
Tule River.....	.....	.....	960	.....	.....	1,100	.....	27,020	30,620
Upper Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volcan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	1,243	28,018	2,978	32,239	108,680	137,027	5,000	80,354.07	355,300.07
<b>Colorado: Navajo Springs.....</b>	20	12,000	.....	12,020	239,040	.....	.....	.....	256,060
<b>Idaho:</b>									
Fort Hall.....	4,200	24,000	1,000	28,200	373,740	46,000	.....	.....	447,940
Fort Lapwai.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	31,000	.....	.....	32,000
<b>Total</b> .....	4,200	24,000	1,000	29,200	373,740	77,000	.....	.....	479,940
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>									
.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	929	1,080	.....	200	3,300
<b>Kansas: Potawatomie.....</b>									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929
<b>Minnesota:</b>									
Nett Lake.....	.....	.....	103,955	103,955	300,011	48,650.94	.....	1,285	48,650.94
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,259	28,519.75	.....	.....	405,851
White Earth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,778.75
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	.....	103,955	103,955	314,270	77,270.69	.....	1,285	407,380.69
<b>Montana:</b>									
Blackfeet.....	600	75,000	25,000	100,600	1,374,400	50,000	.....	.....	1,525,000
Crow.....	.....	15,000	10,000	25,000	1,833,556	10,800	.....	.....	1,969,356
Flathead.....	.....	75,000	894,660	960,660	203,003.98	155.94	.....	.....	1,114,819.92
Fort Belknap.....	4,500	13,600	18,100	30,733	1,453,012	.....	.....	.....	1,418,100
Fort Peck.....	.....	.....	303,733	303,733	320,000	70,000	40,000	.....	1,762,745
Tongue River.....	800	2,200	30,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	403,000
<b>Total</b> .....	5,900	150,800	1,203,393	1,390,093	4,886,968	335,803.98	40,155.94	.....	6,653,020.92
<b>Nebraska:</b>									
Omaha.....	.....	.....	360	360	.....	2,440	.....	200	3,000
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	319.54	319.54	.....	1,046.13	.....	.....	1,965.67
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	.....	679.54	679.54	.....	4,066.13	.....	200	4,965.67

TABLE 7.—*Classification of allotted and unallotted lands June 30, 1911—Continued.*  
UNALLOTTED LANDS—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage agricultural lands.					Acreage grazing lands.	Acreage timber lands.	Acreage mineral lands.	Acreage other lands unfit for any purpose.	Total.
	Irrigated.	Irrigable but not irrigated.	Agricultural without irrigation.	Total.						
				2	3					
Nevada:	1									
Fallon.....										
Moapa River.....	150									
Walker River.....										
Western Shoshone.....	3,000									
Total.....	3,150									
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	7,000									
Jicarilla.....										
Mescalero.....	260									
Navajo. (See Ariz.).....										
San Juan.....	5,000									
Santa Fe Pueblo day schools.....	6,400									
Zuni.....	1,800									
Total.....	20,460									
North Carolina: Cherokee.....										
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold.....										
Standing Rock.....										
Total.....										
Oklahoma:										
Kiowa.....										
Ojawa.....										
Ponca.....										
Five Civilized Tribes.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Total.....										

Oregon:
Roseburg.....
Siletz.....
Umatilla.....
Warm Springs.....
Total.....
South Dakota:
Cheyenne River.....
Groß Creek.....
Flandreau.....
Lower Brule.....
Pine Ridge.....
Rosebud.....
Total.....
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.
Washington:
Colville.....
Cushman.....
Near Bay.....
Yakima.....
Total.....
Wisconsin:
Keshewa.....
Lac du Flambeau.....
La Pointe.....
Total.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.
Grand total.....

**1 Unknown.**

TABLE 8.—Use of agency and school lands, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands—acres.						School lands—acres.						Grand Total.	
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.	Other purposes.	Un- used.	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.	Other purposes.		Unused.
Arizona:														
Camp McDowell.....	1	3					4	6	12	24	2		4	48
Camp Verde.....									13				12	25
Colorado River.....		35					35	2	120					22.5
Fort Apache.....									15	40				1,560
Fort Mojave.....								10	30		1,500	5		40
Havasupai.....														5
Kalabab.....									61.5	10	2	2.25		74
Leupp.....	8	25	90				123.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )	33
Mogul.....	10	27		5			7,000	30	3	1,280	5			1,380
Navajo.....				2	6,961			25	20	60	3			240
Phoenix.....								15	170	20	8			253
Pima.....								10	26	2				58
Rice Station.....								1	2			60		63
San Carlos.....	10	3	10	5	425		453	5	1	.5			2	2
San Xavier.....								5	320		10			15.25
Truxton Canon.....								10		560				900
Western Navajo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )								
Total.....	29	93	100	7.5	7,386		7,615.5	135.5	982.5	1,995	1,532.5	67.25	10	4,728.75
California:														
Cahuilla.....					40		40	2.5	1		5			8.5
Campo.....													3	3
Digger.....	4	23	200			101	330							330
Fort Bidwell.....	10	175	1,251.85	2	640	1,000	3,078.85		6	3	1			3,078.85
Fort Yuma.....		10				310	320	8.5						338.5
Greenville.....														
Hoop Valley.....	18.5	14		1.5		8	42	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	42
Independence.....														
La Jolla.....								1.5	.5			.5	1.5	4
Maki.....								1		1				2
Martinez.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	12	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	20
Pala.....	4	3	6				14	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	14
Pechanga.....								.5	.5		.46			1.46
Rincon.....	.0625						.0625	20	125	632	3		160	940
Round Valley.....				13			13	40	100				10	150
Sherman Institute.....								8	7					15.5
Soboba.....							.5	2	1	100	2			310
Tule River.....	2	2	200	1			205							105

Upper Lake.	39. 0625	227	1, 657. 86	20. 5	680	1, 419	4, 043. 4125	91	253	736	11. 46	. 5	181. 5	6	6	6
Total																
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs	4	10	20				34									
Southern Ute	20	80	120	15	85		320	1	6	1				8	34. 0625	328
Total	24	90	140	15	85		354								34. 0625	328
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene	1					320	321									
Fort Hall	10	50	40	10	170		280	4	142	15	4		10	10	331	
Fort Lapwai								15	418	870	7			1, 310	446	
Total	11	50	40	10	170	320	601	19	560	885	11		10	1, 485	2, 086	
Iowa: Sac and Fox																
								9. 15	40. 67	14. 08		5. 5		70	70	
Kansas:																
Haskell Institute								43	486	160	29	266	13	997	997	997
Kikapoo								5	125	100	5		5	240	240	240
Potawatomi	10	30	120				160		50	100	10			160	160	320
Total	10	30	120				160	48	661	360	44	266	18	1, 397	1, 557	1, 557
Michigan:																
Bay Mills								1. 5	. 5	4				6	6	6
Chippewa, L. Superior								20	178	69	5	48		320	320	320
Mount Pleasant																
Total								21. 5	178. 5	73	5	48		326	326	326
Minnesota:																
Fond du Lac	2		5	1	6	66	80	1	2	5	1	7	15. 2	31. 2	111. 2	111. 2
Nett Lake								1	20	20		80	313. 54	434. 54	434. 54	434. 54
Red Lake								13	66	66	1		186	332	332	332
Vermillion Lake								15	20	60	8		977	1, 060	1, 060	1, 060
White Earth	90	25	250	18. 8	1, 409. 9	90	1, 883. 7	60	60	350	12. 35		66. 45	648. 8	2, 432. 5	2, 432. 5
Total	92	25	255	19. 8	1, 415. 9	156	1, 963. 7	90	168	501	22. 35	87	1, 558. 19	2, 426. 54	4, 390. 24	4, 390. 24
Montana:																
Blackfeet	20	8	127	5			160	14	10	294	12			320	400	400
Flathead	5	70	60	10		294	439	5	2	35				36	475	475
Fort Belknap	20						25	20	2	480	2			504	504	504
Fort Peck					5			10	40	1, 000	20			1, 070	1, 070	1, 070
Tongue River	180				10		200	10	100	70	20			200	400	400
Total	235	78	187	15	15	294	824	54. 5	152. 5	1, 879	54			2, 140	2, 964	2, 964

<sup>a</sup> See Carson, Nev.; no data.

**Not reported.**

**Included in school.**

<sup>1</sup> Included in agency.

TABLE 8.— *Use of agency and school lands, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands—acres.					School lands—acres.						Grand Total.			
	Building sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.	Other pur- poses.	Un- used.	Total.	Building sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.		Other pur- poses.	Unused.	Total.
Nebraska:															
Genoa.....	50	80	32		158		320	20	220	50	5	25		320	320
Omaha.....	4	20	160	2	40		226								320
Santee.....	8	12	5		215		240	6	58	70	4		22	160	226
Winnebago.....															400
Total.....	62	112	197	2	158	255	786	26	278	120	9	25	22	480	1,266
Nevada:															
Carson.....								20	100	100	4		500	724	724
Fallon.....								3	17					30	30
Fort McDermitt.....								5	27	15		40	73	160	160
Lovelock.....								2						2	2
Mojave River.....		2	17	1			20							3	23
Nevada.....	5						5	5	12	13				30	35
Walker River.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	2	7	1	10	55	80	80
Western Shoshone.....	3		20				23	6.75	48	43	3.75			101.5	124.5
Total.....	8	2	37	1			48	48.75	207	178	8.75	50	638	1,130.50	1,178.5
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque.....								18	20	10	12	4		64	64
Jicarilla.....	15	75	100	2		(1)	192	10	80	20	2	50	200	362	554
Mescalero.....	5						5	45	40	25	2		38	150	155
Navajo. (See Arizona.)															
Pueblo Bonito.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20		1,000	1		259	1,280	1,280
San Juan.....		100					100	10	110					120	120
Santa Fe.....								16	20	60	10			106	106
Santa Fe (Pueblo Schools).....								16.75	4		12.75			33.5	33.5
Zuni.....								40	115					155	155
Total.....	20	175	100	2			297	175.75	389	1,115	39.75	54	497	2,270.5	2,567.5
North Carolina: Cherokee.....								14	26	100	3		19	162	162
North Dakota:															
Bismarck.....								9	4	146				159	159
Fort Berthold.....	20	45	447.9	5			517.9	15	30	60	15			120	637.9
Fort Totten.....	10		40				177.4	40	300	580	40	520	80	1,560	1,737.4
Standing Rock.....								30	220	1,023.45	20.5	405	500	2,188.95	2,188.95

Turtle Mountain.....	40	8	42				90	32.58	113	40	7	82.58	122.58
Walpelen.....	70	53	529.9	5		127.74	785.64	146.58	667	1,849.45	82.5	4,250.53	5,086.17
<b>Total.....</b>													
<b>Oklahoma:</b>													
Cantonment.....	.6	1,081	704	36.4	1,133		2,960	0.1	5	150	4	180	3,120
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....								20	1,443	3,457	80	5,060	5,060
Chilocco.....								40	1,000	1,320	10	2,370	2,370
Kaw.....								5	82	45	2	100	100
Kiowa.....	40	710	4,169.93	25			4,944.93	30	6,465	15	17.3	7,004.3	12,004.90
Osage.....								20	26	39	2	104.3	
Otoe.....	9.57	10	23	7			49.57	15	124	395	5	640	640
Pawnee.....	10	20	22.5	5			57.5	25	190	395	30	640	689.57
Red Moon.....								6	115	113	5	400	457.5
Sac and Fox.....	15	15	50	5	75		160	10	180	510	6	1,280	1,280
Sage.....		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	15	140	395	5	640	800
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	15	265	2,200	40	2,555	2,555
Shawnee.....	2	456	545	27	85	42	1,203	15	55	65	25	320	320
Five Civilized Tribes.....	48							5	230	80	2	317	1,203
<b>Total.....</b>	128.17	2,292	5,515.43	107.4	1,298	42	9,380	210.1	4,275	15,662	201	21,706.3	31,086.3
<b>Oregon:</b>													
Klamath.....	10	60	2,007.5	20	160		2,257.5	20	235	560	20	3,345.32	5,602.82
Salem.....								36	177	147	6	440	440
Siletz.....	36		13		16		64	7	46	83		136	200
Umatilla.....								15	470	250	5	720	720
Warm Springs.....								20	240	200		1,180	1,180
<b>Total.....</b>	46	60	2,019.5	20	176		2,321.5	98	1,168	1,220	31	5,821.32	8,142.82
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>								29	267	12	4	318	318
<b>South Dakota:</b>													
Canton Asylum.....								17	43	25	15	100	100
Cheyenne River.....	20	20		5	1	255	301	24	77	4,737	2	4,840	4,840
Crow Creek.....	1						1	9	46.5	42	3.5	164	465
Fladreau.....	8	25	200	52			235	30	150	260	10	481	481
Lower Brule.....								10	120	165	5	320	320
Pierre.....								10	110	190		310	310
Pine Ridge.....	20		8,868.95	20			8,908.95	20	1,660	1,660	10	1,840	10,748.95
Rapid City.....								60	230	1,000	100	1,390	1,390
Rosebud.....	10	3		16,055.22			16,073.22	80	45	800	2	6,604.22	22,677.44
Sisseton.....	15	1	40	10	128		192	6	94	120	100	5,677.22	22,677.44
Springfield.....								4.5	6.5			10	10
Yankton.....	95		100				195	10	80	448	2	540	735
<b>Total.....</b>	169	49	9,208.95	42	16,182.22	255	25,906.17	330.5	1,151	9,447	134.5	17,039.22	42,945.39

1 Unknown.

1 Included in school.



TABLE 8.—Use of agency and school lands, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands—acres.						School lands—acres.						Grand Total.		
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.	Other purposes.	Un-used.	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Corrals or yards.	Other purposes.		Unused.	Total.
Utah:															
Bluffville.	80	27	270	13	5,040		5,430	1	5	70	3			6	6
Unlath and Oursy.	80	27	270	13	5,040		5,430	13	28	70	3			108	5,538
Total.														114	5,544
Washington:															
Colville.	18.5	3.5	44.5	1	1	177	245.5	41	114	573	6	147	234	1,115	1,360.5
Cushman.								30.72	7.78				4.29	42.79	42.79
Neah Bay.					20		20	25						1.75	21.75
Tulalip.								207.8	1				160	368.8	368.8
Yakima.	120	40	80				240	80	100	50	10		2,020	2,260	2,500
Total.	138.5	43.5	124.5	1	21	177	505.5	359.77	222.78	623	16.75	147.75	2,418.29	3,788.34	4,263.84
Wisconsin:															
Hayward.	1	2	10	1	50	34	98	6	250	340	4	40	100	740	838
Keshena.	4	5	2	2			13	15	160	130	10	4	1	320	323
Lac du Flambeau.								10	70	12	10		527.2	629.2	629.2
La Pointe.					433.95	60	508.95						4	4	510.960
Ondaga.	13.01							9	34.75	23			38.9596	118.7006	118.70
Tonah.								10	235	90	5			340	340
Tulalip.															
Wittenberg.								16	24	20			20	80	80
Total.	18.01	7	12	3	433.95	94	617.96	66	773.75	625	32	44	691.1596	2,231.9006	2,840.8606
Wyoming: Shoshone.	15	18	107				140	25	365	800	10			1,200	1,340
Grand total.	1,191.7425	3,431.5	20,621.13	284.233	111.073	139.74	61,779.3825	2,012.1625	12,819.7	38,296.13	2,257.56	4,100.7	14,881.1796	74,367.4321	136,146.8146

TABLE 9.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and reservations.	Organization to which issued.	Date of act under which issued.	Citation of act.	Acreage of lands.
<b>Idaho:</b>				
Coeur d'Alene.....	Sisters of Charity of Providence..	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 731-814....	949.375
Do.....	Pioneer Education Society (Society of Jesus).	do.	do.	950.625
Lemhi.....	The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	5
<b>Minnesota: White Earth.</b>	Northern Minnesota Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	80
<b>Montana:</b>				
Flathead.....	The Montana Catholic Mission, Society of Jesus.	do.	do.	611.85
	Sisters of Charity of Providence, of Montana Corporation.	do.	do.	318.4
	Ursuline Convent of the Holy Family.	do.	do.	320.4
Fort Peck.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	May 30, 1908	35 Stat., 558,560...	42.656
<b>North Dakota: Standing Rock.</b>	do.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461	308.8
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Seger.....	Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781,814...	15
<b>Seneca Superintendency—</b>	Trustees (named) for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.			
Modoc Resn.....		do.	do.	4
Wyandot Resn.....		do.	do.	8.1
<b>Oregon: Umatilla</b>	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	100
	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	do.	do.	258.1
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Cheyenne River.....	do.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461	693.01
	do.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781,814...	33.63
Crow Creek.....	do.	do.	do.	165
Pine Ridge.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	200
Standing Rock.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461	409.99
<b>Wisconsin: Oneida</b>	Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church, Oneida, Wis.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781,814...	76

TABLE 10.—*Lands set aside during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization for which set apart.	Date of act.	Citation of act.	Acres of lands.
<b>Arizona:</b>				
Moqui.....	American Baptist Home Mission Society.	(1)	.....	1.2
Western Navajo....	Gospel Missionary Union.....	(1)	.....	6
Do.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.	(1)	.....	1.2
<b>Colorado:</b> Southern Ute	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	(1)	.....	2
<b>Montana:</b>				
Blackfeet.....	Presbyterian Mission conducted by Rev. Lemuel J. Hawkins.	Mar. 1, 1907	34 Stat., 1035.....	280
Fort Peck.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 30, 1908	35 Stat., 560.....	120
Tongue River.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.	(1)	.....	70
<b>New Mexico:</b>				
Albuquerque (between Paraje and Casa Blanca).	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	(1)	.....	10
San Juan.....	Board of Heathen Missions of the Christian Reformed Church (Transfer from American Baptist Home Mission Society.)	(1)	.....	40
	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States of America.	(1)	.....	10. 1
<b>North Dakota:</b> Fort Berthold.	American Missionary Association.	June 1, 1910	36 Stat., 455.....	160
<b>Oklahoma:</b> Chilocco....	International Young Men's Christian Association.	(1)	.....	2
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Umatilla.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	(1)	.....	100 <sup>1</sup>
Warm Springs.....	United Presbyterian Church of North America.	(1)	.....	40
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Cheyenne River....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.....	60
Lower Brule.....	do.....	(1)	.....	3
Pine Ridge.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States of America.	May 27, 1910	36 Stat., 440.....	90
Do.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	.....do.....	.....do.....	120
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448, 449...	107. 18

<sup>1</sup> General policy.

TABLE 11.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Instructions to allot.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion. <sup>1</sup>	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stat. L., 888) and May 29, 1906 (36 Stat. L., 400).	May 21, 1907	( <sup>2</sup> )	• 320 • 100 • 80	2,542	785,610.92	2,874,611	1,615,000	388,946.46	\$318,700.39	Lands disposed of by proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 3200), under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. One-fifth of the purchase price, fixed by appraisement, to be paid at the time of entry, and the balance in five equal annual installments, to be paid in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively.
Coeur d'Alene, Wash.	June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).	June 17, 1908	July 13, 1909	160	638	104,076.53	598,500	224,410.28	180,485.82	164,628.31	Lands disposed of by proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2486) to be subject to the homestead laws. Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reser- vations, and restrictions in, the statutes mentioned in the procla- mation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 10, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1963), and L. D. 20, p. 601.
Colville, Wash.....	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Oct. 11, 1898	Jan. 12, 1900	80	600	51,653.41	2,800,000	1,500,000.00	122,278.15	282,469.42	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal an- nual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and commissions at time of commuta- tion or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.
Crow, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).	.....	.....	.....	2,437	478,702.00	4,712,960.71	1,116,000.00	93,148.79	114,482.17	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal an- nual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and commissions at time of commuta- tion or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.

<sup>1</sup> Single persons over 18 years of age.  
<sup>2</sup> Orphans under 18 years of age.

<sup>3</sup> Single persons under 18 years of age.  
<sup>4</sup> Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352.)

<sup>1</sup> Approximately.  
<sup>2</sup> Not completed.  
<sup>3</sup> Heads of families.

TABLE 11.—*Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.*

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Instructions to allot.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).	.....	.....	.....	1,189	137,380.69	230,400	1,104,000.00	89,276.90	261,900.06	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre \$4.30, payable as follows: \$1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 50 cents per acre. See proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2368), and L. D. 33, pp. 8 and 9.
Flathead, Mont....	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302).	Mar. 26, 1906	.....	80 or 160	2,425	228,226.89	1,433,600	1,126,587.72	201,659.70	260,334.18	Lands disposed of under proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2465), will become subject to entry under the homestead act.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1032) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042).	Nov. 20, 1893	(*)	s 160 s 80 7 80 s 40	1,307	116,213.46	2,912,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	Opened by proclamation of June 29, 1911, under the provisions of the homestead laws, only agricultural and grazing lands.
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Sept. 8, 1888	July 13, 1889	s 160 s 80 s 40	269	32,983.43	61,440	26,301.65	26,021.54	63,081.90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 33, p. 586.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 672).	July 11, 1900	June 18, 1901	160	3,444	546,375.62	2,968,893	2,033,583	(*)	(*)	Disposed of under act of June 5 and 18, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and proclamation of President of July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), under the provisions of the homestead laws, under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.
	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	June 8, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	160				395,618.56	391,212.69	1,033,156.86	Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3233), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 349.
Lemhi.....	Agreement of May 14, 1880, and act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stat. L.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000	.....	(*)	(*)	Lands disposed of under agreement of Dec. 29, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906. See 34 Stat. 335 and L. B. 1039/302.

Lower Brule, S. Dak.	687. See 348, 333. Mar. 2, 1899 (28 Stat. L., 888) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048).	May 21, 1907	(*)	320 160 80	706	176,082.96	472,550	176,680	58,857.96	102,855.83	Lands disposed of by act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 234), and by proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 2150), under the provisions of the homestead laws.
Navajo, N. Mex., and Ariz.	Feb. 8, 1897 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Oct. 20, 1906	(*)	160	2,064	228,963.21	8,205,440	806,000	(*)	(*)	Unallotted lands were restored to the public domain by Executive order of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, and opened to settlement. See 35 Stat. L., 457.
Red Lake, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).	.....	.....	.....	3	320.15	3,200,000	266,152	211,338.68	670,797.34	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.
Rosebud, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254).	(*)	.....	320 160 80	6,809	1,679,239.62	3,228,160	382,000	414,059.96	1,135,121.44	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2354), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Round Valley, Cal.	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Mar. 10, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894	10	1,034	42,106.56	102,118	65,000	13,253.44	4,683.49	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised prices in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677).	Aug. 15, 1895	Apr. 15, 1896	160 80	371	72,650.65	1,094,400	523,079	159,299.05	153,402.07	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, stone, and timber lands. See proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Spokane, Wash.	June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 744) and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 453).	Sept. 4, 1906	Dec. 7, 1909	80 or 160	626	64,794.48	153,600	5,781	3,800.20	5,120.20	Surplus agricultural lands opened by proclamation of the President of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2494), under the provisions of the homestead laws. Timber lands to remain tribal.

\* Ceded to the United States for \$245,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

\* Not completed.

\* Heads of families.

\* Approximately 1,900,000 acres opened.

\* Not yet reported by the General Land Office.

\* Single persons over 18 years of age.

\* Orphans under 18 years of age.

\* Single persons under 18 years of age.

\* Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

\* Ceded.

\* Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 646).

TABLE 11.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.

Reservation.	Act author- izing allot- ments.	Instructions to allot.	Allotments were com- pleted.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					Num- ber.	Acreage.					
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (35 Stat. L., 888).	Oct. 10, 1905	(1)	• 220 • 160 • 80	4,011	1,273,188.03	2,672,640	2,582,140	302,898.85	220,511.04	Lands disposed of by proclamation of the President, dated Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), under the provisions of this act, and the provisions of the Homestead and Town-site laws. See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 461).
Utah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 265).	June 6, 1904	June 13, 1905	• 80 • 40	1,283	99,367.34	2,039,040	1,004,285	21,545.68	82,678.74	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre.
Wichita, Okla.....	June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).	.....	.....	100	967	152,713.99	743,610	• 586,468	214,439.57	271,049.63	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the Homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Wind River, Wyo..	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	(1)	(7)	• 80 or 160 • 40 or 80	2,154	222,235.72	2,342,400	1,438,633.66	113,743.68	98,413.15	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the Homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3208), and L. D. 34, p. 647.

\* Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).

† Begun in 1894; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.

1 Not completed.

2 Heads of families.

3 Single persons over 18 years of age.

4 Single persons under 18 years of age.

5 Orphans under 18 years of age.

TABLE 12.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Income of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.														
States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds be- longing to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned by employ- ment.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	Income from leases.	Income from sales of lands.	Income from industries en- gaged in other than farm- ing and stock raising.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Arizona:														
Camp McDowell.....	1,166	\$1,183,344.28		\$65,880.00		\$10,582.93	\$27.95	\$1,500.00	\$9,415.75	\$5,050				\$101,522.93
Camp Verde.....	400	1,192,792.32				7,522.75				2,000				1,561.70
Colorado River.....	457	7,511,885.06		3,340.00		3,863.80	2,804.56			2,000			\$2,838.18	20,394.29
Fort Apache.....	2,344			33,300.00		33,337.16	6,387.80	25,000.00		10,180				108,574.06
Fort Mojave.....	851	390,935.92				13,416.00				10,180				20,394.29
Guasupai.....	172	21,833.00				5,922.08	245.68			120				6,098.36
Kaibab.....	89	183,935.91		300.00	\$40.00	5,420.10	68.45			120				5,540.55
Leupp.....	1,000	774,200.00				17,822.11				3,500				18,322.11
Moqui.....	4,118	573,048.00		80,000.00		53,022.51	530.56			60,500				61,145.51
Navajo.....	10,000	14,081,238.99				12,869.77				4,260			342.40	17,869.77
Phoenix.....	4,909	5,198,520.84		88,900.00		144,383.75	2,104.45			35,475			100.50	271,963.68
San Carlos.....	2,201	1,895,167.70		12,450.00		61,615.28	16,201.11	39,646.00		5,100			36,346.37	174,394.76
San Xavier.....	4,515	1,474,201.00		157,314.00		20,874.15				7,828				186,146.15
Tucson Canon.....	4,468	816,787.79		800.00		3,754.91		8,588.12		17,400			8,004.47	28,599.50
Western Navajo.....	6,508	2,110,775.27		18,066.00		18,861.61	87.98						80.92	34,516.61
Total.....	39,216	36,915,162.10		490,420.00	40.00	413,594.03	28,550.55	74,734.12	9,415.75	171,878			48,315.84	1,226,948.29
California:														
Bishop.....	223					240.00								240.00
Cahuilla.....	223	43.44				1,308.11				325				1,633.11
Campo.....	211	3,441.10		223.90		605.33	247.79			309				1,399.02
Capitan Grande.....	175	34.09				2,847.00				40				2,947.00
Digger.....	43	600.00		339.80		808.50	160.27							1,348.57
Fort Bidwell.....	632	15,000.00				3,726.28	59.68							3,786.96
Fort Yuma.....	743	1,488,179.38		2,400.00		73,365.98	682.18						4,316.52	97,143.04
Greenville.....	2,000					2,011.62	140.00			11,400				4,151.62
Hoopa Valley.....	1,244	38,510,184.06		11,400.00		16,344.67	1,006.67			3,100				31,861.34
Independence.....	902													



TABLE 12.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

Income of Indians during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.														
States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds be- longing to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned by employ- ment.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	Income from leases.	Income from sales of lands.	Income from industries en- gaged in other than farm- ing and stock raising.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obli- gations.	Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
California—Continued.														
La Jolla.....	282	\$54.93		\$435.00		\$1,141.25	\$304.75			\$501			\$794.39	\$2,393.00
Maidu.....	378	421,053.63		7,000.00		8,306.23				1,300				17,300.83
Martinez.....	280	442,008.05		10,260.00		2,731.00	326.06			3,000				10,307.06
Mesa Grande.....	280	442,008.05		10,260.00		2,731.00	326.06			3,000				10,307.06
Pala.....	255	120,357.66		11,710.55		3,853.20				430				15,993.75
Pacheco.....	187	22,888.42		380.00	\$72.00	1,183.77	165.52							3,171.09
Rincon Valley.....	158	22,888.42		2,010.00		1,172.85	97.11			30				3,369.86
Round Valley.....	706	562,377.70		10,620.00		4,056.52	189.63	\$3,530.70	\$1,005.96					30,028.85
Sherman Institute.....	2,302	22				4,772.62								4,772.62
Soboba.....	200	40.71				2,656.62	176.56							3,833.50
Tule River.....	159	334,933.75	\$1,486.80	\$1,453.00		6,313.50		175.00					175.00	9,003.30
Upper Lake.....	1,748	47,060.00				1,307.00	77.75			850				1,444.73
Volcan.....	328	63.89				666.25								1,545.25
Total.....	11,221,412	921,654.53	1,486.80	58,192.25	72.00	141,057.81	3,634.08	3,705.70	6,584.34	23,285			5,270.11	243,204.09
Colorado:														
Grand Junction.....						5,694.86								5,694.86
Navajo Springs.....	479	1,536,966.24		750.00		2,129.39	8,152.01	8,565.00						10,500.40
Southern Ute.....	362	426,833.94	7,767.09	27,900.00		12,949.34	7,244.93	150.00	10,860.47	1,900				68,771.83
Total.....	841	1,963,800.28	7,767.09	28,650.00		20,773.59	15,396.94	8,715.00	10,860.47	1,900				94,083.09
Florida: Seminoles.....														
Seminole.....	446	13,788.00												
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....	623	2,411,798.26		36,625.00	4,000.00	1,552.58		995.00	121,289.52	6,000	\$2,480.05	\$3,000.00	1,089.10	177,032.15
Fort Hall.....	1,779	5,221,102.31	96,479.00	42,482.00		13,921.56	13,007.86	680.00	1,370.00		244.05	41,000.00	10.00	211,776.09
Fort Lapwai.....	1,389	6,940,708.03		191.25		4,455.40		96,607.68		20,000	142.74		871.30	124,268.37
Total.....	3,791,143	573,608.60	96,479.00	79,107.00	4,191.25	19,999.57	13,007.86	100,282.68	122,650.52	26,000	2,868.34	44,000.00	1,970.40	513,076.61

Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	389	686,607.94	8,408.08	9,648.00	6,881.00	9,005.00	476	20,582.94	1,094.08	49,292.07
<b>Kansas:</b>										
Haswell Institute.....	577	1,703.20			8,322.22					8,322.33
Kikapoo.....	772	1,683,451.75	4,455.78	72,100.00	945.75	30,438.30		12,310.36	200.00	120,460.19
Potawatomi.....	732	2,566,853.00	53,348.40		496.00	83,332.46		6,519.45		145,696.31
Total.....	1,309	4,252,008.55	57,804.18	72,100.00	9,763.07	113,770.76		18,829.81	200.00	273,477.83
<b>Michigan:</b>										
Bay Mills.....	255				52.00		10,300			10,352.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097	211,709.66	115,545.38	3,300.00	6,344.18		13,000	36.80	646.92	137,529.10
Mount Pleasant.....	1,352	211,709.66	115,545.38	3,300.00	6,396.18		23,300	36.80	646.92	6,344.18
Total.....										146,226.28
<b>Minnesota:</b>										
Bena.....					648.06					648.06
Cass Lake.....	954	767,825.62	5,971.97		2,731.41					2,731.41
Fond du Lac.....	1,721	352,453.23	10,981.25	23,535.17	1,957.62	184,121.55	600	57,950.16	40,246.89	314,780.19
Leech Lake.....	622	715,370.41	4,170.91	10,738.00	10,116.86	90,027.86	14,200	28,335.25	19,679.07	159,146.29
Pipestone.....	1,413	3,756,521.22	65,926.30	100.00	8,798.44	30.80	120,424.38	37,902.20	26,323.40	226,586.67
Red Lake.....	5,651	26,565,447.94	35,125.00	11,700.00	5,764.52	322,861.28	13,850	86,102.67	59,768.93	10,815.00
Vermillion Lake.....					6,595.00	429,810.58		135,278.06	93,951.71	538,517.33
White Earth.....	10,351	32,167,618.42	122,175.43	22,538.00	41,834.47	33.75	4,050		6.33	603,535.35
Total.....										896,752.28
<b>Montana:</b>										
Blackfeet.....	2,555	16,860,509.78	56,608.00		68,704.01	13,076.00	2,000	10,956.38		175,271.75
Crow.....	1,725	9,637,847.75		55,000.00	57,661.44	24,581.31		330.70	6,000.00	156,787.95
Flathead.....	2,271	9,736,588.92			11,074.91	2,005.25				515,624.75
Fort Belknap.....	1,098	6,950,302.93		42,700.00	29,326.92	8,442.84		183.80		2,001.94
Fort Peck.....	1,784	18,231,563.79			18,313.29	11,169.09				11,959.92
Tongue River.....	1,331	3,756,195.40	1,200.00	36,700.00	20,571.79	9,890.70	400	2,403.76	133,408.57	19,151.16
Total.....	10,814	64,193,008.59	57,808.00	134,400.00	205,662.36	55,513.88	2,400	13,884.64	139,408.57	245,751.93
<b>Nebraska:</b>										
Genoa.....	1,279	4,700,178.28	219,598.74		2,930.31					2,930.31
Omaha.....	1,462	316,721.25	1,026.37	61,151.30	23.50	143,398.00		3,103.63		415,082.14
Santee.....	1,068	5,338,144.39		72,800.00	2,881.91	1,708.17				38,614.46
Winnebago.....	3,809	10,345,043.97	220,625.11	123,951.30	4,476.61	137,782.18		43,949.96	3,938.26	262,945.01
Total.....										722,997.91

TABLE 12.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

Income of Indians during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.														
States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds be- longing to Indians.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned by employ- ment.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	Income from leases.	Income from sales of lands.	Income from industries en- gaged in other than farm- ing and stock raising.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Nevada:														
Carson.....	.....	\$110.00	.....	\$1,110.00	.....	\$4,564.21	\$80.00	\$30.00	.....	\$50	.....	.....	1,960.05	\$5,784.21
Fallon.....	313	81,330.00	.....	2,233.50	.....	603.50	.....	.....	.....	27,022	.....	.....	1,688.84	2,888.55
Fort McDermitt.....	346	27,750.00	.....	3,050.00	.....	9,917.25	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	1,119.12	31,344.34
Lovelocks.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	417.00	2.25	2,455.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251.64	10,036.37
Moapa River.....	125	83,044.00	.....	1,640.00	.....	4,651.75	1,068.69	2,455.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152.45	2,710.89
Nevada.....	591	663,381.40	.....	11,375.00	.....	8,622.48	95.19	1,540.00	.....	350	.....	.....	1,152.45	20,702.89
Walker River.....	523	334,382.38	.....	9,616.00	.....	3,438.61	3,039.53	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220.98	21,444.66
Western Shoshone.....	550	74,428.80	.....	17,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,987.19	33,165.33
Total.....	2,551	1,264,426.58	.....	46,224.50	.....	32,214.80	4,285.66	7,625.00	.....	27,822	.....	.....	10,005.28	128,077.24
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque.....	.....	1,174.15	.....	73,320.00	.....	133,471.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,791.77
Albuquerque Pueblo Day Schools.....	4,391	2,342,652.04	.....	.....	.....	2,876.50	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	4,276.50
Jicarilla.....	720	2,122,731.23	.....	5,850.00	\$187.50	13,168.13	8,760.04	4,912.00	.....	2,658	.....	.....	.....	35,795.41
Mescalero.....	452	5,125,624.73	\$5,652.00	3,360.00	.....	9,391.78	4,094.22	8,144.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	249.74	30,622.98
Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,687.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,687.41
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,678.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336.55	17,014.94
San Juan.....	8,000	6,039,306.39	.....	.....	.....	11,440.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,440.57
Santa Fe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051.79	152.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,704.25
Santa Fe Pueblo Day Schools.....	3,322	251,064.00	.....	.....	.....	16,396.35	126.39	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	83.15	60,964.89
Zuni.....	1,570	1,034,008.15	.....	44,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	377,278.67
Total.....	21,121	16,916,560.69	5,652.00	126,840.00	187.50	211,121.67	13,133.11	13,056.95	.....	6,618	.....	.....	669.44	\$10,500.00
New York: New York Agency.....	5,436	185,771.20	28,283.96	.....	.....	61.25	.....	85.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,662.92
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,015	629,161.42	.....	.....	.....	4,162.43	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	122,926.67

<b>North Dakota:</b>											
Bismarck	1,220	4,897,577.96	11,479.53	9,075.00	22.00	1,200.66	13,538.79	4,022.61	10,063.50	100,000.00	1,200.66
Fort Berthold	974	1,696,547.79	32,550.00	9,075.00	22.00	10,217.12	3,565.23	12,197.75	19,283.69	3,000.00	9,038.90
Fort Totten	3,381	11,383,779.84	38,284.94	5,862.50	5,862.50	32,695.84	24,042.32	22,813.03	121,983.48	1,269.66	12,690.77
Standing Rock	2,775	4,528,632.88	27,480.00			5,080.70	4,299.39	188.50		82,107.50	84,239.68
Turtle Mountain						966.00					37,038.59
Wahpeton											37,038.59
Total	8,253	22,746,539.49	109,804.47	14,937.50	22.00	63,738.11	35,909.55	45,262.81	241,352.17	4,000	36,377.16
<b>Oklahoma:</b>											
Cantonment	762	3,074,221.98	87,071.04	21,864.90		6,122.54	154.90	37,253.00			
Cheyenne and Arap- ache	1,234	5,658,724.44	30,499.36	26,187.50		10,870.66	72,681.00	25,129.65	5,500	41,605.73	183.17
Chillico	261	7,365.97				9,254.97		5,464.36			
Fort Sill Apaches	160	217,304.21	11,392.69	11,825.00		2,656.67					
Kaw	4,081	21,685,089.75	500,276.29	67,000.00		18,704.32	2,235.04	329,525.00	599,641.70	7,764.08	7,764.08
Kiowa	2,072	28,451,515.18	865,040.20	6,850.00		13,727.29				198,791.64	198,791.64
Ojaga	416	3,362,883.38	6,037.60	7,570.00		3,627.17		76,170.00	3,973.01	496,071.44	496,071.44
Osage	651	3,415,058.37	49,941.40	7,570.00		3,392.15		107,023.78		23,448.29	23,448.29
Pawnee	620	3,759,649.81	2,910.74	5,625.00		2,378.89		32,773.55	7,750	19,998.98	19,998.98
Red Moon	193	2,587,749.82	4,337.16			2,533.23		47,412.00		3,600.73	3,600.73
Sac and Fox	630	1,637,909.13	21,274.77	45,500.00	260.00	7,350.45		92,094.00		36,365.70	36,365.70
Sage	574	1,841,828.47	14,603.70			5,410.88	790.85			61.33	61.33
Shawnee	1,853	34,184.85				5,251.67				1,500.00	1,500.00
	2,434	1,401,194.77		13,575.00		3,824.02		49,508.68		44.37	44.37
Total	15,960	75,657,040.73	1,581,120.24	225,272.17	260.00	97,679.53	3,180.79	899,530.37	628,764.64	13,250	727,810.29
<b>Five Civilized Tribes:</b>											
Union Agency		181,437,923.49				37,199.49		248,912.32			
Cherokee Nation	26,762	2,083,568.93						1,016,522.66		16,208.52	16,208.52
Chickasaw Na-	41,701	2,167,721.91						49,846.21			
Chickasaw Na-											
Creek Nation	10,964	817,503.95						338,762.69		11,156.14	11,156.14
Seminole Nation	18,717	3,388,474.81						116,052.98		123,647.30	123,647.30
Seminole Nation	3,122	2,083,771.25						11,741.30		103,500.00	103,500.00
Total 5 tribes	101,267	191,946,070.34				37,199.49		248,912.32	1,531,926.84	254,511.96	10,520.00
Total	117,247	267,603,111.07	1,581,120.24	225,272.17	260.00	134,879.02	3,180.79	1,149,442.69	2,160,691.48	13,250	982,322.25
<b>Oregon:</b>											
Klamath	1,116	25,989,159.68	84,273.04	414.28		8,145.07		6,438.45		3,150	8,973.10
Roseburg	8,150	2,588,241.76									
Salem		650.72				7,594.13					
Silet	434	472,145.51				3,508.34					
Total											

\* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

\* See Arizona.

1 Consolidated fund apportioned on basis of population.

TABLE 12.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

Income of Indians during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.														
States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds be- longing to Indians.	Per capita and trust fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned by employ- ment.	Value of rations and miscel- laneous issues.	Income from leases.	Income from sales of lands.	Income from industries en- gaged in other than farm- ing and stock raising.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obli- gations.	Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Oregon—Continued.														
Umatilla.	1,091	\$3,834,663.87	\$46,782.56	\$19,000.00		\$5,286.13	\$579.88	\$2,461.33	\$6,441.93		\$16,003.53		\$7,893.73	\$74,514.15
Warm Springs.	762	3,760,236.52			\$414.28	7,569.21			16,765.39	\$4,425	26,793.54	\$3,000.00	9,057.66	37,794.10
Total.	11,553	36,645,098.06	131,055.60	19,000.00		32,393.48	579.83	8,999.78						252,354.56
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.		30,172.00				32,653.28								32,653.28
South Dakota:														
Canton Asylum.		455.89												7.00
Cheyenne River.	2,610	5,764,450.74	63,186.92			15,637.87		639.00	209,106.32		23,396.51	165,030.01		376,969.63
Crow Creek.	963	2,836,035.72	9,024.80	23,411.00		10,261.30	15,765.18	214.00			9,068.31	124,741.26		102,525.85
Flandreau.	292	76,528.59		4,480.00		5,023.09	993.22			500	98.40	17,026.24		18,120.96
Lower Brule.	474	1,611,083.04	22,693.96	16,109.00	735.00	9,045.02	6,704.03	8,594.25	8,987.73		3,741.20	11,810.00		88,276.19
Pierre.		411.40				390.66								390.66
Pine Ridge.	6,933	16,595,905.40	76,732.95			51,127.34	280,889.86	172.30	125,000.00	5,000	48,887.60	173,239.41		761,019.49
Rapid City.		29.50				3,891.73								3,891.73
Rosebud.	5,224	11,320,907.59	181,810.00	27,765.00		17,881.79	60,129.81	131,629.50	978,639.09		53,193.00	130,158.92	12,801.60	1,594,308.71
Sisseton.	2,059	1,554,226.16	10,055.49	143,500.00		1,492.61		55,014.04			30,770.14	143,776.64		284,608.92
Springfield.						425.28								425.28
Yankton.	1,757	1,255,668.10	49,603.45	10,750.00		6,061.05	4,834.00	80,350.00			16,268.54	161,301.47		219,158.51
Total.	20,352	41,015,702.06	413,085.57	236,015.00	735.00	121,266.75	369,336.13	276,912.09	1,321,612.14	5,507	185,943.70	507,083.96	12,801.60	3,449,700.93
Utah:														
Shivwits.	126	13,864.80		2,765.00		1,044.00	217.15			1,250			120.00	5,396.15
Uintah and Ouray.	1,181	3,041,411.04	60,695.85		364.00	19,947.49	13,836.53	7,349.10	264,000.96	57,625	55,755.46	53,740.00	30,776.11	594,085.50
Total.	1,307	3,055,275.84	60,695.85	2,765.00	364.00	20,991.49	14,153.68	7,349.10	264,000.96	58,870	55,755.46	53,740.00	30,896.11	599,481.65

Washington:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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<sup>1</sup> Consolidated fund. Apportioned on basis of population.

**Consolidated fund. Apportioned on basis of population.**

<sup>a</sup> Includes \$5,139.02 earned by Indians employed in allotting public domain, etc.

TABLE 13.—*Farming by Indians.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.		Acreage agricultural lands.		Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.		Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by 1 Indian.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.					
Arizona:											
Camp McDowell.....	156	75	231	8,140	4,146	12,286	4,400	1,250	5,650	224	45
Camp Verde.....					18	18		13	13	25	1
Colorado River.....					100,180	100,180		180	180	60	20
Fort Apache.....		312	312		1,200	1,200		1,200	1,200	10	3
Fort Mojave.....	200		200	15,085	300	15,385	30				
Havasupai.....		46	46		1,240	1,240		238	238	54	11
Kalabab.....		29	29		10,300	10,300		40	40	20	3
Leupp.....					164,000	164,000		300	300	200	10
Moqui.....					10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	800	10
Navajo.....		3,375	3,375		15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	2,000	10
Pima.....	(1)	60	60		7,220	7,220		1,220	1,220	1,244	10
San Carlos.....		671	1,320	66,302	27,568	93,868	9,800	8,066	17,866	1,320	12
San Xavier.....	649		649		120	120		60	60	22	10
Truxton Canon.....	151		151		20,300	20,300		1,000	1,000	200	10
Western Navajo.....		1,200	1,200								
Total.....	1,005	5,919	6,924	89,527	361,590	451,117	14,220	42,567	56,787	6,389	.....
California:											
Cahuilla.....		93	93		2,015	2,015		15	15	60	30
Campo.....		57	57		43	43		23	23	21	1
Digger.....		9	9		10	10		180	180	40	30
Fort Bidwell.....		36	36					60	60	30	5
Fort Yuma.....		200	200		1,260	1,460		1,260	1,460	400	25
Hoop Valley.....	160		160		6,000	6,000		200	200	75	160
Independence.....		93	253		283	283		283	283	20	20
La Jolla.....					2,300	2,300		550	550	100	70
Maliki.....		90	90		12,960	12,960		500	500	70	30
Martinez.....		85	85		225	225		100	100	223	20
Pala.....	59		59		1,497	1,497		230	230	22	20
Pechanga.....		16	16		250	250		141	141	22	20
Rincon.....	35		35		728	728		1,065	1,065	46	150
Round Valley.....					2,060	2,060		1,200	1,200	31	60
Soboba.....		68	68		165	165		165	165	22	10
Tule River.....		42	42		300	300		600	600	350	40
Upper Lake.....		70	70		1,000	1,000		500	500	45	30
Volcan.....											
Total.....	254	909	1,163	14,826	22,568	37,394	3,242	4,613	7,855	1,449	.....

Colorado:	88	50	50	36,560	12,020	12,020	30,560	3,000	30	30	10	6
Navajo Springs			88							3,000	41	100
Southern Ute											51	
Total	88	50	138	36,560	12,020	12,020	46,580	3,000	30	3,030		
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene	124	432	124	70,560			70,560	1,625		1,625	65	110
Fort Hall	227	432	432	28,200			28,200	3,000	4,200	3,000	197	140
Fort Lapwai			227	136,107			136,107			3,000	200	180
Total	351	432	783	206,667	28,200	28,200	234,867	4,625	4,200	8,825	462	70
Iowa: Sac and Fox		73	73			1,500	1,500			800	28	
Kansas:												
Kickapoo	130		130	22,014			22,014	6,440		6,440	161	200
Potawatomi				76,428			76,428	3,200		3,200	(1)	(1)
Total	130		130	98,442		7,500	99,442	9,640		9,640	161	(1)
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	120	170	290	1,500			99,442	9,640	500	2,000	(1)	(1)
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac	80	80	170	3,000	1,500	1,500	4,500	229		229	25	20
Nett Lake	126	19	145		1,000	1,000	103,355		600	600	115	12
Red Lake		299	299		103,355	103,355	420,490			(*)	300	240
White Earth	1,000	89	1,089	420,490								
Total	1,216	487	1,703	423,490	105,855	105,855	529,345	229	600	829	440	
Montana:												
Blackfeet					100,600	100,600	100,600		2,000	2,000	120	200
Flathead	566	1	567	173,000	909,660	1,082,660	1,082,660	20,000		20,000	770	400
Fort Belknap					4,500	4,500	4,500		2,250	2,250	150	120
Fort Peck		349	349		303,733	303,733	303,733		2,250	3,733	126	200
Tongue River		359	359		32,000	32,000	32,000		2,000	2,000	150	40
Total	566	709	1,275	173,000	1,350,483	1,523,483	1,523,483	20,000	9,983	29,983	1,316	
Nebraska:												
Omaha	305		305	78,045	360	360	78,405	8,260	80	8,330	210	400
Santee				5,600		5,600	5,600			(*)	200	160
Winnebago	182	33	215	103,236	319	319	103,555	7,000		7,000	174	230
Total	487	33	520	186,881	679	679	187,500	15,260	80	15,330	584	
Nevada:												
Carson				1,000			1,000	200		200	25	20
Fallon	80		80		3,439	1,200	4,639	403		403	42	42
Fort McDermitt	37	39	76	2,045			2,045	400		400	68	10
Lovelocks		30	30									
Mojave River		37	37		700	700	700		150	150	20	15
Nevada	141	141	141		21,020	21,020	21,020		520	520	250	20

\* Unknown.

1 Not reported.



TABLE 13.—*Farming by Indians.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.		Acreage agricultural lands.		Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.		Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by 1 Indian.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		
<b>Arizona:</b>								
Camp McDowell.....	156	75	231	4,146	8,140	4,400	1,250	224
Camp Verde.....				18			13	1
Colorado River.....				100,180			180	20
Fort Apache.....		312	1,200	1,200			1,200	20
Fort Mojave.....	200		200	15,065				20
Havasupai.....		46	46	300		30		3
Kabab.....		20	29	1,240			238	11
Leupp.....				10,300			40	3
Mocqui.....				164,000			300	10
Navajo.....		3,375	3,375	10,000		4,000	4,000	10
Pima.....	(1)	(1) 60	(1) 60	15,000		10,000	15,000	10
San Carlos.....		671	1,320	7,220		1,220	1,220	80
San Xavier.....	640		640	27,566		9,800	8,066	12
Truxton Canon.....		151	151	120			60	10
Western Navajo.....		1,200	1,200	20,300			1,000	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>361,590</b>	<b>89,527</b>	<b>14,220</b>	<b>42,567</b>	<b>6,389</b>
<b>California:</b>								
Cahuilla.....		93	93	2,015			15	60
Campo.....		57	57	43			23	7
Diggs.....		9	9	10			10	21
Fort Bidwell.....		36	36	180		180		30
Fort Yuma.....		200	200				60	30
Hoop Valley.....	160			1,460		200	1,260	400
Independence.....		93	253	6,000				75
La Jolla.....				2,283		283		160
Maki.....		90	90	2,300			550	20
Martinez.....		83	83	12,960			500	70
Pala.....	59	16	75	1,497		1,125	100	30
Pechanga.....		50	50	280			230	25
Rincon.....	35		35	728		141		50
Round Valley.....				5,388		1,065		22
Soboba.....		68	68	2,050			1,045	46
Tule River.....		42	42	165			1,200	31
Upper Lake.....		70	70	300			165	22
Volcan.....				1,000			500	40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>22,558</b>	<b>14,826</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>1,449</b>

[illegible]

**Not reported.**

**Unknown.**

TABLE 13.—*Farming by Indians*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by 1 Indian.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.		
<b>Nevada—Continued.</b>											
Walker River.....	107	25	132	6,450	.....	6,450	1,410	.....	1,410	75	20
Western Shoshone.....	130	130	130	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	3,000	3,000	90	100
Total.....	224	402	626	12,334	28,920	41,854	2,413	3,670	6,083	671	.....
<b>New Mexico:</b>											
Albuquerque.....	60	1,220	1,280	2,860	17,400	20,260	1,000	7,400	8,400	1,239	34
Jicarilla.....	132	1	133	2,750	.....	2,750	900	.....	900	100	10
Mescalero.....	92	92	92	.....	9,210	9,210	.....	1,120	1,120	92	40
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	5,000	(1)	30
Santa Fe (Pueblo).....	800	.....	800	.....	6,400	6,400	.....	6,400	6,400	898	10
Zuni.....	475	.....	475	.....	38,000	38,000	.....	1,800	1,800	300	50
Total.....	192	2,588	2,780	5,610	76,010	81,620	1,900	21,720	23,620	2,629	.....
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.</b>	.....	500	500	.....	13,000	13,000	.....	13,000	13,000	1,850	100
<b>North Dakota:</b>											
Fort Berthold.....	135	151	286	151,882	85,442	237,324	1,000	.....	1,000	100	80
Fort Totten.....	.....	180	180	83,206	.....	83,206	7,365	.....	7,365	203	400
Standing Rock.....	668	.....	668	1,213,543	.....	1,213,543	8,362	.....	8,362	538	120
Turtle Mountain.....	440	4	444	400,000	.....	400,000	9,720	.....	9,720	400	450
Total.....	1,243	305	1,548	1,818,631	85,442	1,904,073	26,437	.....	26,437	1,261	.....
<b>Oklahoma:</b>											
Cantonment.....	44	.....	44	57,525	.....	57,525	2,600	.....	2,600	40	(*)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	228	228	228	83,022	4,441	83,022	4,441	.....	4,441	152	101
Kaw.....	37	.....	37	12,660	.....	12,660	1,370	.....	1,370	19	240
Kiowa.....	821	2	823	565,200	.....	565,200	16,000	.....	16,000	821	160
Osage.....	462	.....	462	225,000	.....	225,000	20,000	.....	20,000	200	480
Otoe.....	84	.....	84	62,390	.....	62,390	1,595	.....	1,595	60	100
Pawnee.....	115	.....	115	32,115	.....	32,115	1,825	.....	1,825	73	85
Ponca.....	150	.....	150	65,047	.....	65,047	2,260	.....	2,260	78	210
Red Moon.....	36	.....	36	13,200	.....	13,200	710	.....	710	41	50
Sac and Fox.....	135	.....	135	54,410	.....	54,410	5,688	.....	5,688	105	160
Sage.....	120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	60
Shawnee.....	470	25	495	72,075	.....	72,075	20,808	.....	20,808	315	400
Total.....	2,702	27	2,729	1,242,944	.....	1,242,944	77,297	.....	77,297	2,014	.....

[illegible]

**1 Unknown.**

**Not reported.**

TABLE 14.—Value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and reservations.	Hay.			Grain.			Vegetables and miscellaneous.			Total.		
	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.
<b>Arizona:</b>												
Camp McDowell.....	\$7,200.00	\$800.00	\$8,000.00	\$53,487.50	\$16,702.50	\$70,190.00	\$7,700.00		\$7,700.00	\$68,387.50	\$17,502.50	\$85,890.00
Colorado River.....		3,000.00	3,000.00					\$340.00	340.00		340.00	3,340.00
Fort Apache.....		2,000.00	2,000.00		30,900.00	30,900.00		400.00	400.00			33,300.00
Kaiab.....		300.00	300.00								300.00	300.00
Poiqui.....					60,000.00	60,000.00			20,000.00			80,000.00
Pima.....		16,500.00	16,500.00		70,800.00	70,800.00			1,900.00			88,900.00
San Carlos.....		240.00	240.00		9,800.00	9,800.00			2,440.00			12,480.00
San Xavier.....	5,400.00		5,400.00	13,500.00	10,800.00	24,300.00	67,504.50	60,108.50	127,614.00	86,404.50	70,908.50	157,314.00
Truxton Canon.....											800.00	800.00
Western Navajo.....					12,098.00	12,098.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		18,098.00	18,098.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,600.00</b>	<b>22,840.00</b>	<b>35,440.00</b>	<b>66,987.50</b>	<b>210,798.50</b>	<b>277,786.00</b>	<b>75,204.50</b>	<b>91,989.50</b>	<b>167,194.00</b>	<b>154,792.00</b>	<b>325,628.00</b>	<b>480,420.00</b>
<b>California:</b>												
Campos.....					22.90	22.90		200.00	200.00		223.90	223.90
Digger.....		120.00	120.00		44.80	44.80		175.00	175.00		339.80	339.80
Fort Yuma.....					1,900.00	1,900.00		600.00	600.00		2,400.00	2,400.00
Hoop Valley.....	900.00	7,200.00	8,100.00		2,400.00	2,400.00	300.00		300.00	1,200.00	10,200.00	11,400.00
La Jolla.....					240.00	240.00	195.00		195.00	435.00		435.00
Maki.....		500.00	500.00		1,200.00	1,200.00		5,300.00	5,300.00		7,000.00	7,000.00
Martinez.....		6,000.00	6,000.00		1,450.00	1,450.00		2,900.00	2,900.00		10,250.00	10,250.00
Pais.....	1,430.00	1,548.00	2,978.00	2,000.00	1,450.00	2,000.00	6,000.00		6,732.55	10,080.00	1,680.55	11,710.55
Pechanga.....	150.00	200.00	350.00							150.00	200.00	350.00
Rincon.....	1,300.00		1,300.00	165.00		165.00	545.00		545.00	2,010.00		2,010.00
Round Valley.....	5,345.00		5,345.00	3,975.00		3,975.00	1,300.00		1,300.00	10,620.00		10,620.00
True River.....		175.00	175.00		48.00	48.00		1,230.00	1,230.00		1,453.00	1,453.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,125.00</b>	<b>15,743.00</b>	<b>24,868.00</b>	<b>6,380.00</b>	<b>7,066.70</b>	<b>13,446.70</b>	<b>8,940.00</b>	<b>10,987.55</b>	<b>19,877.55</b>	<b>24,445.00</b>	<b>33,747.25</b>	<b>58,192.25</b>
<b>Colorado:</b>												
Navajo Springs.....								750.00	750.00			750.00
Southern Ute.....	2,400.00		2,400.00	22,500.00		22,500.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	27,900.00		27,900.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>		<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>22,500.00</b>		<b>22,500.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		<b>3,750.00</b>	<b>27,900.00</b>		<b>28,650.00</b>
<b>Idaho:</b>												
Coeur d'Alene.....	8,000.00		8,000.00	25,625.00		25,625.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	36,625.00		36,625.00
Fort Hall.....	31,174.00		31,174.00	11,208.00		11,208.00		100.00	100.00	42,482.00		42,482.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>	<b>31,174.00</b>	<b>39,174.00</b>	<b>25,625.00</b>	<b>11,208.00</b>	<b>36,833.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,100.00</b>	<b>36,625.00</b>	<b>42,482.00</b>	<b>79,107.00</b>

Iowa: Sag and Fox	500.00	500.00	8,000.00	64,100.00	8,920.00	8,920.00	225.00	225.00	72,100.00	9,645.00	9,645.00
Kansas: Kickapoo		8,000.00				64,100.00					72,100.00
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	2,000.00	2,000.00		500.00		500.00	800.00		3,300.00		3,300.00
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac	4,005.00	4,005.00	150.00			150.00	6,583.00		10,738.00		10,738.00
Nett Lake		8,000.00			1,500.00	1,500.00	100.00		100.00		100.00
Red Lake								2,200.00		11,700.00	11,700.00
Total	4,005.00	8,000.00	12,005.00	150.00	1,500.00	1,650.00	6,683.00	2,200.00	10,838.00	11,700.00	22,538.00
Montana:											
Crow	12,000.00		12,000.00	38,000.00		38,000.00	5,000.00		55,000.00		55,000.00
Fort Belknap		15,700.00	15,700.00		27,000.00	27,000.00				42,700.00	42,700.00
Tongue River		24,000.00	24,000.00		2,700.00	2,700.00		10,000.00		36,700.00	36,700.00
Total	12,000.00	39,700.00	51,700.00	38,000.00	29,700.00	67,700.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	55,000.00	79,400.00	134,400.00
Nebraska:											
Omaha	2,400.00	1,920.00	4,320.00	44,031.30	800.00	44,831.30	2,000.00		48,431.30	2,720.00	51,151.30
Winnebago	2,800.00		2,800.00	66,000.00		66,000.00	4,000.00		72,800.00		72,800.00
Total	5,200.00	1,920.00	7,120.00	110,031.30	800.00	110,831.30	6,000.00		121,231.30	2,720.00	123,951.30
Nevada:											
Carson	500.00		500.00	360.00		360.00	250.00		1,110.00		1,110.00
Fallon	1,696.00		1,696.00	397.50		397.50	140.00		2,233.50		2,233.50
Fort McDermitt	1,000.00		1,000.00				2,050.00		3,050.00		3,050.00
Moapa River		1,500.00	1,500.00		80.00	80.00		60.00		1,640.00	1,640.00
Nevada	10,000.00		10,000.00	400.00		400.00		975.00		11,375.00	11,375.00
Walker River	7,796.00		7,796.00	1,020.00		1,020.00	800.00		9,616.00		9,616.00
Western Shoshone		16,000.00	16,000.00		1,200.00	1,200.00				17,200.00	17,200.00
Total	10,992.00	27,500.00	38,492.00	1,777.50	1,080.00	3,457.50	3,240.00	1,035.00	16,009.50	30,215.00	46,224.50
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	770.00	33,810.00	34,580.00	2,875.00	31,015.00	33,890.00	275.00	4,575.00	3,920.00	69,400.00	73,320.00
Jicarilla	3,000.00		3,000.00	2,800.00		2,800.00	60.00		5,860.00		5,860.00
Mescalero				2,360.00		2,360.00		1,000.00		3,360.00	3,360.00
Zuni				33,400.00		33,400.00		10,900.00		44,300.00	44,300.00
Total	3,770.00	33,810.00	37,580.00	5,675.00	66,775.00	72,450.00	335.00	16,475.00	9,780.00	117,060.00	126,840.00
North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold				8,075.00		8,075.00	1,000.00		9,075.00		9,075.00
Standing Rock				5,000.00		5,000.00	862.50		5,862.50		5,862.50
Total				13,075.00		13,075.00	1,862.50		14,937.50		14,937.50

TABLE 14.—Value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.—Con (inued).

States and reservations.	Hay.		Grain.		Vegetables and miscellaneous.		Total.	
	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.	Total.	On al- lotted lands.	On unal- lotted lands.
<b>Oklahoma:</b>								
Cantonment.....	\$740.00		\$740.00	\$19,499.90	\$1,625.00	\$1,625.00	\$21,864.90	\$21,864.90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	5,720.00		5,720.00	16,812.50	3,655.00	3,655.00	26,187.50	26,187.50
Kaw.....	700.00		700.00	10,000.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	11,825.00	11,825.00
Kiowa.....				42,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	67,000.00	67,000.00
Otoe.....				6,730.00	1,120.00	1,120.00	6,850.00	6,850.00
Pawnee.....	850.00		850.00	930.00	5,790.00	5,790.00	7,570.00	7,570.00
Red Moon.....				5,225.00	400.00	400.00	5,625.00	5,625.00
Sac and Fox.....	5,784.00		5,784.00	5,635.00	9,835.77	9,835.77	21,274.77	21,274.77
Seger.....				43,000.00	500.00	500.00	43,500.00	43,500.00
Shawnee.....	750.00		750.00	43,500.00	12,325.00	12,325.00	13,575.00	13,575.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,544.00</b>	<b>149,332.40</b>	<b>149,332.40</b>	<b>61,395.77</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>225,272.17</b>	<b>225,272.17</b>
<b>Oregon: Warm Springs.....</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>
<b>South Dakota:</b>								
Grow Creek.....	24,705.00		24,705.00	7,199.50	1,538.50	1,538.50	33,411.00	33,411.00
Grand.....	700.00		700.00	3,150.00	630.00	630.00	4,480.00	4,480.00
Lower Brule.....	7,000.00		7,000.00	7,994.00	1,115.00	1,115.00	16,109.00	16,109.00
Rosebud.....				20,790.00	6,975.00	6,975.00	27,765.00	27,765.00
Sisseton.....				143,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
Yankton.....				9,250.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	10,750.00	10,750.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32,405.00</b>	<b>191,853.50</b>	<b>191,853.50</b>	<b>11,756.50</b>	<b>11,756.50</b>	<b>11,756.50</b>	<b>236,015.00</b>	<b>236,015.00</b>
<b>Utah: Shivwits.....</b>	<b>\$1,500.00</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>\$365.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,765.00</b>	<b>2,765.00</b>
<b>Washington:</b>								
Calville.....	54,150.00		54,150.00	3,070.00	3,550.00	3,550.00	32,120.00	32,120.00
Cushman.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	5,300.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	18,500.00	18,500.00
Neah Bay.....	1,050.00		1,050.00		3,300.00	3,495.00	4,350.00	4,350.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36,550.00</b>	<b>54,325.00</b>	<b>90,875.00</b>	<b>8,370.00</b>	<b>10,050.00</b>	<b>10,050.00</b>	<b>54,970.00</b>	<b>54,970.00</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>								
Hayward.....	1,750.00		1,750.00	2,400.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	3,520.00	3,520.00
Keshena.....	450.00		450.00	6,847.50	6,762.50	6,762.50	18,044.50	18,044.50
Lac du Flambeau.....	8,250.00		8,250.00	800.00	1,550.00	1,550.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
La Pointe.....				920.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	16,550.00	16,550.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,450.00</b>	<b>7,934.50</b>	<b>18,384.50</b>	<b>9,247.50</b>	<b>10,700.00</b>	<b>10,700.00</b>	<b>22,070.00</b>	<b>22,070.00</b>
<b>Grand totals.....</b>	<b>194,041.00</b>	<b>244,946.50</b>	<b>428,987.50</b>	<b>711,277.20</b>	<b>424,160.70</b>	<b>1,135,437.90</b>	<b>1,104,285.47</b>	<b>1,951,762.22</b>

TABLE 15.—Indians engaged in stock raising, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As partial means of support.		Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
		As principal means of support.						
Arizona:								
Camp McDowell.....	468		308	308	19,740	37,896	57,636	\$87,691.00
Camp Verde.....	7							6,750.00
Colorado River.....	41	20		20		1,200	1,200	200,000.00
Fort Apache.....	720					1,679,520	1,679,520	9,000.00
Fort Mojave.....	368	1		1				6,463.00
Havasupai.....	76		19	19		64,000	64,000	7,000.00
Kalispel.....	53		80	80		40,200	40,200	92,800.00
Leupp.....	260		600	600		85,300	85,300	178,200.00
Moqui.....		1,000	200	1,200		1,748,320	1,748,320	1,500,000.00
Navajo.....	6,125	6,000		6,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	1,064,920.00
Pima.....		20	1,000	1,020		285,000	285,000	39,670.00
San Carlos.....	227	2	200	202		744,200	744,200	148,077.80
San Xavier.....	2,200	1,000	3,500	4,500	136,724	85,066	221,790	5,000.00
Truxton Canon.....	121		1	1				414,100.00
Western Navajo.....	2,500	2,000	200	2,300		3,020,347	3,020,347	3,739,071.30
Total.....	13,194	10,643	5,662	16,305	155,464	12,802,049	12,957,513	
California:								
Cahuilla.....	167		60	60				3,150.00
Campo.....	112	1	6	7		4,500	4,500	500.00
Digger.....	22		4	4		200	200	
Fort Bidwell.....	85							
Fort Yuma.....	400		200	200		2,000	2,000	6,000.00
Hopaya Valley.....	553		212	212	3,000	3,000	6,000	83,350.00
La Jolla.....		20	96	116		14,660	14,660	2,280.00
Maidu.....	210	1	30	31				10,240.00
Martinez.....	157		30	30				13,834.00
Pala.....	140		40	40	374	2,126	2,499	3,800.00
Pechanga.....	110		22	32				
Rincon.....	72		86	97	39,907	80	39,987	60,410.00
Round Valley.....		12	31	43		1,180	1,180	
Soboba.....	132		20	20		20,000	20,000	50,000.00
Tule River.....	76	10	178	178				
Upper Lake.....		10	26	36		1,060	1,060	
Yocum.....	140	10						
Total.....	2,376	34	1,035	1,069	43,281	45,785	92,066	203,364.00



TABLE 15.—*Indians engaged in stock raising, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
<b>Colorado:</b>								
Navajo Springs.....	90	479		479				\$16,500.00
Southern Ute.....	144		20	20	3,401	504,500	504,500	72,310.00
Total.....	234	479	20	499	3,401	504,500	507,901	88,810.00
<b>Idaho:</b>								
Coeur d'Alene.....	224	45	318	363	44,380		44,380	71,465.00
Fort Hall.....	801	126	133	259		387,740	387,740	444,480.00
Fort Lapwai.....	240	7	600	607	1,000		1,000	348,000.00
Total.....	1,265	52	944	996	45,380	387,740	443,100	863,945.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	139		40	40		500	500	20,175.00
<b>Kansas:</b>								
Kikapoo.....	241		161	161				190,583.50
Potawatomi.....	282		110	110	1,000		1,000	66,000.00
Total.....	523		271	271	1,000		1,000	246,583.50
<b>Michigan:</b>								
Bay Mills.....	127		15	15				10,000.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	490		100	100				10,000.00
Total.....	617		115	115				10,000.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>								
Fond du Lac.....	356		225	225	200		200	7,750.00
Nett Lake.....	307				20		20	1,651.00
Red Lake.....	637		200	200				38,900.00
White Earth.....	2,089	25	200	225				
Total.....	3,389	25	625	650	220		220	46,351.00
<b>Montana:</b>								
Blackfeet.....		37	473	510		1,523,000	1,523,000	1,050,000.00
Crow Agency.....	644							14,125.00
Flathead.....	1,147	1,500	400	1,900	147,635.56		147,635.56	780,000.00

Fort Belknap.....	320	500	500	500	133,250	133,250	133,250	129,276.00
Fort Peck.....	750	270	290	290	80,000	80,000	80,000	883,250.00
Tongue River.....	602	442	28	470	80,000	80,000	80,000	386,000.00
Total.....	3,503	1,999	1,671	3,670	2,498,250	2,498,250	2,498,250	2,696,550.00
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	631	210	210	210	8,250	8,250	8,250	69,000.00
Winnebago.....	459	280	280	280	4,000	4,000	4,000	100,000.00
Total.....	1,090	490	490	490	12,250	12,250	12,250	169,000.00
Nevada:								
Carson.....	170	200	200	200	800	800	800	1,000.00
Fallon.....	115	50	50	50	500	500	500	5,000.00
Fort McDermitt.....	65	20	20	20	650	650	650	4,044.00
Lovelock.....	309	20	20	20	120,000	120,000	120,000	8,200.00
Mojave River.....	243	54	54	54	2,000	2,000	2,000	11,510.00
Nevada.....	270	75	75	75	78,000	78,000	78,000	51,750.00
Walker River.....								
Western Shoshone.....								
Total.....	1,236	569	569	569	198,650	198,650	201,950	81,504.00
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque, Pueblo day schools.....	2,478	11	970	981	2,860	2,860	2,860	299,591.00
Alcala.....	239	23	23	23	17,849.5	17,849.5	183,470.5	81,247.50
Arizilla.....	172	92	92	92	48,000	48,000	48,000	67,920.00
Mescalero.....	4,000							2,200,000.00
San Juan.....	1,500	808	808	808	37,740	37,740	37,740	233,084.00
Santa Fe, Pueblo day schools.....	922	800	400	1,200	116,200	116,200	116,200	138,025.00
Zuni.....								
Total.....	9,301	2,383	3,194	3,194	227,279.5	227,279.5	407,760.5	3,021,847.50
North Carolina, Cherokee.....	1,000	425	425	425	50,000	50,000	50,000	70,600.00
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	604	400	100	500	109,784	109,784	384,440	273,550.00
Fort Totten.....	350	200	200	200	112,897.62	112,897.62	112,897.62	100,000.00
Sanding Rock.....	1,628	779	553	1,332	1,271,033.04	1,271,033.04	1,271,033.04	1,876,300.00
Turtle Mountain.....	1,044				11,664	11,664	11,664	50,000.00
Total.....	3,626	1,179	853	2,022	1,595,448.66	1,595,448.66	1,760,104.66	2,299,850.00
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	226	341	341	341	4,584	4,584	4,584	500.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	512	256	256	256	18,135	18,135	18,135	97,960.00
Kaw.....		47	47	47	1,000	1,000	1,000	600,000.00
Kiowa.....	1,766	27	160	187	82,000	82,000	82,000	178,000.00
Osage.....								29,981.00
Pawnee.....	174	60	60	60	2,500	2,500	2,500	82,483.00
Pawnee.....	227	200	200	200	13,190	13,190	13,190	2,000.00
Ponca.....	300	129	129	129	2,000	2,000	2,000	30,000.00

TABLE 15.—Indians engaged in stock raising, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Red Moon.....	76		60	60	1,100			\$20,096.00
Sac and Fox.....	290		148	148	2,739.63			31,857.75
Seger.....	250		425	425				
Shawnee.....	572				11,808		11,808	77,630.00
Total.....	4,403	30	1,826	1,856	139,126.63	160	139,286.63	995,557.75
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	500	100	214	314				30,010.00
Roseburg.....	1,000	5	25	30	8,000		8,000	25,000.00
Siletz.....	190	2	28	30				
Warm Springs.....	390		206	206	129,696	131,215	260,911	95,300.00
Total.....	2,080	107	472	579	137,696	131,215	268,911	150,310.00
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.....	1,229	218	415	633				12.00
Cheyenne River.....	450	200	200	200	267,694	18,760	286,454	224,415.00
Crow Creek.....	133		62	62				2,430.00
Flandreau.....	185		106	310	44,424		44,424	74,344.00
Lower Brule.....	2,000	3,548	2,718	6,266	1,786,384	1,000,000	2,786,384	1,004,312.00
Pine Ridge.....	2,193	643	720	1,363				621,157.75
Rosebud.....	991							297,000.00
Sisseton.....	650		50	50				30,000.00
Yankton.....								
Total.....	8,733	4,613	4,271	8,884	2,048,502	1,018,760	3,067,262	2,253,670.75
Utah:								
Shivwits.....	65		20	20		6,000	6,000	1,476.00
Uintah and Ouray.....	221		215	215	14,960	111,620	126,400	228,768.00
Total.....	286		235	235	14,960	117,620	132,400	240,274.00
Washington:								
Corville.....	1,444	42	226	268	43,000	517,700	560,700	360,000.00
Cushman.....	1,551		1,000	1,000	2,000		2,000	72,713.00

Neah Bay.....	388	2	55	57	2,000	200	2,200	7,992.00
Tulalip.....	540	6	1,000	1,006	125,000	20,500	146,500	.....
Yakima.....	1,251							.....
Total.....	5,172	50	2,281	2,331	173,000	538,400	711,400	440,705.00
Wisconsin:								
Hayward.....	773	75		75				1,100.00
Kashena.....	525		250	250		80,760	30,760	49,425.20
Lac du Flambeau.....	270	50		50	5,300	2,000	7,300	10,000.00
La Pointe.....			225	225				56,495.00
Oneida.....	1,231							100,000.00
Total.....	2,799	125	475	600	5,300	32,760	38,060	217,020.20
Wyoming: Shoshone .....	668	31	174	205				123,850.00
Grand total.....	65,634	20,178	24,807	44,985	4,096,445.85	18,729,124.5	23,425,570.35	\$ 17,971,209.20

\* Includes value of poultry and bees.

1 No report.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

[Does not include those employed by others.]

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>Arizona:</b>			
Camp McDowell.....	Basket making.....	60	\$1,500.00
	Pottery.....	10	50.00
	Woodcutting.....	100	3,500.00
<b>Total.....</b>		170	5,050.00
Colorado River.....	Wood cutting.....	50	2,900.00
<b>Fort Apache.....</b>	Basket making.....	(1)	500.00
	Beadwork.....	(1)	50.00
	Woodcutting.....	(1)	7,000.00
	Others.....	(1)	300.00
<b>Total.....</b>		(1)	7,850.00
<b>Fort Mojave.....</b>	Basket making.....	15	450.00
	Beadwork.....	100	2,500.00
	Woodcutting.....	100	8,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		215	10,950.00
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	21	100.00
Kalbab.....	do.....	15	125.00
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	350	3,500.00
<b>Moqui.....</b>	Basket making.....	100	1,000.00
	Blanket weaving.....	300	50,000.00
	Pottery.....	100	1,000.00
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,500.00
	Others.....	100	6,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		650	60,500.00
<b>Navajo.....</b>	Blanket weaving.....	(1)	250,000.00
	Woodcutting.....	100	4,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		100	254,000.00
<b>Pima.....</b>	Basket making.....	1,200	10,800.00
	Pottery.....	200	300.00
	Woodcutting.....	400	24,375.00
<b>Total.....</b>		1,800	35,475.00
<b>San Carlos.....</b>	Basket making.....	200	800.00
	Beadwork.....	100	100.00
	Woodcutting.....	200	7,200.00
<b>Total.....</b>		500	8,100.00
<b>San Xavier.....</b>	Basket making.....	540	1,675.00
	Pottery.....	70	175.00
	Woodcutting.....	250	5,978.00
<b>Total.....</b>		860	7,828.00
<b>Truxton Canon.....</b>	Basket making.....	15	150.00
	Woodcutting.....	45	2,700.00
	Others.....	150	5,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		210	7,850.00
<b>Western Navajo.....</b>	Basket making.....	50	300.00
	Blanket weaving.....	800	12,500.00
	Pottery.....	20	50.00
	Woodcutting.....	20	550.00
	Others.....	110	4,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		1,000	17,400.00
<b>Total Arizona.....</b>		5,941	421,628.00
<b>California:</b>			
Cahuilla.....	Basket making.....	10	200.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	125.00
<b>Total.....</b>		20	325.00
Campo.....	Others.....	8	300.00
Digger.....	Basket making.....	3	40.00

1 Unknown.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>California—Continued.</b>			
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	40	\$2,400.00
	Woodcutting.....	100	9,000.00
Total.....		140	11,400.00
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	100	500.00
	Fishing.....	300	
	Woodcutting.....	120	1,500.00
Total.....		520	2,000.00
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	50	500.00
	Fishing.....	100	1,800.00
	Woodcutting.....	40	800.00
Total.....		190	3,100.00
La Jolla.....	Basket making.....	10	360.00
	Lace making.....	12	(1)
	Pottery.....	3	16.00
	Woodcutting.....	1	125.00
Total.....		26	501.00
Malki.....	Basket making.....	15	800.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	500.00
Total.....		25	1,300.00
Martinez.....	Basket making.....	42	300.00
	Wood cutting.....	50	2,700.00
Total.....		92	3,000.00
Pala.....	Basket making.....	20	300.00
	Pottery.....	2	10.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	120.00
Total.....		32	430.00
Rincon.....	Basket making.....	1	30.00
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	10	(1)
	Woodcutting.....	20	(1)
Total.....		30	(1)
Upper Lake.....	Fishing.....	300	(1)
	Woodcutting.....	600	(1)
	Others.....	12	(1)
Total.....		912	(1)
Volcan.....	Basket making.....	20	500.00
	Pottery.....	10	100.00
	Woodcutting.....	5	250.00
Total.....		35	850.00
Total California.....		2,034	23,285.00
<b>Colorado:</b>			
Southern Ute.....	Beadwork.....	150	1,500.00
	Woodcutting.....	5	400.00
Total.....		155	1,900.00
<b>Idaho:</b>			
Coeur d'Alene.....	Woodcutting.....	20	6,000.00
Fort Hall.....	Others.....	40	(1)
Fort Lapwai.....	do.....	200	20,000.00
Total.....		260	26,000.00
<b>Iowa:</b>			
Sec and Fox.....	Basket making.....	10	25.00
	Beadwork.....	50	450.00
Total.....		60	475.00

1 Unknown.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>Michigan:</b>			
Bay Mills.....	Basket making.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Fishing.....	25	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	5	\$300.00
	Others.....	175	10,000.00
Total.....		206	10,300.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	Basket making.....	50	1,000.00
	Fishing.....	100	4,000.00
	Woodcutting.....	175	8,000.00
Total.....		325	13,000.00
Total Michigan.....		531	23,300.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>			
Fond du Lac.....	Fishing.....	5	600.00
Nett Lake.....	Basket making.....	50	200.00
	Beadwork.....	169	1,000.00
	Fishing.....	130	1,000.00
	Others.....	285	12,000.00
Total.....		634	14,200.00
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	45	350.00
	Fishing.....	200	10,000.00
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,500.00
Total.....		295	13,850.00
White earth.....	Beadwork.....	3	50.00
	Fishing.....	100	4,000.00
Total.....		103	4,050.00
Total Minnesota.....		1,037	32,700.00
<b>Montana:</b>			
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000.00
Tongue River.....	do.....	15	400.00
Total.....		35	2,400.00
<b>Nebraska:</b>			
Omaha.....	Others.....	11	( <sup>1</sup> )
Santee.....	do.....	50	( <sup>1</sup> )
Winnebago.....	do.....	181	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		242	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Nevada:</b>			
Carson.....	Basket making.....	30	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Beadwork.....	25	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Fishing.....	20	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		75	( <sup>1</sup> )
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25.00
	Beadwork.....	5	25.00
Total.....		15	50.00
Fort McDermitt.....	Basket making.....	2	12.00
	Beadwork.....	3	10.00
	Woodcutting.....	35	6,000.00
	Others.....	220	21,000.00
Total.....		230	27,022.00
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	10	400.00
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	20	300.00
	Beadwork.....	15	50.00
Total.....		35	350.00
Total Nevada.....		395	27,822.00

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>New Mexico:</b>			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Blanket weaving.....	25	\$400.00
	Pottery.....	200	1,000.00
Total.....		225	1,400.00
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	230	2,300.00
	Beadwork.....	56	350.00
	Pottery.....	10	8.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	(1)
Total.....		306	2,658.00
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	Pottery.....	1,500	2,500.00
Zuni.....	do.....	30	60.00
Total New Mexico.....		2,061	6,618.00
<b>North Carolina:</b>			
Cherokee.....	Basket making.....	40	600.00
	Pottery.....	2	(1)
	Others.....	550	(1)
Total.....		592	600.00
<b>North Dakota:</b>			
Standing Rock.....	Beadwork.....	25	400.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	3,600.00
Total.....		35	4,000.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Beadwork.....	220	5,500.00
Osage.....	Others.....	200	(1)
Pawnee.....	Woodcutting.....	5	450.00
	Others.....	73	7,300.00
Total.....		78	7,750.00
Shawnee.....	Others.....	11	(1)
Total Oklahoma.....		509	13,250.00
<b>Oregon:</b>			
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	175	750.00
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,400.00
Total.....		185	3,150.00
Roseburg.....	Others.....	1,000	(1)
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	15	200.00
	Fishing.....	5	700.00
	Lace making.....	1	(1)
	Woodcutting.....	8	375.00
Total.....		29	1,275.00
Total Oregon.....		1,214	4,425.00
<b>South Dakota:</b>			
Canton Asylum.....	Basket making.....	1	7.00
	Beadwork.....	4	(1)
	Lace making.....	1	(1)
Total.....		6	7.00
Flandreau.....	Others.....	5	500.00
Lower Brulé.....	Beadwork.....	75	(1)
Pine Ridge.....	Beadwork.....	800	(1)
	Woodcutting.....	50	5,000.00
Total.....		850	5,000.00
Sisseton.....	Beadwork.....	10	(1)
Yankton.....	Others.....	25	(1)
Total South Dakota.....		971	5,507.00

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.



TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah:			
Shivwits .....	Basket making .....	20	\$250. 00
	Woodcutting .....	25	1,000. 00
Total .....		45	1,250. 00
Uintah and Ouray .....	Basket making .....	20	120. 00
	Beadwork .....	90	900. 00
	Woodcutting .....	10	1,200. 00
	Others .....	218	55,400. 00
Total .....		338	57,620. 00
Total Utah .....		383	58,876. 00
Washington:			
Colville .....	Basket making .....	8	200. 00
	Beadwork .....	50	250. 00
	Fishing .....	500	5,000. 00
	Woodcutting .....	10	600. 00
	Others .....	12	100. 00
Total .....		586	6,150. 00
Cushman .....	Basket making .....	114	1,200. 00
	Fishing .....	135	85,100. 00
	Woodcutting .....	8	450. 00
Total .....		257	86,750. 00
Neah Bay .....	Basket making .....	174	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Fishing .....	144	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Others .....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total .....		320	( <sup>1</sup> )
Yakima .....	Basket making .....	50	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Woodcutting .....	15	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Beadwork .....	75	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total .....		140	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total Washington .....		1,303	92,900. 00
Wisconsin:			
Hayward .....	Fishing .....	600	750. 00
	Woodcutting .....	25	650. 00
	Others .....	500	3,250. 00
Total .....		1,125	4,650. 00
Lac du Flambeau .....	Basket making .....	175	1,000. 00
	Beadwork .....	200	2,000. 00
	Fishing .....	436	2,000. 00
	Woodcutting .....	4	1,500. 00
Total .....		815	6,500. 00
La Pointe .....	Beadwork .....	30	250. 00
	Fishing .....	60	24,000. 00
	Woodcutting .....	30	3,000. 00
	Others .....	10	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total .....		130	27,250. 00
Oneida .....	Lace making .....		1,500. 00
Tomah .....	Others .....	726	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total Wisconsin .....		2,796	39,900. 00

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	65	\$1,040.00
	Others.....	566	60,936.00
Total.....		681	61,976.00
Grand total.....		21,235	847,556.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	3,702	\$29,519
	Beadwork.....	2,390	18,135
	Blanket weaving.....	1,475	316,400
	Lace making.....	14	1,500
	Pottery.....	2,157	5,269
	Fishing.....	3,160	138,950
	Woodcutting.....	2,897	131,688
	Others.....	5,440	206,095
Grand total.....		21,235	847,556

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 17.—*Employment of Indians fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total Indians employed.				
	Regular employees.					Irregular employees.					Employed by private parties.		Num-ber.	Earnings.	
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Num-ber.	Earnings.	Total.		Per capita.	
	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.		Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.						
Arizona:															
Camp McDowell.....	7	\$1,363.00	1	\$25.00		4	\$920.05			\$2,308.05	12	27	\$8,274.88	\$10,582.93	\$271.36
Camp Verde.....	1	240.00								240.00	1	10	1,283.75	1,523.75	138.52
Colorado River.....	14	3,034.89	2	776.67		12	1,264.46			5,076.02	28	19	2,489.78	7,565.80	160.97
Fort Apache.....	24	7,804.17	1	200.00		58	2,594.03	10	\$584.50	11,182.70	93	76	21,272.06	32,454.76	192.04
Outing pupils.....															
Fort Mojave.....	8	4,418.33	3	1,926.67		66	7,753.62	1	947.81	15,046.43	98	18	882.40	882.40	49.02
Havasupai.....	2	347.00	1	53.33		46	4,107.35			4,507.68	49	10	369.67	5,652.68	108.71
Kalabab.....	2	320.00								320.00	2	3	1,145.00	5,720.00	240.00
Leupp.....	10	2,611.00	1	621.00		40	2,190.71			5,422.71	51	3	720.00	5,422.71	102.25
Moqui.....	24	5,168.98	9	2,502.43		114	7,466.57	3	200.00	15,337.98	150	32	2,548.00	20,552.97	75.63
Outing pupils.....															
Navajo.....	36	11,275.35	12	3,990.33		120	14,248.11			29,513.79	168	55	2,392.60	2,392.60	43.08
Outing pupils.....															
Tohatchi outing pupils.....															
Phoenix.....	9	8,122.00	8	4,747.77						12,869.77	17	56	21,039.18	2,548.00	79.63
Pima.....	20	6,556.67	3	1,022.50		242	13,945.58	5	248.50	17,773.25	270	25	2,392.60	50,552.97	225.68
Rice Station.....	8	3,839.51				17	1,124.86			4,964.37	25	1	1,076.98	2,392.60	43.08
San Carlos.....	47	11,244.88	2	634.17		268	11,143.90	1	62.50	23,085.45	318	100	33,229.46	51,303.37	331.46
San Xavier.....	8	1,439.00	1	327.50		13	473.00			2,239.50	22	60	18,634.65	56,314.91	134.72
Irrigation Papago Reservation.....															
Truxton Canon.....	2	482.66				1	100.00			100.00	1	54	3,756.91	100.00	69.55
Western Navajo.....	23	6,485.50	1	532.00		3	154.50			3,119.75	49	137	18,551.61	18,851.61	137.59
Allotting public domain.....	1	590.00				6	4,248.15			7,536.00	95	7	2,535.00	2,535.00	362.20
Miami.....															
Collas.....															
Mission.....															
Total.....	246	75,342.94	45	17,359.37		1,101	73,679.89	20	2,043.31	108,425.51	1,412	919	249,714.04	418,139.55	180.15
California:															
Bishop.....	1	240.00	1							240.00	2		250.00	240.00	120.00
Cahuilla.....	3	534.67	1	172.00						1,088.11	11	1	1,308.11	1,308.11	109.09
Campo.....	1	173.33	1	225.00		6	341.94	1	9.50	398.33	2	13	210.00	608.33	40.55



TABLE 17.—*Employment of Indians fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total Indians employed.					
	Regular employees.				Irregular employees.				Total.	Employed by private parties.						
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.									
	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.								
Michigan:																
Bay Mills	7	\$4,765.84	5	\$1,578.34							1	\$52.00	1	\$52.00	\$52.00	
Mount Pleasant	7	4,765.84	5	1,578.34							1	52.00	1	52.00	\$52.43	
Total											12	6,344.18	12	6,344.18	492.02	
Minnesota:																
Bena	1	249.72	1	211.33	1	\$35.00	1	\$102.00	4	648.05				4	648.05	182.01
Cass Lake	2	1,434.00	3	893.33	5	308.08	1	36.00	11	2,731.41				11	2,731.41	248.31
Fond du Lac	3	777.53	3	333.00	12	1,137.09	1	10.00	17	1,937.62				17	1,937.62	115.15
Leech Lake	27	7,651.20	5	2,165.66	94	4,916.95	1	50.00	102	6,326.73				33	10,116.86	306.57
Nett Lake	6	1,191.78	1	168.00	94	4,916.95	1	50.00	102	6,326.73				165	6,326.73	53.32
Pipstone	5	2,723.00	6	2,667.50					11	5,390.50				22	10,818.00	491.73
Red Lake	6	2,206.95	3	954.33	29	2,603.24			38	5,764.52				38	5,764.52	151.70
Red Lake	2	1,320.00	6	2,280.00	1	1,495.00	2	1,500.00	10	6,595.00				28	6,595.00	1,022.38
Vermillion Lake	22	9,711.66	18	5,933.04	92	18,474.72	6	1,252.00	138	35,371.42				167	41,834.47	250.50
White Earth																
Total	74	27,265.84	43	15,306.19	235	29,380.08	12	2,950.00	364	74,902.11	103	14,302.26	467	89,264.37	191.14	
Montana:																
Blackfoot	34	13,116.63	3	1,331.00	70	6,838.46	1	1,564.32	108	22,850.41				224	68,704.01	306.71
Crow	45	16,103.54	4	2,274.17	231	38,646.73	3	634.00	333	57,661.44				333	57,661.44	131.51
Flathead	15	5,099.83	5	1,237.00	79	3,275.50	2	247.25	106	9,859.58				112	11,074.91	96.89
Fort Belknap	29	10,144.58	5	500.00	122	18,662.09	7	20.25	154	29,326.92				154	29,326.92	190.40
Fort Peck	26	8,850.41	5	2,092.16	236	7,315.75	3	54.97	270	18,313.29				270	18,313.29	52.03
Tongue River	20	11,909.26			153	8,633.72	1	23.81	174	20,571.79				174	20,571.79	118.23
Total	169	65,224.25	18	7,434.33	941	83,375.25	17	2,546.60	1,145	158,583.43	122	47,008.93	1,267	205,652.36	152.31	
Nebraska:																
Gentee	12	1,506.76	2	1,214.15					20	2,950.31				20	2,950.31	147.51
Santee	5	2,720.00			3	116.33			8	2,836.33				10	2,881.91	288.19

Winnabago.....	13	3,881.00	1	510.00	1	88.61	15	4,476.61	15	4,476.61	298.44
Total.....	30	8,107.16	3	1,724.15	10	431.94	43	10,263.25	45	10,308.83	228.86
Nevada:											
Carson.....	5	2,417.84	4	2,101.37	1	45.00	10	4,564.21	10	4,564.21	456.42
Fort McDermitt.....	2	327.50			5	268.00	8	603.60	8	603.60	75.44
Lovelocks.....	1	300.00			1	4.75	2	304.75	20	9,917.26	465.86
Mojave River.....	2	275.00			1	3.00	3	278.00	4	417.00	104.26
Nevada.....	10	2,147.67	3	1,459.99	25	1,044.09	38	4,651.75	38	4,651.75	124.42
Walker River.....	3	522.00			33	2,868.16	36	3,378.16	68	6,224.32	91.68
Walker River Irrigation project.....					22	2,388.16	22	2,388.16	22	2,388.16	108.55
Western Shoshone.....	6	1,477.23	1	105.78	10	1,855.60	17	3,438.61	17	3,438.61	202.27
Total.....	29	7,468.24	8	3,687.14	98	8,464.76	136	19,608.14	187	32,214.80	172.27
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque 1.....	18	13,498.67	11	3,811.07			29	17,300.74	93	38,865.50	460.38
Outgoing pupils.....	1	1,068.00			3	1,229.00	4	2,297.00	61	4,904.84	72.06
Allotting, Laguna.....					1,036	70,103.69	1,036	70,103.69	1,092	72,980.19	68.72
Irrigation.....	36	9,776.67	2	985.28	59	2,406.15	97	13,168.13	97	13,168.13	135.55
Jicarilla.....	4	778.67			107	8,613.09	111	9,391.76	111	9,391.76	84.60
Mescalero.....											
Navajo 1.....	7	1,797.00	1	300.00	91	4,570.41	99	6,667.41	99	6,667.41	66.24
Pueblo Bonito.....	25	8,630.96	4	1,256.38	94	6,791.05	123	16,678.39	123	16,678.39	136.60
San Juan.....	11	5,430.00	8	1,641.16	14	683.28	33	7,764.44	33	7,764.44	265.28
Santa Fe.....											
Outgoing pupils.....											
Sante Fe Pueblos.....											
St. Catherine's Mission.....											
School outgoing pupils.....	8	3,870.56	4	1,028.33	41	3,015.31	53	7,914.20	58	8,253.98	57.43
Zuni.....											
Outgoing pupils.....					1	578.50	1	578.50	4	578.50	68.08
Allotting, public domain.....											
Total.....	110	44,841.56	30	9,022.22	1,446	98,001.48	1,586	151,865.26	322	59,855.91	110.97
North Carolina:											
Cherokee.....	10	4,000.22	1	157.66	1	4.55	12	4,162.43	12	4,162.43	346.87
New York:											
New York Indians.....					2	61.25	2	61.25	2	61.25	30.63
North Dakota:											
Bismarck.....	1	420.00	4	849.66			5	1,269.66	5	1,269.66	283.93
Fort Berthold.....	26	8,775.00	1	600.00	45	4,153.79	73	13,538.79	73	13,538.79	196.01
Fort Totten.....	17	3,946.84	8	2,999.67	8	1,190.07	33	8,136.68	42	10,217.12	243.26
Standing Rock.....	60	19,149.85	7	2,175.50	298	10,245.12	369	31,635.84	371	32,065.84	88.13
Turtle Mountain.....	15	3,690.00			39	1,020.70	64	4,710.70	55	6,060.70	92.00
Walperton.....	1	600.00					1	600.00	6	6,060.00	196.33
Total.....	120	36,381.69	20	6,624.83	390	16,608.68	535	59,891.57	17	3,846.64	112.61

<sup>1</sup> See Arizona.

<sup>1</sup> Utah irrigation survey.

TABLE 17.—*Employment of Indians fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Total Indians employed.	
	Regular employees.				Irregular employees.				Employed by private parties.		Num-ber.	Earnings.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Num-ber.	Earnings.		
	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.	Num-ber.	Earnings.				
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment.....	15	\$4,533.17	1	\$517.50	20	\$1,071.87			36	\$6,122.54	36	\$170.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	46	8,520.78	2	238.89	25	1,983.24	3	\$117.75	76	10,870.66	76	143.04
Chilocco.....	12	4,948.50	3	1,640.82	20	838.44	7	98.30	42	7,526.06	42	179.19
Outing pupils.....												
Fort Sill Apaches.....	32	15,577.54	8	2,780.78	4	2,891.67	1	765.00	5	\$1,728.91	32	\$54.00
Kiowa.....	15	10,688.32	6	2,490.89	19	346.00			59	18,704.32	59	317.02
Ozage.....	6	2,844.55	1	791.72	2	248.08			23	13,727.29	23	596.83
Otoe.....	6	2,066.23	5	1,141.67	15	991.50			22	4,627.77	22	210.35
Pawnee.....	7	2,913.16	5	3,341.99	1	74.25			9	3,272.15	1	120.00
Ponca.....	3	871.50	1	630.00	1	23.74			13	6,278.89	13	482.99
Red Moon.....	4	1,788.34	2	552.11	1	112.75			5	1,514.25	5	335.77
Sac and Fox.....	12	3,942.84	3	2,418.05	27	2,133.99	1	116.00	43	7,410.88	43	172.34
Seeger.....	5	2,642.67	6	2,483.00	9	1,196.95			11	5,125.67	11	465.97
Seneca.....	8	1,902.07	4	674.00	2	1,196.95	1	51.00	22	3,824.02	22	173.82
Shawnee.....	55	32,924.49	4	2,363.33	28	1,854.67	1	57.00	83	37,199.49	83	448.18
Union.....	226	96,454.16	48	20,764.75	168	13,787.15	14	1,205.05	456	132,211.11	41	2,667.91
Total.....												
Oregon:												
Klamath.....	22	7,124.67	1	785.00	7	226.00			30	8,145.67	30	271.52
Salem.....	4	2,280.90	9	4,594.56	1	718.67			14	7,594.13	14	542.44
Siletz.....	7	2,327.09	1	432.00	6	685.50	1	63.75	15	3,508.34	15	233.88
Umatilla.....	11	2,870.62	4	2,082.51	2	333.00			17	5,286.13	17	310.95
Warm Springs.....	7	1,391.00			24	6,589.96			31	6,980.96	35	224.55
Total.....	51	15,994.28	15	7,904.07	40	7,653.13	1	63.75	107	31,515.23	4	878.25
Pennsylvania:												
Carlisle.....	2	1,424.17	2	988.17					4	2,412.34	4	603.09
Outing pupils.....									795	30,224.94	795	38.03
Total.....												
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River.....	46	11,737.62	6	1,308.83	54	2,494.71	1	51.25	107	15,592.41	2	35.46
Crow Creek.....	28	6,911.46	4	1,478.36	28	1,901.48			57	10,261.30	57	180.55
Total.....												

Flandreau.....	4	1,617.76	9	3,063.33	2	342.00	1	48.00	15	5,023.09	1	209.00	18	5,023.09	234.87
Lower Brule.....	18	4,746.54	14	1,942.00	20	2,090.48	1	36.00	53	8,836.02	64	209.00	64	9,045.02	167.80
Pierre.....	1	72.00	1	291.66	1	36.00	1	180.00	3	42,237.27	317	8,870.07	3	51,127.34	133.22
Pine Ridge.....	70	23,042.02	4	1,068.00	177	17,950.25	1	180.00	262	3,891.73	65	761.00	11	3,901.73	161.29
Rapid City.....	7	2,042.24	4	1,187.49	102	6,405.08	1	30.00	208	17,130.79	3	9.00	211	17,881.79	84.61
Rosebud.....	42	9,543.61	4	1,382.10	162	374.78	1	30.00	208	1,492.61	1	9.00	6	1,492.61	248.77
Sisseton.....	2	721.50	1	366.33	2	374.78	1	30.00	6	1,492.61	1	9.00	4	1,492.61	106.32
Springfield.....	1	3,030.46	2	409.34	42	2,790.59	1	240.00	54	6,061.05	72	9,874.53	64	6,061.05	112.26
Yankton.....	11	63,934.16	49	12,514.44	485	34,394.37	5	548.25	769	111,392.22	72	9,874.53	841	121,266.75	144.20
Total.....	230	63,934.16	49	12,514.44	485	34,394.37	5	548.25	769	111,392.22	72	9,874.53	841	121,266.75	144.20
Utah:															
Shilwits.....	2	250.00			2	194.00			4	444.00	3	600.00	7	1,044.00	146.14
Uintah and Ouray.....	10	6,354.56	1	120.00	113	1,654.44			24	8,129.00	51	11,818.40	75	19,947.40	263.97
Total.....	12	6,604.56	1	120.00	115	1,848.44			28	8,573.00	54	12,418.40	82	20,991.40	256.00
Washington:															
Colville.....	18	5,878.36			264	9,228.35	9	405.17	295	16,768.88			295	16,768.88	56.85
Surveying and allotting.....	15	4,946.75	3	572.83	39	3,015.37	1	3.00	57	8,534.95	13	1,877.75	67	8,534.95	146.74
Cushman.....	10	1,900.33			6	362.45			16	2,262.78			29	4,140.53	142.77
Neah Bay.....	22	6,388.59	2	526.39	1	15.00			25	6,839.98			25	6,839.98	275.60
Tulalip.....	14	3,506.99	3	1,063.00	23	4,223.88	1	9.00	41	8,802.87	12	492.14	43	9,295.01	174.81
Yakima.....					2	800.00			2	800.00			2	800.00	445.00
Yakima allotting service.....					9	1,906.35			9	1,906.35			9	1,906.35	212.15
Yakima drainage and irrigation project.....					347	20,868.40	11	417.17	445	46,108.81	25	2,339.99	470	48,448.70	103.08
Total.....	79	22,031.02	8	2,162.22	347	20,868.40	11	417.17	445	46,108.81	25	2,339.99	470	48,448.70	103.08
Wisconsin:															
Hayward.....	7	3,121.23	4	1,007.33	4	486.60			15	4,615.16			15	4,615.16	307.67
Keshena.....	21	6,490.01	6	1,719.87	108	2,913.47	1	32.04	290	83,993.33	56	2,699.00	446	86,692.33	186.83
Menominee Indian Mills.....	5	3,631.33	1	76.67	245	98,990.42	1	99.52	11	2,400.75			11	2,400.75	218.25
Lea du Flambeau.....	7	1,527.17	4	632.00	2	241.58			11	2,400.75			11	2,400.75	218.25
La Pointe.....	7	2,393.00			1	244.50			8	1,888.50	143	38,900.98	151	40,789.48	299.99
Onida.....	7	2,393.00	6	2,031.28	1	44.50			14	4,439.78			14	4,439.78	317.12
Tomah.....	5	1,775.84	4	1,184.17	3	95.00			12	3,055.01			12	3,055.01	264.63
Wittenberg.....	3	1,935.00	3	2,764.67	1	75.00			7	4,774.67			7	4,774.67	682.09
Total.....	62	22,467.58	28	9,415.99	365	73,092.07	2	131.56	457	105,137.20	199	41,599.98	656	146,707.18	223.63
Wyoming:															
Shoshone.....	31	12,248.20	4	1,531.80	403	64,640.16	2	112.50	440	78,532.16	23	6,221.00	463	84,753.16	158.06
Grand total.....	1,625	555,092.47	370	131,847.27	6,471	571,275.97	111	11,643.03	8,577	1,299,988.74	3,204	591,672.41	11,781	1,861,631.15	158.02

1 Uintah irrigation survey.



TABLE 18.—*Vital statistics and methods of living, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.										Family methods of living.				
	Population.		Births during year.	Deaths during year.			Deaths due to tuberculosis.			Percent- age.	In permanent houses.		In tents, tepees, etc.		
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Without floors.		With floors.	
			1							2			3		4
Arizona:															
Camp McDowell.....	599	567	1,166	8	4	6	10	1	4	5	50.00	100	5	177	
Camp Verde.....	213	187	400	20	10	9	19	6	1	7	36.84	2	2	(1) 107	
Colorado River.....	253	204	457	12	16	23	39	9	9	18	46.15	15	5	600	
Fort Apache.....	1,145	1,199	2,344	132	22	35	57	11	9	20	33.08	238	2	208	
Fort Mojave.....	1,460	391	851	26	32	25	57	11	8	19	33.33	63	6	183	
Havasupai.....	93	79	172	10	10	5	15	3	1	4	26.26	6	1	18	
Kaibab.....	35	34	69	5	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	25	(1) 540	
Leupp.....	500	500	1,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	591	100	500	
Mogul.....	2,113	2,005	4,118	174	90	87	177	20	20	40	22.59	230	100	400	
Navajo.....	5,000	5,000	10,000	600	479	521	1,000	225	225	450	45.00	230	100	540	
Pima.....	2,635	2,274	4,909	86	42	46	88	16	14	30	34.09	100	100	400	
San Carlos.....	1,129	1,072	2,201	23	18	18	36	6	11	17	30.55	(1)	(1)	152	
San Xavier.....	2,282	2,233	4,515	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	46.66	1	1	1,042	
Truxton Canon.....	2,262	234	486	3	8	7	15	3	4	7	24.87	43	40	56	
Western Navajo.....	2,941	3,567	6,508	162	75	86	161	18	22	40	75.00	60	3	(1) 56	
California:															
Cahuilla.....	123	100	223	1	1	3	4	1	3	3	75.00	40	1	(1) 56	
Campo.....	107	104	211	3	4	(1)	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.00	3	(1)	(1) 56	
Captain Grande.....	(1)	(1)	175	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.33	11	10	45	
Digger.....	19	24	43	1	4	2	6	1	3	2	52.63	122	87	183	
Fort Bidwell.....	312	320	632	6	8	11	19	3	7	10	40.19	(1)	(1)	(1) 56	
Fort Yuma.....	384	359	743	17	23	30	53	7	6	13	60.00	75	75	130	
Greenville.....	(1)	(1)	2,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.00	31	10	60	
Hoopa Valley.....	594	650	1,244	22	14	7	21	6	5	11	52.38	20	19	49	
Independence.....	454	508	962	24	8	12	20	6	7	13	60.00	78	77	7	
La Jolla.....	140	142	282	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	100.00	10	10	1	
Mali.....	196	378	574	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	100.00	10	10	1	
Martinez.....	172	126	298	4	4	(1)	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.00	(1)	(1)	(1) 49	
Mesa Grande.....	(1)	(1)	280	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.00	2	2	8	
Paia.....	122	133	255	5	3	5	8	1	1	2	100.00	10	10	7	
Pechanga.....	89	98	187	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	100.00	17	17	1	
Rincon.....	88	70	158	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	32.35	167	167	1	
Round Valley.....	351	355	706	17	5	12	17	5	5	5	32.35	167	167	1	

Soboba.....	108	101	209	8	2	6	8	2	3	5	62.50	32	32	4
Tule River.....	91	68	159	10	5	2	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	400	300	(1)
Upper Lake.....	(1)	148	1,748	(1)	4	(1)	7	3	2	5	71.42	60	10	200
Volcan.....	180		328	11					(1)	(1)				10
Colorado:														
Navajo Springs.....	253	226	479	22	3	3	6	1	1	2	18.38	43	28	174
Southern Ute.....	178	184	362	23	7	3	13					6		9
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....	317	306	623	30	15	21	36	3	4	7	13.88	122	122	
Fort Hall.....	873	873	1,779	44	27	24	51	7	7	14	27.45	106	56	300
Fort Lapwai.....	638	731	1,389	12	24	24	48	22	20	42	87.50	240	235	10
Fort Lemhi.....	1,395	174	369	13	8	11	19	4	5	9	47.37	34	30	45
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....														
Kansas:														
Kickapoo.....	319	258	577	18	4	9	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	161	161	
Potawatomi.....	405	327	732	29	14	8	22	6	4	10	45.45	187	187	
Michigan:														
Bay Mills.....	129	126	255	7	3	3	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	565	532	1,097	(1)	18	12	30					(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota:														
Fond du Lac.....	485	469	954	52	13	11	24	4	6	10	41.62	240	240	
Leech Lake.....	855	1,721	1,721	51	14	26	40	2	3	5	12.50	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nett Lake.....	298	324	622	18	3	3	6	1	13	25	16.66	138	28	
Red Lake.....	713	713	1,413	72	29	24	53	12	13	25	47.17	327	327	
White Earth.....	2,820	2,831	5,651	168	37	44	81	17	17	34	41.97	909	909	
Montana:														
Blackfeet.....	1,288	1,267	2,555	120	41	59	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	576	540	164
Crow.....	897	858	1,725	62	39	44	83	10	4	14	16.87	703	703	
Flathead.....	1,123	1,148	2,271	66	35	25	60	7	9	16	26.36	489	489	
Fort Belknap.....	565	533	1,068	30	27	24	51	3	3	6	11.76	250	230	
Fort Peck.....	898	898	1,784	90	42	58	100	18	21	39	39.00	375	325	15
Tongue River.....	670	711	1,381	28	13	30	48	6	10	16	33.33	200	200	300
Nebraska:														
Omaha.....	645	634	1,279	38	22	40	72	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	297	297	
Santee.....	715	747	1,462	48	14	14	28	2	4	10	10.71	(1)	(1)	(1)
Winnebago.....	575	493	1,068	54	22	29	51	6			19.62	192	192	
Nevada:														
Fallon.....	161	152	313	10	2	5	7		1	1	14.28	50	10	25
Fort McDermitt.....	196	150	346	7	7	4	11	3	3	6	54.54	9	3	81
Lovelocks.....	48	55	103	4	5	1	6					29	29	
Moapa River.....	63	62	125	2	7	3	10		3	8	90.00	2	2	41
Nevada.....	274	317	591	2	12	9	21	1	1	2	9.52	70		
Walker River.....	254	269	523	10	11	19	30	7	10	17	56.66	60	40	72
Western Shoshone.....	281	269	550	23	6	5	11	1	1	2	13.18	93	20	80
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	2,261	2,130	4,391	188	87	91	178	10	8	18	10.11	1,031	(1)	39
Jicarilla.....	365	355	720	13	20	21	41	3	13	16	39.02	180		
Mescalero.....	203	249	452	14	10	5	15	2	1	3	20.00			114
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,276	1,410	2,686	* 39	* 13	* 19	* 37	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Santa Fe.....	4,000	4,000	8,000	(1)	* 10	* 13	* 23	* 4	* 8	* 12	62.14	(1)	(1)	(1)
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	(1)	748	1,570	68	62	76	138	5	6	11	11.95	634	40	6
Zuni.....	822		1,202	122	47	45	92	4	3	8	2.17	(1)	6	

\* Number reported.

\* Not reported.

! Unknown.

TABLE 18.— *Vital statistics and methods of living, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.										Family methods of living.					
	Population.			Births during year.	Deaths during year.			Deaths due to tuberculosis.			In permanent houses.		In tents, tepees, etc.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percent- age.	Without floors.		With floors.		
				1									2		3	4
New York: New York Agency.....	(1)	958	5,436	(1)	52	(1)	18	(1)	36	(1)	2	(1)	4	(1)	400	(1)
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,087	2,015														
North Dakota:																
Fort Berthold.....	568	555	1,123	33	28	12	40	12	5	17	42.50	430	323			
Fort Totten.....	489	485	974	31	29	50	29	60	9	9	24.00	259	200			
Standing Rock.....	1,648	1,733	3,381	96	52	76	128	3	6	9	16.40	642	538			
Turtle Mountain.....	1,327	1,448	2,775	138	25	28	53	2	7	9	16.96	(1)	(1)			
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment.....	397	365	762	36	13	15	28	3	3	6	21.42	52	52	146		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	605	629	1,234	41	25	33	58	7	10	17	29.31	171	171	146		
Fort Sill: Apaches (under War Department).....	(1)	73	261	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kaw.....	87	92	189	56	2	2	3							42		
Kiowa.....	1,992	2,069	4,061	234	93	88	181	24	13	37	33.33	350	350	600		
Osage.....	1,079	993	2,072	5	15	18	33	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.44	799	799			
Otoe.....	221	195	416	20	8	10	18	1	3	4	11.11	105	105			
Pawnee.....	306	345	651	29	15	17	32	1	3	6	18.75	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ponca.....	324	315	639	32	15	14	29	3	3	6	6.90	161	161			
Red Moon.....	84	79	163	10	4	2	6	2	1	3	50.00	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sac and Fox.....	314	316	630	28	12	7	19	1	4	5	8.26	119	119	11		
Seger.....	273	301	574	19	10	8	18	3	1	4	38.88	99	74	25		
Seneca.....	924	959	1,883	(1)	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.94	(1)	400	(1)	70	
Shawnee.....	1,210	1,224	2,434	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Five Civilized Tribes.....	(1)	(1)	101,267	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	529	587	1,116	32	20	23	43	7	6	13	33.06	213	213			
Roseburg.....	4,075	4,075	8,150	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Siletz.....	227	207	434	22	13	10	23	1	4	5	21.74	94	94			
Umatilla.....	(1)	(1)	1,091	21	16	19	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Warm Springs.....	340	422	762	85	17	13	35		5	5	13.13	85	85			
South Dakota:																
Cheyenne River.....	1,277	1,333	2,610	101	44	55	99	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crow Creek.....	468	493	961	40	27	23	50	10	3	13	26.00	200	100	38		
Flandreau.....	145	137	282	8	4	1	5		1	1	20.00	38	38	2		

Lower Brule.....	232	474	15	10	7	17	8	2	10	58.88	101	100
Pine Ridge.....	3,440	6,943	317	87	85	172	28	51	70	45.91	1,046	245
Resbud.....	2,638	5,224	223	50	64	104	13	20	33	31.73	1,018	254
Sisseton.....	1,032	2,066	64	15	15	30	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.00	400	350
Yankton.....	908	1,757	78	30	39	69	9	19	28	40.68	500	500
Utah:												
Shiwiwits.....	62	126	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1	50.00	15	4
Uninah and Ouray.....	640	1,181	39	34	26	60	10	4	14	23.38	58	30
Washington:												
Conville.....	1,432	2,957	75	45	47	92	9	14	23	28.00	400	302
Neah Bay.....	1,547	3,000	91	29	35	64	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.00	520	400
Nash Bay.....	368	718	23	17	17	26	2	5	7	28.00	254	150
Tulalip.....	818	1,627	40	28	25	54	12	9	21	41.00	1,607	(1)
Yakima.....	1,171	2,622	73	33	35	68	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	335	335
Wisconsin:												
Barber.....	(1)	440	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)
Hayward.....	642	1,952	10	9	7	16	3	2	3	18.75	498	362
Keshena.....	1,168	2,226	94	24	21	46	2	2	5	11.11	268	368
La Crosse.....	345	720	14	10	14	24	7	1	8	33.33	171	.....
La Poudre.....	1,077	2,119	63	37	36	73	8	6	14	17.81	370	270
Oreida.....	1,221	2,338	70	19	24	43	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	440	440
Tonah.....	1,403	2,842	51	30	45	75	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	(1)	(1)
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	884	1,662	46	26	24	50	3	4	7	14.00	30	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577

1 Unknown.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	186.00
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	185.55
Percentage of the deaths of males due to tuberculosis.....	30.46
Percentage of the deaths of females due to tuberculosis.....	31.40
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis.....	30.72

<sup>1</sup> Figured on basis of an Indian population of 156,631 upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 19.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians examined for disease.	Indians examined found afflicted with tuberculosis.		Estimated population having tuberculosis.		Indians examined found afflicted with trachoma.	
		Number.	Percentage of those examined affected.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
<b>Arizona:</b>							
Camp McDowell.....	124	7	5.65	52	4.45	52	41.93
Camp Verde.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colorado River.....	440	89	20.23	91	19.87	124	28.18
Fort Apache.....	387	228	58.91	1,524	65.00	73	18.86
Fort Mojave.....	(2)	57		(2)	(2)	22	
Havasupai.....	16	6	37.50	31	18.02	4	25.00
Kaibab.....	1			3	3.37		
Leupp.....	(1)	5		50	5.00	200	
Moqui.....	1,000	140	14.00	205	4.97	300	30.00
Navajo.....	1,500	52	3.47	520	5.20	300	20.00
Pima.....	1,664	436	26.20	856	17.44	355	21.33
San Carlos.....	1,000	20	2.00	32	1.45	12	1.20
San Xavier.....	354	140	40.00	2,900	64.23	110	31.07
Truxton Canon.....	150	14	9.33	48	9.87	62	41.33
Western Navajo.....	2,600	132	5.08	230	3.53	73	2.81
<b>California:</b>							
Cahuilla.....	(1)	1		1	.45	20	
Fort Bidwell.....	79	13	1.65	32	5.06	46	58.22
Fort Yuma.....	200	49	4.45	94	12.65	17	8.50
Greenville.....	140	24	17.14	200	10.00		
Hoopa Valley.....	275	26	9.46	26	2.09	19	6.91
Independence.....	110	35	31.81	84	8.73	3	2.72
La Jolla.....	24	2	8.33	2	.71	8	33.33
Malki.....	73	8	10.96	11	2.91	5	6.85
Martinez.....	74	13	17.56	20	6.44	16	21.62
Pala.....	98	2	2.04	2	.78	11	11.22
Pechanga.....	28					4	14.29
Rincon.....	19	2	10.53	2	1.26	19	100.00
Round Valley.....	550	62	11.45	81	11.47	34	6.18
Soboba.....	10	5	50.00	11	5.26	4	40.00
Upper Lake.....	180	24	13.33	77	4.46	28	15.55
Volcan.....	110	9	8.18	15	4.69	1	.91
<b>Colorado:</b>							
Navajo Springs.....	136					1	.74
Southern Ute.....	75	24	32.00	85	23.48	75	100.00
<b>Idaho:</b>							
Coeur d'Alene.....	450	17	3.77	97	15.73	23	5.11
Fort Hall.....	463	56	12.06	71	3.99	8	1.77
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	728	72.80	728	52.41	7	.70
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	150	17	11.33	36	9.75	45	30.00
<b>Kansas:</b>							
Kickapoo.....	80	7	8.75	18	3.12	11	13.75
Potawatomi.....	218	11	5.05	14	1.91	2	.91
<b>Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.</b>	(1)	(1)		(1)		5	
<b>Minnesota:</b>							
Fond du Lac.....	428	46	10.75	144	15.09	6	1.40
Leech Lake.....	449	46	10.22	(1)		3	.67
Nett Lake.....	25	12	48.00	44	7.07		
Red Lake.....	(2)	(2)		185	13.09	6	
White Earth.....	3,348	598	17.86	598	10.58	1,972	58.88
<b>Montana:</b>							
Blackfeet.....	1,257	411	32.70	411	16.08	153	12.18
Crow.....	1,782	161	9.03	(1)		98	5.49
Flathead.....	(1)	87		119	5.24	10	
Fort Belknap.....	110	66	60.00	200	18.21	1	.91
Fort Peck.....	(1)	162		162	9.08	35	
Tongue River.....	346	73	21.38	427	30.91	67	16.48
<b>Nebraska:</b>							
Santee.....	202	18	8.91	18	1.23	2	.99
Winnebago.....	127	13	10.23	28	2.62	16	12.59
<b>Nevada:</b>							
Fallon.....	100	4	4.00	4	1.27	100	100.00
Fort McDermitt.....	50	11	22.00	(1)		1	2.00
Lovelocks.....	16			(1)		9	56.25
Moapa River.....				9	7.36		
Nevada.....	229	22	9.60	79	13.37	54	2.36
Walker River.....	(2)	(2)		200	38.24	150	
Western Shoshone.....	(2)	3		(2)		(2)	

1 Unknown.

2 Not reported.

3 No examination of Indians.

TABLE 19.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians examined for disease.	Indians examined found afflicted with tuberculosis.		Estimated population having tuberculosis.		Indians examined found afflicted with trachoma.	
		Number.	Percentage of those examined afflicted.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
<b>New Mexico:</b>							
Albuquerque Pueblos .....	1,200	49	4.08	59	1.35	278	23.17
Jicarilla.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	53	.....	70	9.72	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	122	7	5.73	14	3.02	33	27.05
Pueblo Bonito.....	425	18	4.23	18	.67	85	20.00
San Juan.....	347	84	24.21	1,588	19.85	36	10.37
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	340	4	1.18	80	2.42	204	60.00
Zuni.....	709	4	.56	4	.25	7	.98
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	546	19	3.48	44	2.18	24	4.39
<b>North Dakota:</b>							
Fort Berthold.....	200	37	18.50	37	3.29	20	10.00
Fort Totten.....	292	73	25.00	130	13.47	87	29.79
Standing Rock.....	900	135	15.00	128	3.78	44	4.89
Turtle Mountain.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	39	.....	39	1.41	16	.....
<b>Oklahoma:</b>							
Cantonment.....	368	17	4.62	97	12.72	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	250	46	18.40	46	3.73	250	100.00
Kaw.....	33	4	12.12	4	2.50	16	48.48
Klows.....	483	15	3.11	48	1.17	347	71.84
Osage.....	100	8	8.00	170	8.20	25	25.00
Otoe.....	202	51	25.24	69	16.58	70	34.65
Pawnee.....	225	20	8.88	40	6.29	132	58.66
Ponca.....	147	18	12.24	39	6.10	92	62.69
Red Moon.....	34	7	20.59	70	42.94	19	5.59
Sac and Fox.....	182	6	3.29	6	.95	75	4.12
Seger.....	17	17	100.00	17	2.96	17	100.00
Shawnee.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	41	.....
<b>Oregon:</b>							
Klamath.....	222	22	9.99	133	11.91	.....	.....
Roseburg.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	2,000	68.67	.....	.....
Siletz.....	300	16	5.33	16	.....	1	.33
Warm Springs.....	425	13	3.06	463	60.76	.....	.....
<b>South Dakota:</b>							
Crow Creek.....	400	24	6.00	43	4.33	6	1.50
Flandreau.....	381	9	2.36	11	3.90	381	100.00
Lower Brule.....	140	31	2.21	51	10.75	7	5.00
Pine Ridge.....	4,513	1,173	25.99	1,837	40.70	17	.37
Rosebud.....	1,102	317	28.77	1,346	25.76	62	5.62
Sisseton.....	110	17	15.45	140	6.78	.....	.....
Yankton.....	500	57	11.40	220	44.00	35	7.00
<b>Utah:</b>							
Shivwits.....	51	3	5.88	4	3.17	15	29.41
Uintah and Ouray.....	728	54	7.42	78	6.80	54	7.42
<b>Washington:</b>							
Colville.....	590	116	19.66	188	6.36	27	4.57
Neah Bay.....	218	14	6.42	24	3.33	2	.92
Tulalip.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	18	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	388	30	7.74	730	27.84	16	4.12
<b>Wisconsin:</b>							
Carter.....	8	8	100.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	429	54	12.58	87	6.94	4	.93
Keshena.....	852	24	2.81	54	2.41	6	.70
Lac du Flambeau.....	200	69	34.50	61	8.35	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	1,159	83	7.16	100	8.63	7	.60
Tomah.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....
<b>Wyoming:</b>							
Shoshone.....	560	56	10.00	56	3.31	42	7.50

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> No examination of Indians.

SUMMARY.

Of 42,645 Indians reported by superintendents as examined for disease 16.11 per cent were found afflicted with tuberculosis and 16.12 per cent with trachoma.

Of 163,408 Indians reported upon by superintendents 13.09 per cent are estimated to have tuberculosis.

TABLE 20.—Hospitals and sanitarium in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital or sanitarium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Indians remaining in hospital June 30, 1910.	Indians admitted during fiscal year 1911.	Total treated during fiscal year 1911.	Discharged during fiscal year 1911.	Died during fiscal year 1911.	Total discharged and died during fiscal year 1911.	Indians remaining in hospital June 30, 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Arizona:</b>											
Fort Apache.....	Sanitaria..	1	Camps..	22	.....	21	21	11	.....	11	10
Fort Mojave.....	School.....	1	Brick..	8	.....	361	361	355	.....	355	6
Leupp.....	do.....	1	Stone..	10	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....
Navajo.....	do.....	1	Adobe..	12	.....	192	192	188	1	189	3
Phoenix—											
General.....	do.....	1	Brick..	100	.....	444	444	424	7	431	13
Eye.....	do.....	1	do.....	50	.....	297	297	208	.....	208	92
Phoenix.....	Sanitaria..	1	Frame..	65	21	63	84	42	.....	43	41
Pima.....	School.....	1	Adobe..	10	.....	156	156	156	.....	156	.....
Rice Station.....	do.....	1	Stone..	15	.....	98	98	98	.....	98	.....
Truxton Canon.....	do.....	1	Brick..	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Western Navajo.....	do.....	1	Stone..	8	.....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>California:</b>											
Fort Bidwell.....	School.....	1	Frame..	10	.....	50	50	50	.....	50	.....
Greenville.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	do.....	1	Brick..	26	.....	576	576	565	3	568	8
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>48</b>	.....	<b>635</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Idaho:</b>											
Fort Hall.....	Agency....	1	Stone..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	School.....	1	do.....	8	.....	98	98	98	.....	98	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanitaria..	1	Frame..	100	45	18	63	16	2	18	45
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>45</b>
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	Brick..	50	2	415	417	412	4	416	1
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	30	6	182	188	187	1	188	.....
<b>Minnesota:</b>											
Red Lake.....	do.....	1	Stone..	14	.....	31	31	31	.....	31	.....
White Earth.....	Agency....	1	Frame..	10	9	131	140	128	1	129	11
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Montana:</b>											
Crow.....	Agency....	1	Frame..	6	.....	82	82	80	2	82	.....
Fort Peck.....	School.....	1	do.....	20	2	95	97	95	2	97	.....
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>179</b>	.....
Nebraska: Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame..	25	1	346	347	343	1	344	3
<b>Nevada:</b>											
Carson.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	3	128	131	127	2	129	2
Western Shoshone.....	do.....	1	do.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>											
Albuquerque.....	School.....	1	Frame..	30	.....	499	499	484	3	487	2
Do.....	Sanitaria..	1	Adobe..	12	3	6	9	5	.....	5	4
Jicarilla.....	School.....	1	Frame..	7	.....	133	133	133	.....	133	.....
San Juan.....	do.....	1	Brick..	8	6	261	267	257	1	258	9
Santa Fe.....	do.....	1	do.....	3	3	101	104	99	.....	99	5
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>North Dakota:</b>											
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Brick..	10	.....	347	347	347	.....	347	.....
Standing Rock.....	Agency....	1	Frame..	16	8	70	78	64	2	66	12
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>12</b>

1 Used as employees quarters.

TABLE 20.—Hospitals and sanitarium in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital or sanitarium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Indians remaining in hospital June 30, 1910.	Indians admitted during fiscal year 1911.	Total treated during fiscal year, 1911.	Discharged during fiscal year 1911.	Died during fiscal year 1911.	Total discharged and died during fiscal year 1911.	Indians remaining in hospital June 30, 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Oklahoma:</b>											
Cheyenne and Arapaho...	Agency...	1	Frame...	80	3	87	90	87	...	87	3
Chilocco.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	80	12	212	224	213	1	214	10
Osage.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8	...	52	52	52	...	52	...
Soger.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	20	...	125	125	123	1	124	1
Total.....		4		88	15	476	491	475	2	477	14
<b>Oregon:</b>											
Salem.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	35	35	280	315	303	3	306	9
Do.....	Sanitaria..	1	Frame.....	28	24	11	35	27	3	30	5
Total.....		2		63	59	291	350	330	6	336	14
Pennsylvania, Carlisle.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	87	38	716	754	736	6	739	15
<b>South Dakota:</b>											
Canton Asylum.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	60	61	4	65	1	6	7	58
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	24	1	212	213	211	1	212	1
Total.....		2		84	62	216	278	212	7	219	59
<b>Washington:</b>											
Colville.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	150	26	3	29	8	2	10	(1)
Cushman.....	do.....	1	do.....	38	...	437	437	430	2	432	5
Tulalip.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	13	149	162	162	...	162	...
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	...	81	81	79	1	80	1
Total.....		4		212	39	670	709	679	5	684	25
<b>Wisconsin:</b>											
Keshena.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	16	8	73	81	62	10	72	9
Onida.....	do.....	1	do.....	6	...	331	331	331	...	331	...
Total.....		2		22	8	404	412	393	10	403	9
<b>Wyoming:</b>											
Shoshone <sup>2</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Adobe.....	15	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Do.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total.....		2		23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....		50		1,268	380	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	8,006	403

<sup>1</sup> Closed Dec. 14, 1910; children sent to their homes and other sanitariums.<sup>2</sup> Not ready for occupancy.<sup>3</sup> Occupied by employees.



TABLE 21.—Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied.			Physically or mentally disabled.			Total.			Total value of rations issued.
	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	
<b>Arizona:</b>										
Camp Verde.....	4		4		7	7	4	7	11	\$27.95
Colorado River.....	2		2	2	33	35	4	33	37	1,201.13
Fort Apache.....				244	1,100	1,344	244	1,100	1,344	4,069.11
Havasupai.....					22	22		22	22	245.68
Kalibab.....	20	20	40				20	20	40	68.48
Navajo.....					75	75		75	75	530.56
Pima.....					150	150		150	150	2,196.43
San Carlos.....				50	230	280	50	230	280	19,051.16
Truxton Canon.....				9	35	44	9	35	44	87.98
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>27,478.48</b>
<b>California:</b>										
Cahuilla.....					5	5		5	5	
Campo.....					15	15		15	15	3.20
Digger.....	5		5		2	2	5	2	7	104.66
Fort Bidwell.....		14	14	21	18	39	21	32	53	37.08
Fort Yuma.....					45	45		45	45	617.19
Greenville.....				5	11	16	5	11	16	40.00
Hoop Valley.....					30	30		30	30	1,006.67
La Jolla.....					12	12		12	12	304.75
Martinez.....				17	26	43	17	26	43	326.66
Pechanga.....					7	7		7	7	165.32
Rincon.....					11	11		11	11	97.11
Round Valley.....					25	25		25	25	189.65
Soboba.....				1	3	4	1	3	4	176.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>3,069.14</b>
<b>Colorado:</b>										
Navajo Springs.....	65	85	150	129	70	199	194	155	349	8,152.01
Southern Ute.....	39	238	277		3	3	39	241	280	6,813.18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>14,965.19</b>
<b>Idaho: Fort Hall.....</b>				34	310	344	34	310	344	<b>13,377.85</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>										
Fond du Lac.....				37	35	72	37	35	72	396.83
Nett Lake.....	12		12		29	29	12	29	41	410.29
Red Lake.....					109	109		109	109	734.47
White Earth.....				106	214	320	106	214	320	2,473.54
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>4,015.13</b>
<b>Montana:</b>										
Crow.....										11,227.00
Flathead.....					46	46		46	46	1,840.37
Fort Belknap.....					320	320		320	320	8,442.84
Fort Peck.....				30	274	304	30	274	304	10,488.76
Tongue River.....	43	662	705	380	812	1,192	423	1,474	1,897	20,825.70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>52,824.67</b>
<b>Nebraska: Santee.....</b>					75	75		75	75	<b>1,706.17</b>
<b>Nevada:</b>										
Carson.....					3	3		3	3	80.00
Moapa River.....										12.25
Nevada.....					87	87		87	87	1,068.69
Walker River.....										195.19
Western Shoshone.....		8	8		16	16		24	24	1,634.67
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,890.80</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>										
Albuquerque.....				4	2	6	4	2	6	(1)
Jicarilla.....				25	128	153	25	128	153	8,760.04
Mescalero.....				2	73	75	2	73	75	2,469.87
Santa Fe Pueblos.....										152.46
Zuni.....										126.39
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>31</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>11,508.76</b>

1 No record.

2 Policeman.

TABLE 21.—*Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied.			Physically or mentally disabled.			Total.			Total value of rations issued.
	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	
<b>North Dakota:</b>										
Fort Berthold.....	10	16	26		131	131	10	147	157	\$3,988.25
Fort Totten.....				16	169	185	16	169	185	3,565.23
Standing Rock.....	60	115	175	48	198	246	108	313	421	23,722.72
Turtle Mountain.....	46	100	146	48	102	150	94	202	296	4,299.39
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>35,575.59</b>
<b>Oklahoma:</b>										
Cantonment.....					90	90		90	90	154.90
Kiowa.....	12		12	9	58	67	21	58	79	2,235.04
Soger.....				1	31	32	1	31	32	790.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3,180.79</b>
<b>Oregon: Warm Springs.....</b>					<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>518.84</b>
<b>South Dakota:</b>										
Crow Creek.....					109	109		169	169	15,785.18
Flandreau.....					38	38		38	38	894.82
Lower Brule.....		10	10		55	55		65	65	5,626.43
Pine Ridge.....		1,183	1,183		1,972	1,972		3,155	3,155	103,065.51
Rosebud.....	793	1,264	2,047	231	672	903	1,024	1,926	2,950	60,129.81
Yankton.....		30	30		33	33		63	63	4,834.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>190,355.75</b>
<b>Utah:</b>										
Shivwits.....				8	18	26	8	18	26	217.15
Uintah and Ouray.....				106	394	500	106	394	500	12,735.54
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>114</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>12,952.69</b>
<b>Washington:</b>										
Colville.....					235	235		235	235	1,337.96
Neah Bay.....					19	19		19	19	630.72
Yakima.....					10	10		10	10	20.03
<b>Total.....</b>					<b>264</b>	<b>264</b>		<b>264</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,988.73</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>										
Hayward.....					50	50		50	50	400.00
Keshena.....				1	104	105	1	104	105	4,074.06
Lac du Flambeau.....					23	23		23	23	1,227.38
La Pointe.....				59	85	144	59	85	144	519.80
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>60</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>6,221.24</b>
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>		<b>177</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>15,397.41</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>10,964</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>13,054</b>	<b>15,967</b>	<b>398,017.23</b>

TABLE 22.—Indians receiving miscellaneous issues during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and reservations.	To whom issued.									Value of issues.
	Able bodied.			Physically or mentally disabled.			Total.			
	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	
Arizona:										
Colorado River.....		2	2	33	2	35	33	4	37	\$1,608.43
Fort Apache.....				1,100	244	1,344	1,100	244	1,344	2,318.00
Total.....		2	2	1,133	246	1,379	1,133	248	1,381	3,922.12
California:										
Campo.....				15		15	15		15	244.50
Digger.....		6	6	2		2	2	6	8	55.61
Fort Bidwell.....	14		14	18	21	39	32	21	53	22.00
Fort Yuma.....	5		5				5		5	64.99
Greenville.....				17	4	21	17	4	21	100.00
Rincon.....	11		11				11		11	( <sup>1</sup> )
Upper Lake.....				32	26	58	32	26	58	77.75
Total.....	30	6	36	84	51	135	114	57	171	565.54
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	36		36				36		36	431.75
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	15		15				15		15	230.00
Minnesota:										
Nett Lake.....		9	9	5		5	5	9	14	( <sup>1</sup> )
Red Lake.....				19		19	19		19	59.07
White Earth.....				214	106	320	214	106	320	1,529.19
Total.....		9	9	238	106	344	238	115	353	1,588.96
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....									( <sup>1</sup> )	1,849.00
Crow.....	120		120				120		120	( <sup>1</sup> )
Flathead.....				46		46	46		46	164.88
Fort Peck.....				286	17	303	286	17	303	680.33
Total.....	120		120	332	17	349	452	17	469	2,694.21
Nebraska: Santee.....				75		75	75		75	( <sup>1</sup> )
Nevada:										
Walker River.....	50		50	65	19	84	115	19	134	( <sup>1</sup> )
Western Shoshone.....	8		8	16		16	24		24	1,404.86
Total.....	58		58	81	19	100	139	19	158	1,404.86
New Mexico: Mescalero.....				44		44	44		44	1,624.35
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold.....	320		320	2		2	322		322	14.36
Standing Rock.....	293	32	325	59	2	61	352	34	386	319.60
Total.....	613	32	645	61	2	63	674	34	708	333.96
Oregon: Warm Springs.....	3		3	9		9	12		12	60.99
South Dakota:										
Flandreau.....				22		22	22		22	96.40
Lower Brule.....	101		101				101		101	1,077.00
Pine Ridge.....				1,750		1,750	1,750		1,750	177,804.38
Yankton.....	2		2				2		2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....	103		103	1,772		1,772	1,875		1,875	178,980.38
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	54		54				54		54	1,200.00
Washington: Colville.....				208		208	203		203	696.10
Wisconsin: Keshena.....				12		12	12		12	97.04
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	180		180	13		13	193		193	1,656.90
Grand total.....	1,212	40	1,261	4,057	441	4,498	5,269	490	5,759	196,488.04

<sup>1</sup> No record.



TABLE 23.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and schools.	Indian children in school.													Eligible children not in school.			
	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Government.				Mission and private.				Public.			Total all classes.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.		Total.	Contract or where tuition is paid.	Non-contract.			Total.	
									Boarding.	Day.							Total.
California—Continued.																	
Maliki.....	100	59	41			26	26									26	15
Martinez.....	92	28	64	11		36	47		11		11					58	6
Mesa Grande.....	70	6	64													64	64
Pala.....	66	9	57	10		36	46		2		2					48	9
Pechanga.....	51		51			21	21									21	30
Rincon.....	49	1	48	6			6									6	20
Round Valley.....	203	63	140		96		96						22			96	44
Soboba.....	51	2	49			15	15						5			20	29
Tule River.....	74	12	62	2		54	56						3			58	4
Upper Lake.....	180	(1)	180			53	53		10	10	10					63	117
Volcan.....	61	7	54	4		20	24		23		23		5			52	2
Total.....	2,564	288	2,266	224	361	393	988	5	48	10	58	63		80		1,131	1,135
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs.....	164	130	34			17	17									17	17
Southern Ute.....	103	11	92		61	23	84							8		92	
Total.....	267	141	126		61	40	101							8		109	17
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene.....	187	38	149	3			3									3	88
Fort Hall.....	480	91	389		187		187									187	155
Fort Lapwai.....	304	90	214		87		87							56		56	
Total.....	971	219	752	3	274	32	309										
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	114	33	81		64	15	79		116		116			48		104	223
Kansas:																79	2
Kickapoo.....	310	3	307		79	65	144										163
Potawatomi.....	238	106	132			56	56									56	48
Total.....	548	109	439		79	121	200									228	211

Mission:	82	33	49		39	39								39	10
Bay Mills.	392	37	355	39	39	39								279	76
Chippewa, Lake Superior.															
Total.....	474	70	404	39	39	78								318	86
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac.	316	31	285	23	25	86								254	21
Near Lake.	347	(1)	64	172	170	73								745	302
New Lake.	416	64	132	13	43	176								196	26
Red Lake.	478	57	358	12	160	132								262	68
White Earth.	1,813	498	1,319	334	334	579								679	640
Total.....	3,292	651	2,641	35	750	1,188								1,546	1,095
Montana:															
Blackfeet.	894	61	833		85	170								281	552
Crow.	429	21	408		142	142								235	113
Flathead.	721	81	640	45	70	115								341	269
Fort Belknap.	283	77	216		44	76								216	
Fort Peck.	314	99	455		109	108								279	178
Tongue River.	380	118	262		63	123								180	82
Total.....	3,231	417	2,814	45	443	943								1,590	1,224
Nebraska:															
Omaha.	409	72	337	64		64								224	103
Santee.	463	80	383											28	26
Winnebago.	291	13	278	110		132								240	46
Total.....	1,163	165	998	174		196								606	368
Nevada:															
Carson.	800	150	650	284		284								299	351
Fallon.	67	2	65		26	26								26	39
Fort McDermitt.	103	35	68		56	56								56	12
Lovelocks.	26	4	22		12	12								12	10
Moapa River.	30	5	25	9	13	22								22	3
Nevada.	136	7	129	8	85	106								106	23
Walker River.	106	33	73	13	51	64								66	7
Western Shoshone....	145	16	129		63	63								63	66
Total.....	1,413	252	1,161	314	148	633								650	511
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos.	1,355	69	1,286	394		783								869	417
Jicarilla.	258	45	213		108	152								152	61
Mescalero.	140	13	127		109	109								109	18
Navajo. ( <i>See Arizona.</i> )															
Pueblo Bonito (no school).	1,222	(1)	1,222		159	159									1,222
San Juan.	2,500	(1)	2,500		366	697								219	2,281
Santa Fe Pueblos.	967	(1)	967	331		40								739	228
Zuni.	389	(1)	374		75	115								125	249
Total.....	6,881	142	6,689	725	451	830								2,213	4,476
								</							

**Unknown.**

TABLE 23.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and schools.	Indian children in school.													Eligible children not in school.		
	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Government.				Mission and private.				Public.			Total all classes.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.		Contract or where tuition is paid.	Non-contract.	Total.			
									Boarding.	Day.						Total.
New York.....	1,006	.....	1,006	33	150	71	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	870	870	136	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	562	46	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	262	254	
North Dakota:																
Fort Berthold.....	373	44	329	129	174	76	205	66	.....	66	66	.....	.....	271	53	
Fort Totten.....	268	(1)	268	.....	174	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	94	
Standing Rock.....	1,092	130	872	68	375	133	576	53	53	53	53	50	50	679	193	
Turtle Mountain.....	981	43	938	.....	290	133	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	515	
Total.....	2,624	217	2,407	197	839	342	1,378	119	.....	119	119	50	50	1,547	860	
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment.....	212	30	182	.....	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	13	36	99	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	370	18	354	16	168	.....	184	.....	.....	37	37	72	72	263	61	
Kaw.....	77	.....	77	.....	475	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	46	29	
Kiowa.....	1,431	476	955	.....	475	.....	475	.....	.....	124	16	140	140	615	340	
Osage.....	936	21	915	10	83	.....	93	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	625	290	
Otoe.....	153	7	146	30	58	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	131	15	
Pawnee.....	209	24	185	44	90	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	163	22	
Ponca.....	208	72	136	.....	89	8	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	129	7	
Red Moon.....	40	4	34	.....	34	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	2	
Sac and Fox.....	222	46	176	25	89	.....	114	.....	.....	2	.....	58	58	174	2	
Sagaw.....	178	28	150	4	92	.....	96	.....	.....	8	8	46	46	150	2	
Seneca.....	663	(1)	663	.....	143	.....	143	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	175	
Shawnee.....	400	109	291	(1)	117	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	474	
Total.....	5,099	835	4,264	129	1,467	62	1,658	180	126	61	187	23	789	792	2,764	1,500

Five Civilised Tribes—																	
Cherokee Nation.....	4,129	299	3,840	62	388	13	463	{ 259 \$ 36					772	998	1,770	2,538	1,312
Cherokee Nation.....	8,000	560	7,440	79	71	24	174						2,053	591	2,644	2,318	4,022
Chickasaw Nation.....	1,980	139	1,841	12	177	12	201	{ 106 \$ 69					380	701	1,081	1,457	384
Creek Nation.....	2,842	199	2,643	153	474	46	627	{ 71 \$ 40					503	902	1,405	2,103	540
Seminole Nation.....	301	10	291	20	104	46	170						47	.....	47	257	34
Total.....	17,262	1,197	16,065	326	1,214	95	1,635	{ 436 \$ 145					3,755	3,192	6,947	9,163	6,802
Total Oklahoma.....	22,351	2,062	20,319	455	2,681	157	3,293	{ 566 \$ 145					3,778	3,931	7,709	11,927	8,302
Oregon:																	
Klamath.....	329	93	236	26	86	75	187							41	41	228	8
Shasta.....	109	109	106	7	7	37	44							11	11	45	54
Umatilla.....	250	10	240	15	85	100	123							45	45	222	18
Warm Springs.....	177	35	142	.....	100	23	.....							77	77	123	19
Total.....	865	138	727	48	271	135	454							97	97	628	99
South Dakota:																	
Cheyenne River.....	792	109	683	244	138	80	462	{ 12 \$ 14					12	32	32	520	168
Crow Creek.....	316	101	215	38	96	.....	134	{ 66 \$ 1					14	14	14	215	.....
Flandreau.....	70	6	64	64	76	.....	76							.....	64	76	15
Lower Brule.....	154	63	91	.....	76	.....	76							.....	76	15	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,912	478	1,434	193	222	630	1,045	{ 224 \$ 1					10	68	68	1,351	83
Rosebud.....	1,515	205	1,310	115	152	444	741	{ 292 \$ 4					30	110	110	1,173	137
Sisseton.....	1,633	31	602	.....	110	75	110	{ 46 \$ 4					46	126	126	156	446
Yankton.....	534	113	421	.....	75	.....	75						126	126	201	220	220
Total.....	5,926	1,106	4,820	654	899	1,154	2,707	{ 532 \$ 2					98	350	350	3,756	1,064
Utah:																	
Shivwits.....	28	3	25	.....	78	19	19							.....	.....	19	6
Uintah and Ouray.....	269	78	221	.....	78	.....	78							20	20	98	123
Total.....	327	81	246	.....	78	19	97							20	20	117	129
Washington:																	
Colville.....	887	220	667	.....	20	196	216						106	180	180	592	165
Cushman.....	509	42	467	.....	210	85	295						106	.....	.....	375	92
Neah Bay.....	219	13	206	8	.....	106	113						80	.....	.....	164	42
Tulalip.....	486	52	434	.....	236	71	307						.....	51	51	276	97
Yakima.....	721	25	696	.....	141	.....	141						130	5	135	276	420
Total.....	2,822	382	2,440	8	607	457	1,072						186	236	366	1,624	816

\* Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes.

\* Private schools.

\* Unknown.





<b>Mission schools:</b>		
Contract boarding.....	1,501	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	2,304	
Day.....	389	
	<hr/>	
	2,693	4,194
<b>Private schools:</b>		
Contract boarding.....	145	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	29	
Day.....	17	
	<hr/>	
	46	191
<b>Public schools:</b>		
Contract.....	4,015	
Noncontract.....	6,610	
	<hr/>	
	10,625	
Total all classes.....		39,397
Number eligible children not in school.....		24,014

TABLE 24.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.										Indians enrolled.	Capac- ity unused.	Children eligible for school attend- ance.	Eligible children unprovid- ed for by schools on reserva- tion.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Government.		Mission and private.				Public.		Total all classes.							
	Reser- vation board- ing.	Total.	Con- tract board- ing.	Noncontract.		Total.	Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.								
				Board- ing.	Day.					Total.						
Arizona:																
Camp McDowell.....		100	100		16		16			116	96	20	271	155	271	271
Camp Verde.....		45	45							45	44	1	44	26	44	106
Colorado River.....	80		80							80	86		106	259	259	
Fort Apache.....	153	132	285							285	332		544			
Fort Mojave.....	1 200		200							200	200		201	1		
Havasupai.....		30	30							30	27	3	33	3		
Kalabab.....		22	22							22	17	5	20		20	250
Leupp.....	63		63		13		13			76	81		250	174	250	2,500
Moqui.....	86	357	443							443	444		900	457	900	2,500
Navajo.....	356	40	396		190		190			586	653		2,500	1,914	2,500	2,500
Pima.....	193	172	365		191	40	231			596	613	83	970	374	1,513	
San Carlos.....	* 231	60	291			27	27			318	307	11	318		307	400
San Xavier.....		200	200		150		150		15	365	224	131	739	374	1,907	2,025
Truxton Canon.....	100		100							100	85	15	101	1		
Western Navajo.....	83	35	118							118	133		2,025	1,907	2,025	
Total.....	1,545	1,193	2,738		500	67	627		15	3,380	3,252	299	9,022	5,645		
California:																
Cahuilla.....		25	25							25	19	6	46	21	36	36
Campo.....		40	40							40			56	16	43	
Capitan Grande.....		24	24		2		2			26	16	10	26			
Digger.....									11	11	8	3	12	2	11	
Fort Bidwell.....	1 98		194						40	164	88	76	166			
Fort Yuma.....	180		180							180	115	65	147			
Greenville.....	145		145						31	176	139		147			
Hopps Valley.....	131		131							131	150		188	494		
Independence.....		83	83		10		10		1	94	77	17	246	57		
La Jolla.....		28	28	5			5			33	13	15	70	152	23	23
Malibu.....		30	30							30	28	2	41	11	41	64
Martinez.....		52	52		150		150			202	47	155	64		64	64
Mesa Grande.....		20	20						30	50		50	57	14	57	51
Pala.....		20	20							20	23		23	26	26	
Pechanga.....		26	26		2		2			26	21	5	31	26	26	



TABLE 24.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.											Indians enrolled.	Capa- city unused.	Children eligible for school attend- ance.	Eligible children unprovid- ed for by schools on reserva- tion.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Government.			Con- tract board- ing.	Mission and private.			Public.		Total all classes.							
	Reeser- vation board- ing.	Day.	Total.		Noncontract.		Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.	Total.								
					Board- ing.	Day.					Total.						
Nebraska:																	
Omaha.....				117			117		170	170	170	170	8	337	167	315	
Santee.....	30	30	30	8	94	102	236	521	82	149	889	669	278	383	224	383	
Winnebago.....																278	
Total.....	30	30	30	125	94	219	268	691	959	1,208	777	968	401	968	401	.....	
Nevada:																	
Carson.....	1 325		325					15	15	340	285	55	680	310	40	.....	
Fallon.....		25	25							25	25	9	65	40	68	.....	
Fort McDermitt.....		65	65							65	65	13	129	3	23	.....	
Lovelocks.....		25	25							25	25	17	26	.....	23	.....	
Moapa River.....		30	30							30	30	13	26	.....	114	.....	
Nevada.....	53	25	83							83	98	13	129	46	73	.....	
Walker River.....		32	32					2	2	34	53	13	129	39	73	.....	
Western Shoshone.....	76		76							76	63	13	129	53	.....	.....	
Total.....	459	202	661					17	17	678	606	107	1,161	491	.....	.....	
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque.....	1 300	325	625	86			86			711	813	.....	1,296	575	1,000	.....	
Jicarilla.....	107	55	162							162	152	10	213	51	213	.....	
Mescalero.....	83		83							83	109	.....	127	44	124	.....	
Navajo (See Arizona).....												.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pueblo Bonito.....												.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Juan.....	150		150	61			61			211	219	.....	1,223	1,223	.....	.....	
Santa Fe.....	1 350	253	603	36	36	36	36			639	739	.....	2,500	2,289	967	.....	
Zuni.....	66	35	101	25	25	25	25			126	126	1	374	248	2,374	.....	
Total.....	1,066	608	1,724	147	61	208	208			1,932	2,157	11	6,689	4,757	.....	.....	
New York: New York Agency.....		80	205					870	870	870	870	.....	1,003	136	303	.....	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	125							8	8	213	229	.....	516	303	469	.....	

[illegible]

Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.  
 \* Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain combined, as Turtle Mountain children are enrolled in Fort Totten School.  
 † Private schools.  
 ‡ Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.

## Fort Totten and

**Private schools.**

TABLE 24.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children—Continued.

Capacity of schools available for Indian children.																
States and superintendencies.	Government.			Con- tract board- ing.	Mission and private.				Public.		Indians en- rolled.	Capa- city un- used.	Children eligible for school atten- dance.	Eligible children unpro- vided for by schools on reserva- tion.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.	
	Reser- vation board- ing.	Day.	Total.		Noncontract.			Con- tract.	Non- con- tract.	Total.						
					Board- ing.	Day.	Total.									
South Dakota:																
Cheyenne River.....	106	96	202	18	{	18	{	18	{	32	276	76	683	331	683	
Crow Creek.....	80		80	70	{	116	{	70	{	14	164		215	51	215	
Flandreau.....	64	(*)	64		{	11		11			64		64		7	
Lower Brule.....	84		84								84	8	91			
Pine Ridge.....	175	829	1,004	224	{	10	{	10	{	68	1,306	148	1,424	128	1,424	
Rosebud.....	135	542	677	300	{	11	{	13	{	110	1,117	59	1,310	193	1,310	
Sisseton.....	95		95	100		30		30		110	1,068	39	1,117	407	1,524	
Yankton.....	40		40			100		100		484	524	323	847		421	
Total.....	779	1,467	2,246	594	{	158	{	158	{	708	3,727	653	4,380	1,117		
Utah:																
Shivwits.....		40	40								40	19	25		25	
Uintah and Ouray.....	54		54							20	74		221	147	213	
Total.....	54	40	94							20	114	21	246	147		
Washington:																
Colville.....		252	252			130		130		180	552	60	667	105	600	
Cushman.....	300	145	445	80		80		80		51	525	27	467	23	467	
Neah Bay.....		132	132							51	183	27	206	23	206	
Tulalip.....	198	120	316							6	316	9	404	88	396	
Yakima.....	125		125							130	280		696	436		
Total.....	621	649	1,270			210		210		236	1,846	246	2,440	652		
Wisconsin:																
Hayward.....	150	45	195								195	71	343	147		
Keshena.....	71	160	231	172		60		60			463	56	620	157	434	

Les du Flambeau.....	92	572	92	200	200	170	203	255	7	267	.....	200
La Pointe.....	113	40	572	50	50	.....	272	204	408	698	.....	600
Ononda.....	250	.....	152	50	50	.....	252	212	.....	675	473	.....
Tumak.....	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250	231	29	274	34	.....
Wittenberg.....	106	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	106	140	.....	267	161	.....
Total.....	781	817	1,698	172	200	.....	2,280	1,611	684	3,093	992	.....
Wyoming Shoshone.....	135	15	150	.....	120	.....	270	217	.....	444	174	444
Capacity.....	5,996	.....	5,996	.....	.....	.....	5,366	6,279	109	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	15,997	7,895	23,892	1,676 1,525	3,224 28	615 119	8,763 13,335	39,397	5,723	63,411	27,814	.....

1 Private schools.

2 Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.

3 Capacity used by children under Fladreen superintendent.

4 Nonreservation schools not included above.



## RECAPITULATION.

## Capacity of schools available for Indian children:

Government schools—		
Nonreservation boarding.....	7,124	
Reservation boarding.....	8,863	
Day.....	7,865	
		23,852
Mission schools—		
Contract boarding.....	1,676	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	3,224	
Day.....	615	
		3,839
		5,515
Private schools—		
Contract boarding.....	225	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	29	
Day.....	19	
		48
		273
Public day schools—		
Contract.....	4,573	
Noncontract.....	8,762	
		13,335
Total all classes.....		43,015
Indian children enrolled in these schools (average enrollment).....		39,397
Capacity available but not used.....		5,723
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....		63,411
Eligible Indian children unprovided for by above schools on reservations.....		27,814

TABLE 25.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Arizona:</b>					
Camp McDowell superintendency—					
Camp McDowell.....	5	40	24	19	Day.
Lehi.....	2	30	24	22	Do.
Salt River.....	2	30	32	26	Do.
Total.....	9	100	80	67	
Camp Verde superintendency—					
Camp Verde.....	3	30	39	31	Do.
Mayer.....	1	15	5	4	Do.
Total.....	4	45	44	35	
Colorado River.....	10	80	86	79	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—					
Fort Apache.....	20	153	208	201	Do.
Canon.....	2	42	42	41	Day.
Cibecue.....	2	50	44	42	Do.
East Fork.....	2	40	36	35	Do.
Total.....	26	285	330	319	
Fort Mojave.....	18	200	200	186	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	4	30	28	25	Day.
Kalbab.....	3	22	16	14	Do.
Leupp superintendency—					
Leupp.....	12	63	68	68	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....		13	13	13	Mission boarding; independent.
Total.....	12	76	81	81	
Moqui superintendency—					
Moqui.....	22	88	138	115	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	3	40	15	14	Day.
Orabbi.....	8	156	100	93	Do.
Polacca.....	5	61	84	65	Do.
Second Mesa.....	7	100	113	101	Do.
Total.....	45	443	450	388	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number employ-ees.	Capacity.	Average enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Arizona—Continued.</b>					
<b>Navajo superintendency—</b>					
Navajo.....	26	228	273	266	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	6	62	49	47	Do.
Tohatchi.....	13	66	126	121	Do.
Cornfields.....	2	40	31	30	Day.
Ganado.....		40	43	43	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Michael's.....		150	125	114	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	47	586	638	621	
Phoenix.....	69	700	734	678	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Pima superintendency—</b>					
Pima.....	23	193	253	192	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	2	36	33	17	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	2	36	33	22	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	2	24	37	25	Do.
Maricopa.....	2	40	32	30	Do.
Sacaton.....	1	36	21	13	Do.
St. John's.....		231	176	166	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	32	596	585	465	
<b>San Carlos superintendency—</b>					
San Carlos.....	9	80	61	58	Day.
Rice Station (bonded superintendent). Globe.....	22	231	220	210	Reservation boarding.
		27	24	21	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Total.....	31	318	305	299	
<b>San Xavier superintendency—</b>					
San Xavier.....	3	165	126	108	Day.
Tucson.....	2	35	26	18	Do.
Do.....		150	149	141	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	5	350	301	267	
Truxton Canon.....	13	100	83	73	Reservation boarding.
<b>Western Navajo superintendency—</b>					
Western Navajo.....	12	83	97	94	Do.
Moencop.....	2	35	36	35	Day.
Total.....	14	118	133	129	
<b>California:</b>					
Cahuilla.....	4	25	19	15	Do.
Capitan Grande.....	3	24	15	11	Do.
<b>Fort Bidwell superintendency—</b>					
Fort Bidwell.....	12	98	62	59	Nonreservation boarding.
Likely.....	1	26	20	15	Day.
Total.....	13	124	82	74	
Fort Yuma.....	17	180	115	114	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	12	45	108	92	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoop Valley.....	18	181	150	143	Reservation boarding.
<b>Independence superintendency—</b>					
Independence.....	3	23	13	10	Day.
Bishop.....	2	30	39	37	Do.
Big Pine.....	2	30	14	10	Do.
Total.....	7	83	66	57	
La Jolla.....	2	28	13	10	Do.
Maiki.....	4	30	26	19	Do.
<b>Martinez superintendency—</b>					
Cabazon.....	2	22	15	13	Do.
Martinez.....	4	30	21	18	Do.
Banning (St. Boniface).....		150	121	104	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	6	202	157	135	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>California—Continued.</b>					
Mesa Grande.....		20			Day.
Pala.....	5	30	36	33	Do.
Peachburg.....	2	26	21	16	Do.
Round Valley.....	13	56	96	78	Reservation boarding.
Sherman.....	56	550	657	466	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba.....	2	25	15	14	Day.
Tule River.....	4	30	17	13	Do.
<b>Upper Lake superintendency—</b>					
Upper Lake.....	5	30	22	20	Do.
Manchester.....	1	18	13	13	Do.
Ukiah.....	1	30	18	18	Do.
Total.....	7	78	53	51	
Volcan.....	3	30	20	19	Do.
<b>Colorado:</b>					
Grand Junction.....	23	215	194	179	Nonreservation boarding.
Navajo Springs.....	3	20	17	13	Day.
<b>Southern Ute superintendency—</b>					
Southern Ute.....	8	45	60	58	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	2	30	24	23	Day.
Total.....	10	75	84	81	
<b>Idaho:</b>					
Coeur d'Alene—De Smet.....		80	57	51	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Fort Hall superintendency—</b>					
Fort Hall.....	17	135	200	187	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....		30	20	18	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	17	165	220	205	
<b>Fort Lapwai—</b>					
Fort Lapwai.....	4	90	87	77	Reservation boarding (sanatorium).
Kamiah.....	3	30	32	15	Day.
St. Joseph's (Shickpo).....		100	39	31	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	7	220	158	123	
<b>Iowa:</b>					
<b>Sac and Fox superintendency—</b>					
Sac and Fox.....	10	74	65	56	Reservation boarding.
Mesquakie.....	2	25	14	10	Day.
Total.....	12	99	79	66	
<b>Kansas:</b>					
Haakell.....	72	650	856	676	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Kickapoo superintendency—</b>					
Kickapoo.....	13	71	79	69	Reservation boarding.
Sac and Fox.....	1	40	31	23	Day.
Great Nemaha.....	1	40	34	24	Do.
Total.....	15	151	144	116	
<b>Potawatomi superintendency—</b>					
Blandin.....	1	40	22	15	Do.
Kewaukah.....	1	40	25	17	Do.
Witchewah.....	1	40	19	15	Do.
Mayetta.....		40	28	20	Mission day; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	3	160	94	67	
<b>Michigan:</b>					
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—Baraga (Holy Name).....		40	40	40	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Bay Mills.....	2	32	39	28	Day.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....		200	119	119	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mt. Pleasant.....	37	250	304	283	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Minnesota:</b>					
Bena.....	7	40	70	50	Reservation boarding.
Cass Lake.....	9	40	55	45	Do.

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
<b>Fond du Lac superintendency—</b>					
Fond du Lac.....	3	30	40	22	Day. Do.
Normantown.....	2	30	21	13	
Total.....	5	60	61	35	
<b>Leech Lake superintendency—</b>					
Leech Lake.....	12	55	96	85	Reservation boarding. Day.
Old Agency.....	2	24	19	14	
Squaw Point.....	2	30	15	13	Do. Do.
Sugar Point.....	2	30	20	13	
Total.....	18	139	150	125	
Nett Lake.....	2	25	45	36	Day.
<b>Pipestone superintendency—</b>					
Pipestone.....	23	212	193	187	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Birch Cooley.....	2	36	26	17	
Total.....	25	248	219	204	
<b>Red Lake superintendency—</b>					
Red Lake.....	11	79	73	71	Reservation boarding. Do.
Cross Lake.....	7	40	61	51	
St. Mary's.....		70	72	63	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	18	189	206	185	
Vermillion Lake.....	15	125	126	96	Reservation boarding.
<b>White Earth superintendency—</b>					
White Earth.....	20	103	196	131	Do. Do.
Pine Point.....	12	41	69	64	
Wild Rice River.....	9	35	69	51	Do. Day.
Buffalo River.....	2	30	32	13	
Beaulieu.....	2	30	25	14	Do. Do.
Elbow Lake.....	2	30	26	22	
Poplar Grove.....	2	25	34	15	Do. Do.
Porterville.....	2	36	37	20	
Round Lake.....	2	30	26	12	Do. Do.
White Earth.....	1	50	65	36	
St. Benedict's.....		97	97	97	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	54	507	676	465	
<b>Montana:</b>					
<b>Blackfeet superintendency—</b>					
Cut Bank.....	11	62	85	74	Reservation boarding. Day.
Browning.....	1	60	64	31	
Burd.....	2	16	15	10	Do. Do.
Cut Finger.....	2	30	16	11	
Holy Family.....		150	111	108	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	16	318	281	234	
<b>Crow superintendency—</b>					
Crow.....	17	91	91	78	Reservation boarding. Do.
Pryor Creek.....	8	40	51	48	
San Xavier.....		100	48	47	Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day; Baptist.
Lodge Grass.....		50	40	40	
Reno.....		35	22	20	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Total.....	25	316	252	233	
<b>Flathead superintendency—</b>					
Camas.....	2	18	12	9	Day. Do.
Flathead.....	2	30	22	20	
Polson.....	2	30	18	12	Do. Do.
Ronan.....	2	30	18	16	
St. Ignatius.....		240	177	166	Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ignatius.....		50	15	10	
Arlee.....		50	10	5	Mission day.
Total.....	8	448	282	238	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Montana—Continued.</b>					
Fort Belknap superintendency—					
Fort Belknap.....	9	47	44	38	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	2	40	32	22	Day.
St. Paul's.....		160	140	119	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	11	247	216	179	
Fort Peck superintendency—					
Fort Peck.....	12	95	108	96	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	2	30	28	22	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	24	23	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	26	22	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	31	26	Do.
Wolf Point.....		35	35	26	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	20	250	252	215	
St. Peter's.....		50	68	62	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tongue River superintendency—					
Tongue River.....	12	69	63	57	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....		35	32	29	Day.
Lame Deer.....	2	32	28	26	Do.
St. Labre's.....		60	57	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	16	196	180	164	
<b>Nebraska:</b>					
Genoa.....	33	275	318	278	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—					
Santee Normal Training.....		125	115	100	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—					
Decora.....	2	30	22	15	Day.
St. Augustine's.....		94	43	34	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	2	124	65	49	
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Carson superintendency—					
Carson.....	28	325	270	264	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon.....	3	25	26	20	Day.
Fort McDermitt.....	6	65	56	50	Do.
Lovelocks.....	3	25	12	10	Do.
Moapa River.....	2	30	13	11	Do.
Nevada superintendency—					
Nevada.....	10	58	85	78	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	1	25	13	8	Day.
Total.....	11	83	98	86	
Walker River.....	4	32	51	42	Do.
Western Shoshone.....	7	76	63	58	Reservation boarding.
<b>New Mexico:</b>					
Albuquerque superintendency—					
Albuquerque.....	34	300	338	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Acoma.....	2	32	53	29	Day.
Encinal.....	2	24	31	22	Do.
Isleta.....	3	60	69	52	Do.
Laguna.....	3	32	41	36	Do.
Mesita.....	2	20	24	21	Do.
Paguate.....	2	50	66	60	Do.
Paraje.....	2	32	26	21	Do.
San Felipe.....	3	50	53	40	Do.
Seama.....	2	25	26	23	Do.
Bernalillo.....		86	86	74	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	55	711	813	704	
Jicarilla superintendency—					
Jicarilla.....	13	107	108	99	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	2	30	23	19	Day.
La Jara.....	2	25	21	19	Do.
Total.....	17	162	152	137	
Mescalero.....	9	83	109	103	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>					
San Juan superintendency—					
San Juan.....	19	150	159	153	Reservation boarding.
Liberty (Jewett).....		35	34	34	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission.....		26	26	25	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	19	211	219	222	
Santa Fe superintendency—					
Santa Fe.....	38	350	331	322	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti.....	2	30	18	16	Day.
Jemez.....	3	36	92	61	Do.
Nambe.....	2	20	11	9	Do.
Picuris.....	2	18	16	16	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	2	32	22	20	Do.
San Juan.....	3	45	61	52	Do.
Santa Clara.....	2	40	46	31	Do.
Sia.....	2	36	18	17	Do.
Taos.....	3	32	82	65	Do.
Rebobo.....		36	42	39	Mission boarding; Christian Reform.
Total.....	59	639	739	648	
St. Catherine's.....		150	150	150	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Zuni superintendency—					
Zuni.....	12	66	75	74	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	3	35	40	32	Day.
Christian Reformed.....		25	10	8	Mission day; Christian Reform.
Total.....	15	126	125	114	
<b>North Carolina:</b>					
Cherokee superintendency—					
Cherokee.....	22	125	150	138	Reservation boarding.
Birdtown.....	1	30	29	17	Day.
Little Snowbird.....	1	20	15	14	Do.
Snowbird.....	1	30	27	18	Do.
Total.....	25	205	221	187	
<b>North Dakota:</b>					
Bismarck.....	12	60	72	65	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—					
No. 1.....	2	40	14	8	Day.
No. 2.....	2	40	18	17	Do.
No. 3.....	2	35	29	26	Do.
No. 4.....	2	40	15	13	Do.
Sacred Heart.....		75	53	43	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Congregational.....		13	13	13	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	8	243	142	120	
Fort Totten.....	41	323	464	394	Reservation boarding (includes Gray Nuns' department).
Standing Rock superintendency—					
Standing Rock.....	20	106	180	170	Reservation boarding.
Grand River.....	13	100	107	96	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	11	85	88	74	Do.
Bullhead.....	2	30	25	22	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	2	40	35	25	Do.
Little Oak.....	2	24	23	18	Do.
No. 1.....	2	17	11	10	Do.
No. 2.....	2	30	8	7	Do.
Porcupine.....	2	29	18	15	Do.
Wakpala.....	2	30	13	11	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....		60	53	51	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	58	551	561	499	
Turtle Mountain—					
No. 1.....		35	34	21	Day.
No. 2.....	9	30	27	16	Do.
No. 3.....		30	35	19	Do.
No. 4.....		30	37	22	Do.
Total.....	9	125	133	78	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>North Dakota—Continued.</b>					
Wahpeton.....	17	100	98	91	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Oklahoma:</b>					
Cantonment.....	10	90	63	45	Reservation boarding.
<b>Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—</b>					
Cheyenne and Arapaho..	18	70	168	113	Reservation boarding.
St. Luke's.....		40	37	36	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	18	110	205	149	
Chilocco.....	56	500	491	442	Nonreservation boarding.
Kaw.....	3	40	22	19	Day.
<b>Kiowa superintendency—</b>					
Fort Sill.....	19	137	172	166	Reservation boarding.
Rainy Mountain.....	17	137	141	126	Do.
Riverside.....	15	63	162	152	Do.
Cache Creek.....		50	41	36	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
St. Patrick's.....		100	83	77	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Scott.....		40	16	9	Mission day; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	51	527	615	566	
<b>Osage superintendency—</b>					
Osage.....	23	130	83	77	Reservation boarding.
St. John's.....		65	14	11	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Louis's.....		75	71	62	Do.
Total.....	23	270	168	150	
Otoe.....	14	71	58	55	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	13	76	90	89	Do.
<b>Ponca superintendency—</b>					
Ponca.....	15	80	97	86	Do.
Tonkawa.....	1	20	32	8	Day.
Total.....	16	100	129	94	
Red Moon.....	4	40	32	23	Do.
Sac and Fox.....	11	75	89	78	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	13	79	92	75	Do.
<b>Seneca superintendency—</b>					
Seneca.....	15	71	143	135	Do.
St. Mary's.....		45	45	36	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	15	116	188	171	
<b>Shawnee superintendency—</b>					
Shawnee.....	15	125	117	115	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....		43	43	41	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....		67	67	67	Do.
Total.....	15	235	227	223	
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—</b>					
Cherokee Nation—					
Cherokee Orphan School.....	14	60	71	63	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand.....	1	35	24	14	Day.
Total.....	15	95	95	77	
<b>Creek Nation—</b>					
Euchee.....	14	100	148	99	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula.....	13	100	120	90	Do.
Nuyaka.....	14	80	122	87	Do.
Tulahassee.....	14	75	84	72	Do.
Davison's Baptist University.....		80	71	41	Private boarding.
Total.....	55	435	545	389	
<b>Seminole Nation—</b>					
Mekuskey.....	14	100	104	80	Tribal boarding.
Red School.....	1	60	46	29	Day.
Total.....	15	160	150	109	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>					
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—Con.</b>					
Choctaw Nation—					
Jones Male Academy.	13	100	100	90	Tribal boarding.
Armstrong Male Academy.	14	120	97	97	Do.
Whealock Academy.	15	85	95	86	Do.
Tuskahoma.	17	120	96	93	Do.
St. Agnes Mission.		40	45	39	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Old Goodland.		80	100	79	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.	59	545	533	484	
Chickasaw Nation—					
Bloomfield Seminary.	14	80	71	61	Tribal boarding
Collins Institute.	12	52	106	54	Do.
District 55 (Pontotoc County).	1	25	13	8	Day.
Isom Springs.	1	25	12	5	Do.
Total.	28	182	202	128	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
El Meta Bond College.		35	31	28	Private boarding.
Hargrove College.		55	42	32	Do.
Murray School of Agriculture.		150	74	45	State school.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.		50	29	24	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.		80	82	57	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.		70	44	35	Do.
St. Joseph's.		30	21	18	Do.
St. Mary's (Lawton).		6	2	2	Do.
Total.		476	325	241	
<b>Oregon:</b>					
Klamath superintendency—					
Klamath.	14	118	86	83	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.	2	30	13	7	Day.
No. 1.	1	32	11	7	Do.
No. 2.	1	32	11	9	Do.
No. 3.	1	32	27	9	Do.
Yainax.	2	32	13	12	Do.
Total.	21	276	161	127	
Salem.	47	650	561	460	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency—					
Siletz.	2	30	18	17	Day.
Upper Farm.	1	30	19	10	Do.
Total.	3	60	37	27	
Umatilla superintendency—					
Umatilla.	12	85	85	79	Reservation boarding.
Kate Drexel (St. Andrew's).		77	77	61	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.	12	162	162	140	
Warm Springs superintendency—					
Warm Springs.	14	106	100	96	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.	2	30	23	21	Day.
Total.	16	136	123	117	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	75	737	1,021	932	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>South Dakota:</b>					
Cheyenne River superintendency—					
Cheyenne River.	24	106	138	136	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.	2	30	24	13	Day.
No. 5.	2	22	14	13	Do.
No. 7.	2	22	22	18	Do.
No. 8.	2	22	20	14	Do.
Fraser Laplant.		16	14	13	Private.
Oabe.		18	12	12	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.	32	236	245	219	



TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>					
Crow Creek superintendency—					
Crow Creek.....	16	80	96	86	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	70	70	66	63	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	16	150	162	149	
Flandreau.....	40	365	376	301	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	11	84	76	76	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	19	158	198	183	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Pine Ridge superintendency—</b>					
Pine Ridge.....	24	175	222	212	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	62	28	23	16	Day.
No. 2.....		30	17	15	Do.
No. 3.....		32	32	28	Do.
No. 4.....		30	27	23	Do.
No. 5.....		31	29	26	Do.
No. 6.....		33	33	26	Do.
No. 7.....		30	15	11	Do.
No. 8.....		30	32	26	Do.
No. 9.....		30	21	13	Do.
No. 10.....		33	13	12	Do.
No. 11.....		30	13	10	Do.
No. 12.....		26	13	11	Do.
No. 13.....		40	25	15	Do.
No. 14.....		25	21	19	Do.
No. 15.....		30	36	28	Do.
No. 16.....		19	17	14	Do.
No. 17.....		24	19	16	Do.
No. 18.....		24	17	9	Do.
No. 19.....		24	30	21	Do.
No. 20.....		33	19	15	Do.
No. 21.....		26	22	18	Do.
No. 22.....		30	23	19	Do.
No. 23.....		35	29	26	Do.
No. 24.....		30	30	23	Do.
No. 25.....		30	20	16	Do.
No. 26.....		33	21	18	Do.
No. 27.....		30	17	15	Do.
No. 28.....		33	16	12	Do.
No. 29.....		224	224	201	Mission boarding, Catholic.
Holy Rosary.....					
Total.....	86	1,288	1,076	914	
Rapid City.....	31	208	283	250	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Rosebud superintendency—</b>					
Rosebud.....	24	135	182	161	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	48	23	18	16	Day.
Big White River.....		30	28	25	Do.
Bull Creek.....		32	21	20	Do.
Corn Creek.....		23	38	35	Do.
Cut Meat.....		28	42	38	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....		29	28	27	Do.
Ironwood.....		25	27	26	Do.
Little Crow's.....		28	12	12	Do.
Little White River.....		26	11	10	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....		26	18	16	Do.
Milk's Camp.....		30	20	18	Do.
Oak Creek.....		24	18	17	Do.
Pine Creek.....		25	28	26	Do.
Red Leaf's Camp.....		23	17	16	Do.
Ring Thunder.....		23	22	21	Do.
Rosebud.....		30	20	18	Do.
Spring Creek.....		29	20	19	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....		33	25	24	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....		30	13	12	Do.
White Thunder.....		25	18	18	Do.
St. Mary's.....		30	30	30	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....		300	292	277	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	72	1,007	948	882	

<sup>1</sup> Total employees for all Pine Ridge day schools.<sup>2</sup> Total employees for all Rosebud day schools.

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>					
Sisseton superintendency—					
Sisseton.....	16	95	110	106	Reservation boarding.
Goodwill.....		100	46	45	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	16	195	156	151	
Springfield.....	7	45	55	50	Reservation boarding.
Yankton.....	14	40	75	71	Do.
<b>Utah:</b>					
Shilwits.....	3	40	19	11	Day.
Uintah and Ouray.....	8	54	78	72	Reservation boarding.
<b>Washington:</b>					
Colville superintendency—					
Colville.....	16	150	20	20	Sanitarium.
No. 1.....	2	32	29	22	Day.
No. 2.....	2	32	33	29	Do.
No. 3.....	2	36	30	23	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	22	18	Do.
No. 5.....	2	24	22	18	Do.
No. 6.....	2	26	8	7	Do.
No. 7.....	2	25	15	12	Do.
No. 8.....	2	22	17	15	Do.
No. 9.....	3	25	20	13	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....		30	34	28	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....		100	72	70	Do.
Total.....	35	532	322	275	
Cushman superintendency—					
Cushman.....	24	300	210	200	Reservation boarding.
Chehalis.....	1	30	9	5	Day.
Jamestown.....	1	18	19	12	Do.
Queets River.....	1	25	13	11	Do.
Skokomish.....	1	40	24	18	Do.
Tobolah.....	1	32	20	14	Do.
St. George's.....		80	80	74	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	29	525	375	334	
Neah Bay superintendency—					
Neah Bay.....	4	70	58	56	Day.
Quillete.....	3	62	47	41	Do.
Total.....	7	132	105	97	
Tulalip superintendency—					
Tulalip.....	26	196	236	229	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	1	30	33	25	Day.
Port Madison.....	1	30	7	5	Do.
Swinomish.....	1	60	31	27	Do.
Total.....	29	316	307	286	
Yakima.....	17	125	141	133	Reservation boarding.
<b>Wisconsin: Eland (Bethany).</b>					
		50	27	12	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Hayward superintendency—					
Hayward.....	27	150	224	214	Reservation boarding.
Lac Courte Oreille.....	2	45	49	39	Day.
Total.....	29	195	273	253	
Keshena superintendency—					
Keshena.....	16	71	87	81	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	1	80	62	50	Day.
Stockbridge No. 1.....	1	40	15	8	Do.
Stockbridge No. 2.....	1	40	17	7	Do.
Red Springs.....		60	54	44	Mission boarding; Lutheran.
St. Joseph's.....		172	172	162	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	19	463	407	352	
Lac du Flambeau.....	18	92	134	118	Reservation boarding.
<b>La Pointe superintendency—</b>					
Bayfield (Holy Family).....		50	44	44	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....		150	116	116	Do.
Red Cliff.....	2	52	46	37	Day.
Odanah.....	2	490	79	63	Do.
Grand Portage.....	2	30	11	7	Do.
Total.....	6	772	296	267	

TABLE 25.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
<b>Wisconsin: Eland (Bethany)—Continued.</b>					
Onesida superintendency—					
Onesida.....	22	112	160	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	1	40	20	10	Day.
Adventist Mission.....		20	13	8	Mission day; Seventh-Day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....		30	20	10	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	23	202	213	184	
Tomah.....	17	250	221	206	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	19	106	140	109	Do.
<b>Wyoming:</b>					
Shoshone superintendency—					
Shoshone.....	19	135	179	175	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho and Shoshone Schools.....	3	30	23	19	Day.
St. Stephen's.....		100	100	90	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....		20	15	14	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	22	285	317	298	



TABLE 26.—*School farms and industrial education, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and schools.	School farm.						Shops.							
	Acreage.			Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees for instruction in farming.		Value of products raised.	Employees for instruction in shops.		Value of material used.	Value of articles fabricated.	
	Irrigated.	Nonirrigated.	Total.	Ditches.	Cost.		Number.	Salaries.		Number.	Cost.			
California—Continued.														
Tule River.....	1.00		1.00	Miles. 1.00		\$270.00	1	\$300.00						
Upper Lake.....														
Total.....	203.00	621.00	914.00	3.00	\$640.00	7,265.60	10	7,000.00	\$14,207.26	11	\$3,080.00	\$2,570.80	\$3,945.84	
Colorado:														
Grand Junction.....						186.00	2	1,440.00	260.00	3	1,820.00	121.45	776.90	
Southern Ute.....	8.00		8.00			186.00				1	780.00			
Total.....	8.00		8.00			186.00	2	1,440.00	260.00	4	2,600.00	121.45	776.90	
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....		10.00	10.00											
Fort Hall.....	120.00	420.00	540.00	3.00	700.00	1,322.00	2	1,320.00	2,020.40	1	1,200.00			
Fort Lapwai.....	66.00	375.00	441.00				2	1,440.00	1,760.00	2	1,560.00			
Total.....	186.00	805.00	991.00	3.00	700.00	1,322.00	4	2,760.00	3,770.40	3	2,760.00	115.73	246.20	
Iowa: See and Fox.														
Kansas:														
Haskell Institute.....		1,041.00	1,041.00			3,080.00	5	4,400.00	18,355.00	13	9,880.00	532.10	3,085.30	
Kickapoo.....		460.00	460.00			792.50	1	1,000.00	1,330.00	1	720.00			
Potawatomi.....		160.00	160.00			110.00	1	540.00						
Total.....		1,661.00	1,661.00			3,982.50	7	5,940.00	19,685.00	14	10,600.00	532.10	3,085.30	
Michigan:														
Bay Mills.....						170.00								
Mount Pleasant.....						2,000.00	3	1,860.00	7,000.00	5	2,740.00	3,202.15	10,220.97	
Total.....						2,170.00	3	1,860.00	7,000.00	5	2,740.00	3,202.15	10,220.97	

[illegible]

TABLE 26.—*School farms and industrial education, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and schools.	School farm.					Shops.						
	Acreage.		Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees for instruction in farming.		Value of products raised.	Employees for instruction in shops.		Value of material used.	Value of articles fabricated.
	Irrigated.	Nonirrigated.	Total.	Ditches.		Cost.	Num-ber.		Salaries.	Num-ber.		
New Mexico—Continued.												
Albuquerque Pueblo day schools—Continued.												
Leguna Day.....												\$339.00
Medina Day.....												147.25
Paguate Day.....												255.90
Park Day.....												208.55
San Felipe Day.....												338.60
Seamus Day.....												140.35
Ilcardia.....	80.00	160.00	240.00	1.00	\$728.45	1	\$720.00	\$121.00	1	\$800.00		
Mescalero.....					2,450.00			1,439.44				
Pueblo Bonito.....		40.00	40.00		1,810.00			4,955.02	1	1,000.00		
San Juan.....	110.00		110.00	2.00	\$2,600.00	1	720.00	4,133.36	4	2,420.00	2,708.00	8,888.50
Santa Fe.....					2,000.00	2	1,500.00	2,150.40	5	3,240.00		
Zuni.....	115.00		115.00	2.00	400.00				2	1,440.00	188.00	297.90
Total.....	305.00	217.17	522.17	5.00	4,815.00	5	3,690.00	16,823.47	18	12,140.00	4,747.63	14,155.30
North Carolina. Cherokee.....		26.00	26.00		842.50	2	1,260.00	589.55	3	1,860.00	852.63	1,692.83
North Dakota:												
Blismarck.....												
Fort Berthold agency.....					759.65	1	660.00	1,151.96			657.15	1,054.59
Day School No. 1.....	120.00		120.00		80.00			90.00			98.00	103.50
Day School No. 2.....											7.64	15.10
Day School No. 3.....											55.12	91.75
Day School No. 4.....											25.96	53.30
Fort Totten boarding.....	300.00		300.00		2,950.00	2	1,320.00	3,492.00			13.76	33.75
Standing Rock.....	2,410.00		2,410.00		866.95	4	2,520.00	3,056.00	6	3,840.00	1,718.50	3,482.00
Walpeian nonreservation boarding.....		180.00	180.00		1,200.00	1	720.00	1,820.20	5	3,680.00		
Total.....		3,010.00	3,010.00		5,856.60	8	5,220.00	9,610.16	1	900.00	821.72	1,568.15
									12	8,420.00	3,368.85	6,402.14

[illegible]



TABLE 26.—School farms and industrial education, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and schools.	School farm.						Shops.					
	Acreage.		Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees for instruction in farming.		Value of products raised.	Employees for instruction in shops.		Value of material used.	Value of articles fabricated.
						Num-ber.	Salaries.		Num-ber.	Cost.		
	Irrigated.	Non-Irrigated.	Total.	Ditches.	Cost.							
South Dakota:												
Canton Asylum.....		100.00	100.00	Miles.	\$471.90			\$2,007.08			\$338.75	\$740.03
Chesapeake River.....		430.00	430.00		332.65	3	\$1,900.00	2,195.00	2	\$1,440.00		1,073.55
Gray Creek.....	40.00	64.00	104.00		1,220.40	2	1,520.00	8,377.65	4	3,040.00	724.84	7,240.48
Grandview reclamation.....		481.00	481.00		780.00	1	720.00	1,066.70			352.00	800.00
Lower Brule boarding.....		120.00	120.00									
Pierre reclamation board- ing.....		880.00	880.00		2,085.00	1	720.00	1,845.00	3	2,280.00	1,063.80	1,844.75
Pine Ridge.....	75.00		75.00	2.50	\$10,000.00	2	1,500.00	2,561.25	5	2,700.00		1,032.40
Rapid City.....		5,133.47	5,133.47		845.00	4	2,580.00	1,210.00	3	2,300.00	523.65	1,032.40
Rosebud.....		440.00	440.00		980.00	6	4,080.00	1,240.20	3	2,380.00	1,513.19	2,188.70
Sisseton.....		80.00	80.00		148.98	1	660.00	1,240.20	1	720.00		
Springsfield.....					1,023.00	2	1,320.00	3,011.00			313.12	332.90
Yankton.....									1	720.00		
Total .....	115.00	7,728.47	7,843.47	2.50	9,339.88	25	16,920.00	26,682.05	22	16,540.00	7,540.53	15,317.31
Utah:												
Shirwits.....	5.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	205.00			104.40			41.90	185.00
Utah and Ouray.....				2.00	163.00	1	720.00	1,476.30			363.91	814.50
Total.....	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	468.00	1	720.00	1,580.70			405.81	999.50
Washington:												
Colville.....		244.25	244.25		220.48			1,187.98	1	800.00	152.56	615.56
Cushman.....		7.00	7.00		2,646.30	1	660.00	1,064.31	3	2,050.00		
Neah Bay.....		1.75	1.75		980.44	1	720.00	3,153.17	2	1,500.00	11.65	84.50
Yakima.....		54.00	54.00		271.00	1	720.00	2,641.72	2	1,320.00	866.98	2,172.77
Total.....	50.00	50.00	100.00	3.00	271.00	1	720.00	2,641.72	2	1,320.00	799.74	799.74
Total.....	50.00	387.00	407.00	3.00	4,380.22	3	2,100.00	8,047.13	8	5,700.00	1,820.93	3,013.57

[illegible]

TABLE 27.—*School statistics for 35 years.*INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1911.<sup>1</sup>

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,600	227	10,620
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,553
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,426	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,688	275	16,323
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,096
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898.....	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899.....	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,890	307	21,598
1901.....	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902.....	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903.....	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904.....	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906.....	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907.....	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908.....	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909.....	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647

## APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1895.....	\$2,060,695	2 8.57
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1896.....	2,056,515	2 8.00
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1881.....	75,000	.....	1899.....	2,638,390	11.25
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1900.....	2,936,090	11.25
1883.....	487,230	260.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1884.....	675,230	38.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.33
1885.....	992,830	47.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1886.....	1,106,035	10.00	1904.....	3,522,930	2.28
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1888.....	1,179,916	2 2.80	1906.....	3,777,100	2 2.67
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.98
1890.....	1,364,538	1.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1909.....	4,008,825	2 2.36
1892.....	2,291,650	24.20	1910.....	3,757,909	6.26
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1911.....	3,685,290	1 1.93
1894.....	2,243,497	2 3.50	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96

<sup>1</sup> Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

<sup>2</sup> Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

TABLE 28.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States.	Fees de- pended on.	Cases pending July 1, 1910.	New cases, 1911.	Cases com- pleted, 1911.	Cases pending July 1, 1911.	Arrests in 1911.	Convic- tions.	Dis- missed.	Acqui- tals.	Died.	Escaped.	Sus- pended.	Bonds forfeited.	Alterna- tive sentences.
Arizona.....	9	19	311	288	42	311	233	49	6	1	1	13	1	87
California.....	18	50	196	196	38	186	159	38	1	1	1	13	1	20
Colorado.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	11	6	60	49	17	60	33	13	3	.....	.....	2	1	3
Illinois.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	4	32	16	32	16	16	20	4	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Kansas.....	1	10	12	14	8	12	12	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	1	13	13	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	22	28	55	26	58	55	19	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	7	41	92	76	57	92	64	10	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	4	33	29	53	9	29	23	31	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1
Nevada.....	9	13	81	61	33	81	45	14	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	18	4	15	11	8	15	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York.....	1	57	3	1	59	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	11	4	10	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	6	74	225	159	140	225	141	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1	.....	64	30	34	64	27	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	53	37	27	53	30	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3	10	8	8	5	10	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Washington.....	12	55	276	285	56	276	244	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	4	141	205	112	234	205	53	28	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1	5	3	1	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	143	596	1,717	1,467	846	1,717	1,168	265	34	1	1	75	3	114

TABLE 28.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States.	Fines imposed.	Jail sentences.		Penitentiary sentences.		Seizure of liquors (pints).						Total.
		Number.	Term.	Number.	Term.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	
Arizona.....	89,595	77	Yrs. m. d. 15 11 23	38	Yrs. m. d. 45 6 23	6	3	4	.....	.....	7,536	7,549
California.....	3,907	98	21 2 20	2	5 0 0	2	8	.....	.....	8	18	18
Idaho.....	4,525	14	6 6 0	.....	.....	422	.....	5	.....	240	104	861
Iowa.....	1,672	18	3 9 0	1	1 0 1	65	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	79
Kansas.....	1,400	11	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	1,450	5	1 0 0	4	3 0 0	142,572	10,480	1,124	58,184	19,742	130,664	262,795
Montana.....	6,250	55	10 3 14	.....	.....	273	.....	6	30	6	.....	374
Nebraska.....	2,275	15	2 5 0	1	2 0 0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Nevada.....	4,660	33	8 3 15	8	7 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	110	3	0 9 0	1	50 0 0	13	.....	.....	6	52	4,060	4,151
North Dakota.....	400	4	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	13,251	97	15 8 5	1	1 0 0	4,493	.....	1	3,819	.....	.....	8,293
Oregon.....	2,915	9	1 6 0	.....	.....	23	.....	1	3	.....	.....	26
Pennsylvania.....	200	2	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3,000	19	3 7 10	11	11 0 0	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
Utah.....	275	.....	.....	1	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	18,970	70	9 2 15	16	19 2 8	28	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	78
Wisconsin.....	4,868	65	13 0 15	5	7 0 0	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	16
Wyoming.....	100	1	0 2 0	.....	.....	40	.....	19	6	.....	.....	65
Total.....	80,463	596	116 3 27	89	155 4 6	147,963	10,571	1,192	62,187	20,048	42,404	284,365

1 14 packages opium.

\* Also 235 cases, 6 barrels beer; 5 barrels malt; 14 cases whisky, 136 barrels, 1,123 cases, 10 carloads, and 6 kegs miscellaneous.





<b>New Mexico:</b>														
Albuquerque Pueblo	10,000	13,000,000	4.25	55,000	10,000	13,000,000	55,000							
Jicarilla	120,000	370,000,000	3.00	1,110,000	120,000	370,000,000	1,110,000							
Mescalero	350,000	1,500,000,000	3.00	4,500,000	350,000	1,500,000,000	4,500,000							
San Juan	5,000	50,000,000	1.00	50,000	5,000	50,000,000	50,000							
Santa Fe Pueblos	10,000	19,000,000	3.00	57,000	10,000	19,000,000	57,000							
Zuni	1,500	7,500,000	3.00	22,500	1,500	7,500,000	22,500							
<b>Total.</b>	<b>496,500</b>	<b>1,969,500,000</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>5,794,500</b>	<b>496,500</b>	<b>1,969,500,000</b>	<b>5,794,500</b>							
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.</b>														
	50,000	40,000,000	2.50	100,000	50,000	40,000,000	100,000							
<b>North Dakota:</b>														
Fort Berthold	10,000	50,000,000	5.00	250,000										
Standing Rock	9,600	37,500,000	1.00	87,500										
Turtle Mountain	19,600	137,500,000												
<b>Total.</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>137,500,000</b>		<b>337,500</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>137,500,000</b>	<b>337,500</b>							
<b>Oklahoma:</b>														
Otoe	3,000	9,000,000	7.00	63,000										
Pawnee	400	1,200,000	10.00	12,000										
Ponca	5,000	15,000,000	5.00	75,000										
Sac and Fox	15,508	15,000,000												
<b>Total.</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>25,200,000</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>25,200,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>							
<b>Oregon:</b>														
Klamath	18,133	473,304,000	2.50	1,183,260	771,809	9,000,000,000	2,502,500,000							
Reeseburg	80,000	800,000,000	1.00	800,000										
Siletz	800	22,000,000	1.00	22,000	3,200	195,000,000	195,000,000							
Umatilla	700	4,258,800	1.00	4,258	2,320	14,115,000	14,115,000							
Warm Springs	5,000	25,000,000	1.00	25,000	228,000	2,280,000,000	2,280,000,000							
<b>Total.</b>	<b>104,633</b>	<b>1,324,562,800</b>		<b>2,024,518</b>	<b>11,005,329</b>	<b>11,489,115,000</b>	<b>24,989,115,000</b>							
<b>South Dakota:</b>														
Crow Creek	4,000	1,500,000	1.00	1,500										
Lower Brule	900	3,900,000	5.00	20,000	900	3,900,000	20,000							
Pine Ridge	50,000	10,000,000	5.00	50,000	50,000	20,000,000	100,000							
Reeseburg	50,000	12,000,000	2.50	30,000	15,000	8,000,000	20,000							
<b>Total.</b>	<b>54,900</b>	<b>27,400,000</b>		<b>101,500</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>31,900,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>							
<b>Utah: Uintah and Ouray.</b>														
					10,000	16,500,000	41,250							
<b>Washington:</b>														
Colville					707,000	3,279,000,000	3,279,000,000							
Spokane					120,000	820,600,000	820,600,000							
Cushman	55,000	833,439,526	1.00	833,439	171,000	4,274,687,250	4,274,687,250							
Nash Bay	720	4,000,000	1.00	4,000	21,220	271,000,000	271,000,000							
Tulalip		200,000,000	2.00	400,000										
Yakima	30,000				520,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000							
<b>Total.</b>	<b>85,730</b>	<b>1,037,439,526</b>		<b>1,237,439</b>	<b>1,539,220</b>	<b>10,645,287,250</b>	<b>12,102,232</b>							



TABLE 29.—Area of timber lands, quantity and stumpage value of timber on reservations, and cost of care and protection of timber, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Estimated stand of timber.										Cost for care and protection of timber during year.				
	Allotted lands.					Unallotted lands.					Total.				
	Average.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M.	Total stumpage value.	Average.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M.	Total stumpage value.	Average.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Employees.			
												Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Total sales.
Wisconsin:															
Hayward.....	21, 278	43, 549, 000	\$2.34	\$102, 084	161, 280	1, 650, 000, 000	\$5.00	\$8, 250, 000	21, 278	43, 549, 000	\$102, 084			331, 800	\$1, 800.00
Keshena.....		20, 000, 000	7.00	140, 000	20, 000	15, 000, 000	7.00	105, 000	161, 280	1, 650, 000, 000	8, 250, 000			4	2, 880.44
Lea du Flambeau.....	10, 000	20, 000, 000	7.00	140, 000	20, 000	15, 000, 000	7.00	105, 000	30, 000	35, 000, 000	245, 000			1	420.54
La Pointe.....		147, 000, 000	6.27	922, 000		100, 000, 000	4.33	433, 550		247, 000, 000	1, 355, 550			3	1, 800.00
Total.....	31, 278	210, 549, 000		1, 164, 084	181, 280	1, 765, 000, 000		8, 788, 550	212, 558	1, 975, 549, 000	9, 982, 634			11	6, 900.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....					300	3, 750, 000	3.00	11, 250	800	8, 750, 000	11, 250			3	1, 125.00
Grand total.....	901, 573	4, 834, 141, 886		12, 172, 264	5, 609, 802	33, 426, 110, 000		71, 868, 517	6, 511, 375	38, 280, 251, 886	84, 040, 781	4	7, 680	126	80, 400
															26, 997.13
															935, 077.13



TABLE 30.—Sawmills on reservation, quantity and value of timber cut, cost of forest protection, and average area covered by each employee, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number sawmills on reservation.				Timber cut.						Relative percent- age of cost of pro- tection to value of forests.		Acre- age per em- ploy- ee for pro- tec- tion.				
	Private.		Govern- ment.		Total.		By Government.		By Indians.		By contractors or permittees.			Total.			
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Sala- ries.	Fire fight- ing.
Iowa: Sac and Fox. Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.																	
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac.																	
Leech Lake.																	
Nett Lake.																	
Red Lake.																	
Vermillion Lake.																	
White Earth.	16	\$32,000	1	3,000	17	35,000	43,345	\$543.78	922,727	4,739.56	515,650	2,588.26	922,727	4,739.56	29,000	140.00	0.5
Total.	16	32,000	3	6,000	19	38,000	543,345	4,543.78	1,938,727	10,774.56	2,953,095	\$23,535.17	3,969,095	29,570.17	160,000	\$1,100.00	
Montana:																	
Blackfoot.	1	5,000			1	5,000	136,000	900.00									0.305
Crow.	1	800					50,000	23.00	98,380	640.00	25,000	150.00	259,380	1,990.00			.15
Flathead.	6	60,000	2	10,000	8	70,000	60,000	23.00	46,500	98.50	300,754	3,481.14	397,254	3,604.64			1.43
Fort Belknap.			2	4,000	2	4,000					150,000	2,700.00	150,000	2,700.00			.06
Fort Peck.			1	380	1	380											
Tongue River.			2	3,000	2	3,000	187,000	2,542.00	2,200,000	8,600.00			2,387,000	11,142.00			.31
Total.	8	65,800	7	17,380	15	83,180	373,000	3,467.00	2,344,880	9,338.50	475,754	6,331.14	3,194,634	19,136.64			.87
Nebraska: Omaha.	4	4,000			4	4,000					4,700	28.50	4,700	28.50			.09
Nevada: Western Sho- shone.									284,000	4,480.00			284,000	4,480.00			
New Mexico:																	
Jicarilla.			1	2,000	1	2,000	259,976	2,625.06									.0009
Mescalero.			1	2,000	1	2,000	226,612	1,083.45			97,500	187.50	357,476	2,812.55			.002
San Juan.			1	2,500	1	2,500	339,000	4,032.80					339,000	4,032.80			1.06
Santa Fe Pueblo.							150,000	75.00					150,000	75.00			
Zuni.							335,000	1,950.00					335,000	1,950.00			
Total.			3	6,500	3	6,500	825,439	7,761.30	535,000	2,038.00	97,500	187.50	1,457,968	9,973.50			

North Carolina: Cherokee.										50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.	50,000.
North Dakota:																			
Fort Berthold.	1	500	1	500	4,500	75.00	66,750	755.50	755.50	22.00	71,775	833.50							
Standing Rock.							1,285.00	5,600.00			1,285.00	5,600.00							
Turtle Mountain.							1,375.00	2,600.00			1,375.00	2,600.00							
Total.	1	500	1	500	4,500	75.00	2,726,750	8,966.50	8,966.50	22.00	2,731,775	9,063.50							
Oklahoma:																			
Ossage.	3	(1)					110,800	1,016.50			110,800	1,016.50							
Pawnee.			3				175,000	1,400.00			175,000	1,400.00							
Ponca.							310,000	190.00			310,000	190.00							
Sec and Fox.							595,800	2,606.50			595,800	2,606.50							
Total.	3		3				995,800	2,606.50			995,800	2,606.50							
Oregon:																			
Klamath.			2	7,000	2	7,000	968,855	2,047.08			968,855	2,047.08							
Roseburg.																			
Siletz.	1	15,000			1	15,000	500,580	2,122.80			500,580	2,122.80							
Umatilla.			1	3,000	1	3,000	250,000	2,000.00			250,000	2,000.00							
Warm Springs.																			
Total.	1	15,000	3	10,000	4	25,000	1,719,435	6,169.88			1,719,435	6,169.88							
South Dakota:																			
Lower Brule.																			
Pine Ridge.	2						281,350	2,868.00			281,350	2,868.00							
Rosebud.	1	500			1	500	2,867,000	6,650.00			2,867,000	6,650.00							
Total.	3	500	1	4	500	71,000	3,148,350	9,548.00			3,148,350	9,548.00							
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.																			
Washington:																			
Colville.	1	6,000	2	5,000	3	11,000	899,000	6,470.00			899,000	6,470.00							
Spokane.																			
Nachan.																			
Nean Bay.																			
Tulalip.	1	3,000	1	3,000		50,000	13,047,940	26,350.00			13,047,940	26,350.00							
Yakima.																			
Total.	1	6,000	3	8,000	4	14,000	14,246,940	35,220.00			14,246,940	35,220.00							
Wisconsin:																			
Bayard.	2	4,000			2	4,000													
Keshena.			3	221,000		30,000	200,000	3,400.00			200,000	3,400.00							
Lac du Flambeau.	1	75,000			1	75,000	7,570,710	42,108.23			7,570,710	42,108.23							
La Pointe.	2	90,000			2	90,000	87,167,860	513,719.93			87,167,860	513,719.93							
Total.	5	169,000	3	221,000	8	390,000	96,860,570	561,624.16			96,860,570	561,624.16							
Wyoming: Shoshone.	2	1,600	2	1,600	2	1,600	3,670	7.95			3,670	7.95							
Grand total.	47	307,300	31	283,980	78	591,280	35,408,126	663,418.63			35,408,126	663,418.63							

Unknown.

TABLE 31.—Miles of ditches on reservations, area under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

State projects.	Miles of ditches on reservation.			Acres under ditch June 30, 1911.	Area under projects con-tem-plate or under way.	Re-main-ing put under ditch.	Expenditures.						Estimated additional required in excess 1912 ap-propriations.
							During fiscal year 1911.			To June 30, 1911.			
	Main.	Lat-eral.	Total.				Construc-tion.	Main-tenance.	Total.	Construc-tion.	Main-tenance.	Total.	
Arizona:													
Camp McDowell.	15	30	45	12,304			\$1,100.00	\$4,312.07	\$3,843.29	\$8,155.36		\$1,200	\$1,200
Camp Verde.	3	1	5	1,600			750.00	750.00		750.00			
Colorado River.	3	2	5	217	12,320	12,103	556.41	112,049.41	8,421.61	120,471.02	\$50,000		50,000
Fort Apache.				1,600				4,650.70	1,554.00	6,204.70			
Fort Mojave.	4	2	6	309	13,049	12,985		10,304.85	644.58	10,949.43			
Havasupai.	4			305			337.50	3,339.61		3,339.61			
Leupp School.				25			1,429.61	108.76		1,538.37			
Pima School.	73		73	15,500			6,500.00	6,608.76		13,108.76			
Keams Canon.							108,452.76	2,202.35		110,655.11			
Navajo and Moqui.	50		50	5,000	7,500	2,500	68,149.00	68,149.00	1,443.75	69,592.75	125,000	1,200	126,200
Papago.	3	2	5	50			603.23	5,522.02		6,125.25	45,000		45,000
Rice Station.	26	50	76	1,220	6,000	4,780		58,872.63	6,345.38	65,218.01			
San Carlos.							9,360.00	9,360.00		18,720.00			
Salt River.								7,744.02	339.67	8,083.69	3,000		3,000
San Xavier.								15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52			
Truxton Canon.													
Western Navajo.	20	25	45	1,560									
California:													
Campo.	1		1	15	205	195							
Capitan Grande.				63	140	77							
Digger.	1		1	8									
Fort Yuma.				20	284	281							
La Jolla.	3		3	1,602	1,602								
Mahli.	3	7	10	616									
Martinez.	5		5	375	756	381							
Pala.	3		3	113									
Rincon.	3		3	254									
Soboba.	1		1	65	10								
Tule River.	8		8										
Colorado:													
Southern Ute.	51		51	11,140	19,000	7,860	26,000.00	98,110.67	4,328.66	102,439.33	34,000		34,000
Fort Lewis.								214.24	308.45	522.69			119,848.27

[illegible]

**Estimate for fiscal year 1913.**

TABLE 32.—Area irrigable under projects now under way and contemplated, area irrigable but not under contemplated projects, area irrigated during the year, and total area irrigated June 30, 1911.

State projects.	Total acreage susceptible of irrigation.					Acreage under projects now under way.					Acreage under projects contemplated but not under way.					Total acreage irrigated June 30, 1911.					
	Al- lotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	School land.	Agen- cy land.	Total.	Al- lotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	School land.	Agen- cy land.	Total.	Al- lotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	School land.	Agen- cy land.	Total.	Al- lotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	School land.	Agen- cy land.	Total.	
Arizona:																					
Camp McDowell.	8, 140	4, 146	14	4	12, 304											8, 140	4, 146	14	4	12, 304	
Camp Verde.		17			17												5				5
Colorado River.		150, 320	160	160	150, 320		12, 000	160		12, 320							180	2	35		217
Fort Apache.		2, 400	40		2, 440		600			600							1, 600				1, 600
Fort Mojave.	13, 045		30		13, 075							13, 045					60				60
Havasupai.		300	5		305																305
Leupp School.		10, 085		85	10, 085					25											25
Pima.		220, 000			220, 000		15, 000			15, 000							15, 500				15, 500
Navajo and Moqui.		12, 000	110	120	12, 230		3, 000			3, 000		4, 500					5, 020				5, 020
Rice Station.			50		50													50			50
San Carlos.		7, 220			7, 220							6, 000					1, 220				1, 220
San Xavier.		32, 400			32, 400							3, 000									3, 000
Truxton Canon.			10		10													10			10
Western Navajo.		13, 000	560		13, 560												1, 000	560			1, 560
California:																					
Campo.		2, 015			2, 015							200	2	3	205		15				15
Digger.			8		8																8
Fort Yuma.		11, 080	10	320	12, 010													10	10		20
La Jolla.		283			284		283	1		284											
Mali.		1, 600	2		1, 602		1, 600	2		1, 602							1, 600		2		1, 602
Martinez.		10, 000	20		10, 020		600	16		616							600	16			616
Pala.		525	217		756							367		144	381		375				375
Rincon.		728			728												880				880
Soboba.		1, 290	4		1, 294		250	4		254											
Tule River.		100	2	5	107												10				10
Colorado: Southern																					
Utah.	43, 980				43, 980		5, 060			5, 060		13, 940			13, 940		11, 140				11, 140
Idaho:																					
Fort Hall.		37, 380	340	480	38, 200		27, 380			27, 380							27, 380	340	480		28, 200
Fort Lapwai.																		100			100
Montana:																					
Blackfoot.		75, 000	80	60	75, 140		40, 000			40, 000											
Flathead.	74, 565	72, 000	5, 000	435	152, 000		50, 865	2, 700		435		6, 000			20, 000		800				19, 000
Fort Belknap.		29, 000	600		29, 600		16, 000			16, 000							16, 000				16, 000
Tongue River.		8, 988	100		9, 088		1, 000			1, 000		6, 586			6, 586		1, 000				1, 100

[illegible]



TABLE NO. 33.—Use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States—Projects.	Irrigated area leased (all allotted land).	Indians cultivating irrigated lands during fiscal year 1911.				Acreage irrigated lands cultivated by Indians during fiscal year 1911.				Increase in irrigated acreage cultivated by Indians over preceding year.			Allotments under ditch June 30, 1911.	Indians benefited by irrigation (exclusive of wages).		
		Allotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted lands.	Unal- lotted lands.	Total.				
Arizona:																
Camp McDowell.....		234	61		295	4,400	1,250		5,650		2		790	1,166		
Camp Verde.....			26		26		13		13		3			150		
Colorado River.....			75		75		180		180		3			457		
Fort Apache.....			1,500		1,500		1,400		1,400					2,000		
Fort Mojave.....		10			10	30			30				10	10		
Havasupai.....			54		54				238					180		
Pima.....			1,600		1,600		12,000		12,000					172		
Rice Station.....														4,000		
San Carlos.....			224		224		1,220		1,220					1,200		
San Xavier.....					22		100		1,200				201	1,450		
Truxton Canon.....					200		1,000		1,000					22		
Western Navajo.....					200									800		
California:																
Campo.....			7		7		15		15					25		
Digger.....				17	17				3					17		
Greenville.....		30			30	25			25					30		
Hoopla Valley.....			3		3		60		60							
La Jolla.....		1			1	3			3							
Ma'ki.....			120		120		500		500					378		
Martinez.....														100		
Pala.....		69			69	375			500					250		
Rincon.....		18			18	113			375					125		
Soboba.....			28		28	283			113					18		
Tule River.....			22		22		250		22					22		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,060	268			268	3,000			250					100		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....					182		20		3,000					500		
Montana:									4,200					210		
Crow.....		300			300	12,450			12,450					500		
Flathead.....						20,000			20,000					2,000		
Fort Belknap.....			150		150		4,500		2,000					250		
Tongue River.....			52		52		400		4,500					500		
Nevada:									400					265		
Carson Sink allotments.....		43			43	509			509					272		
Cooper River.....			20		20		150		150					135		
Pyramid Lake.....			260		260		600		600					500		
Walker River.....					75	1,450			1,450					26		
Western Shoshone.....	40	75			110		3,000		3,000					140		

[illegible]

## Families

TABLE 34.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.		States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.		Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona and New Mexico:					North Dakota:				
Navajo.....	200	32,000.00	130	20,800.00	Fort Berthold.....	527	38,088.93	769	166,498.43
Mogul.....			1,838	286,213.00	Standing Rock.....	383	50,301.53	625	94,520.00
Salt River.....			1,344	19,786.00	Turtle Mountain (public domain).	227	35,095.18		
Public domain.....			885	141,440.00	Total.....	1,147	101,483.64	1,394	260,956.43
Total.....	200	32,000.00	4,197	468,248.00	Oklahoma: Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	169	20,498.25		
California:					Oregon:				
Pala.....					Klamath.....	394	60,420.19		
Round Valley.....	614	36,692.23	162	1,236.60	Umatilla.....	3	480.00		
Total.....	614	36,692.23	162	1,236.60	Total.....	397	60,900.19		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			1,286	65,780.00	South Dakota:				
Minnesota: Chippewa.....	5	381.20			Cheyenne River.....	1,906	535,945.94	303	75,079.91
Montana:					Pine Ridge.....	1,106	184,067.22	904	280,180.00
Blackfeet.....	2	640.00	1,310	286,952.07	Rosebud.....			641	119,068.56
Fort Peck.....			1,709	310,960.00	Total.....	1,906	535,945.94	1,848	474,333.47
Total.....	2	640.00	3,019	607,902.07	Washington:				
Nebraska: Winnebago.....					Colville.....			486	55,973.49
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	22	220.00			Muckleshoot.....	1	138.75		
New Mexico:					Port Madison.....	2	120.00		
Laguna.....			439	19,770.10	Quinalt.....	222	17,865.81	8	640.00
Navajo (public domain).....			345	54,860.00	Yakima.....	260	26,077.68	460	84,576.00
Total.....			784	74,630.10	Public domain.....	1	149.08		
					Total.....	586	44,351.32	944	91,186.49
					Grand total.....	6,064	1,337,300.99	13,634	2,044,260.16

TABLE 35.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>				Inherited land sales. <sup>2</sup>				Total sales.			
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
California: Hoopa Valley.....	2	155.19	\$12,570.00	\$80.55					2	155.19	\$12,570.00	\$80.55
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	7	960.00	3,662.00	3.80	12	2,005.00	\$9,165.00	\$4.57	19	2,965.00	14,837.00	5.00
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	5	120.00	4,215.00	35.12	1	140.00	3,100.00	19.38	1	140.00	3,100.00	19.38
Fort Lapwai.....					20	1,617.38	60,183.33	37.21	25	1,757.38	64,966.33	37.06
Total.....	5	120.00	4,215.00	35.12	21	1,777.38	63,283.33	35.60	26	1,897.38	67,466.33	34.57
Kansas:												
Kikapoo.....	2	120.00	8,770.00	73.08	6	478.00	27,557.00	57.65	8	598.00	36,327.00	60.74
Potawatomi.....	11	578.80	23,176.00	39.96	13	1,074.80	34,804.00	32.29	24	1,654.30	57,974.00	34.04
Total.....	13	698.80	31,946.00	45.61	19	1,552.80	62,361.00	40.16	32	2,250.30	94,301.00	41.86
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	14	1,004.05	9,797.00	9.76	6	365.00	2,507.00	6.87	20	1,369.05	12,304.00	8.98
Minnesota:												
Leech Lake.....	2	329.60	6,931.20	21.09	6	297.95	3,337.00	11.20	8	627.55	10,268.20	16.39
White Earth.....	1	100.00	2,880.00	18.00	1	80.00	402.00	5.02	2	240.00	3,262.00	13.25
Total.....	3	429.60	9,811.20	20.08	7	377.95	3,739.00	9.92	10	867.55	13,570.20	15.64
Montana:												
Crow.....	8	577.28	7,451.25	12.91	35	4,503.63	38,472.99	8.54	43	5,080.91	45,924.24	9.02
Flathead.....	1	10.00	250.00	25.00	2	96.77	3,964.00	41.17	3	106.77	4,254.00	39.56
Total.....	9	587.28	7,701.25	13.11	37	4,600.40	42,436.99	9.22	46	5,187.68	50,178.24	9.97
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	11	541.13	26,845.17	49.61	5	303.41	14,840.00	48.94	16	844.54	41,994.17	49.39
Santee.....	6	356.21	12,285.00	22.90	4	490.00	9,500.00	20.93	10	1,016.31	22,135.00	21.77
Winnebago.....	8	398.51	26,134.50	65.58	48	2,977.96	183,170.73	51.44	56	3,376.20	179,305.23	55.10
Total.....	25	1,475.95	65,264.67	44.14	57	3,781.10	177,869.73	47.29	82	5,237.05	243,134.40	46.42

<sup>1</sup> Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 26, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856).  
<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-276), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 26, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 885).

TABLE 35.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.				Inherited land sales.				Total sales.			
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
North Dakota:												
Fort Totten.....	3	240.00	\$3,494.80	\$14.82	31	3,107.08		3,347.08	34	2,347.08	\$48,336.44	\$14.43
Standing Rock.....	45	9,767.17	104,415.00	10.68	29	6,346.79		16,113.96	74	16,113.96	170,933.00	10.60
Total.....	48	10,007.17	107,899.80	10.77	60	9,454.47		19,461.64	108	19,461.64	219,266.44	11.31
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment.....	2	235.29	2,304.00	9.79	7	1,021.25		8,810.00	9	1,256.54	11,114.00	8.84
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	7	890.00	23,485.00	26.69	17	2,585.05		53,582.00	24	3,465.05	77,068.00	22.24
Kaw.....	1	160.00	2,600.00	16.25	5	1,119.42		15,410.00	6	1,279.42	18,010.00	14.07
Kiowa.....	49	4,567.71	98,681.25	21.60	24	3,545.74		91,262.35	114	2,262.00	30,197.70	13.35
Oceage.....	47	5,981.23	53,178.99	8.81	11	1,174.80		19,591.00	20	3,541.42	48,207.70	13.64
Pawnee.....	6	213.71	6,000.00	33.05	11	1,347.60		20,279.00	73	8,113.45	180,933.60	22.17
Ponca.....	38	1,524.34	39,519.55	25.99	11	1,087.19		33,245.50	146	16,221.00	129,281.37	7.97
Red Moon.....	4	89.79	831.00	13.81	4	640.00		10,736.00	58	7,168.03	72,766.99	10.16
Sec and Fox.....	4	80.00	2,635.00	32.40	6	1,599.45		15,625.00	49	2,607.53	36,879.00	23.78
Seger.....	1	968.00	18,372.00	19.18	6	1,599.76		29,871.60	8	599.45	11,557.00	16.51
Seneca.....	5	220.00	2,725.00	12.38	11	1,599.76		38,249.72	7	2,557.76	18,160.00	30.29
Shawnee.....	10	478.64	9,250.00	19.47	30	3,891.50		21,666.50	19	4,111.50	40,984.72	9.96
Union.....					12	1,138.75		19,068.50	35	4,617.39	30,937.10	12.94
Total.....	178	15,344.71	260,184.09	16.95	149	19,670.51		368,238.67	871	67,790.47	674,730.71	9.95
Oregon:												
Klamath.....									1,360	121,288.09	1,462,633.14	12.05
Roseburg.....												
Siletz.....	2	160.00	1,840.00	11.50	1	160.00		1,200.00	1	160.00	1,200.00	7.50
Umatilla.....	3	194.42	12,640.12	65.01	8	785.78		9,571.00	2	320.00	3,850.00	12.03
Total.....	5	354.42	14,480.12	40.85	4	160.00		12,220.00	10	945.78	11,411.00	12.06
					15	1,425.78		26,841.00	7	354.42	24,890.12	70.14
					20	1,780.20		41,321.12	20	1,780.20	41,321.12	23.21



TABLE 36.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1911.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year 1911.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	Acreage approved.
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.				
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40	2	52.40				
California:										
Greenville.....	1	80.00			1	80.00				
Hoopa Valley..	11	858.05			11	858.05	9		9	629.95
Pala.....			1	128.50	1	128.50				
Round Valley..	1	5.00			1	5.00				
Upper Lake.....			1	160.00	1	160.00				
Total.....	13	943.05	2	298.50	15	1,241.55	9		9	629.95
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene..	14	2,399.92	2	309.89	16	2,609.81	18	2	16	2,609.81
Fort Lapwai....	17	317.50	34	1,538.52	51	1,856.02	30	21	9	610.00
Total.....	31	2,617.42	36	1,848.41	67	4,465.83	48	23	25	3,219.81
Kansas:										
Kickapoo.....	39	2,444.99	25	1,424.21	64	3,869.20	7	3	4	364.06
Potawatomi....	15	1,000.00	19	1,520.00	34	2,520.00	10	3	7	530.04
Total.....	54	3,444.99	44	2,944.21	98	6,389.20	17	6	11	894.10
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac....	15	1,200.00			15	1,200.00				
Leech Lake.....							1		1	80.00
White Earth....	3,572	285,840.00	1,520	121,000.00	5,093	407,440.00	613	419	194	18,427.83
Total.....	3,587	287,040.00	1,520	121,000.00	5,108	408,640.00	614	419	195	18,507.83
Montana:										
Crow.....	29	6,011.00	174	21,527.75	203	27,538.75	7	4	3	480.75
Flathead.....	108	9,551.62	5	444.31	113	9,995.93	124	24	100	7,027.59
Fort Peck.....	2	80.00	1	200.00	3	280.00	2		2	200.00
Total.....	139	15,642.62	180	22,172.06	319	37,814.68	133	28	105	7,708.34
Nebraska:										
Omaha.....	360	35,000.00	125	20,000.00	485	55,000.00	186	55	131	8,581.00
Santee.....							29	2	27	2,705.09
Winnebago.....	150	7,850.07	31	1,385.81	181	9,235.88	32	12	20	1,059.59
Total.....	510	42,850.07	156	21,385.81	666	64,235.88	247	69	178	12,345.68
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold..	3	480.00			3	480.00	4	1	3	480.00
Fort Totten....	33	3,125.05	7	580.60	40	3,715.65	25	2	23	1,836.36
Standing Rock..	146	59,101.22	34	7,081.12	180	66,182.34	106	32	74	18,909.44
Turtle Mountain	87	13,860.00	3	480.00	90	13,840.00	90	1	89	13,840.00
Total.....	269	69,076.27	44	8,741.72	313	77,817.99	226	36	189	35,065.80
Nevada: Carson..	2	320.00			2	320.00				
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment....	35	4,965.71	4	633.76	39	5,599.47	2	1	1	160.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	92	13,735.88	4	640.00	96	14,375.88	26	20	6	560.00
Kiowa.....	140	18,200.00	19	3,040.00	159	21,240.00	18	2	16	2,286.25
Otoe.....	44	5,455.03	5	740.00	49	6,195.03	8	2	6	838.06
Pawnee.....	26	2,579.57	6	545.63	32	3,425.20	8	1	7	756.51
Ponca.....	38	1,510.61	17	1,940.00	55	3,450.61	12	8	4	553.81
Sac and Fox....	83	8,977.61	19	2,567.07	102	11,544.68	9	2	7	822.81
Seger.....	20	2,040.00	1	160.00	21	2,200.00	7	3	4	240.00
Shawnee.....	438	36,326.00	14	1,560.00	452	37,886.00	70	20	50	4,489.00
Total.....	916	94,090.41	89	11,826.46	1,005	105,916.87	160	59	101	10,706.44

<sup>1</sup> Patents issued under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 36.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1911.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year 1911.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Ap-proved.	Acreage approved.
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.				
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	951	61,375.97	.....	.....	951	61,375.97	4	1	3	490.00
Roseburg.....	9	1,440.00	3	480.00	12	1,920.00	10	5	5	752.00
Umatilla.....	203	15,183.31	21	1,579.67	224	16,762.98	61	9	52	3,223.84
Warm Springs.....	2	240.00	5	760.00	7	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,165	78,239.28	29	2,819.67	1,194	81,058.95	88	24	64	4,667.12
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River	21	6,302.73	4	640.00	25	6,942.73	28	3	25	6,942.73
Crow Creek....	30	4,644.60	1	160.00	31	4,804.60	9	3	6	1,200.00
Lower Brule....	42	12,566.54	.....	.....	42	12,566.54	8	2	6	1,573.27
Pine Ridge.....	73	23,520.44	3	798.02	75	24,318.46	68	15	53	13,563.73
Rosebud.....	168	29,388.97	14	24,000.00	182	53,388.97	23	12	11	2,714.76
Sisseton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	25	62	5,143.00
Yankton.....	197	26,352.00	8	850.00	205	27,202.00	42	15	27	2,422.00
Total.....	530	102,775.28	30	26,448.02	560	129,223.30	265	75	190	33,599.49
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:										
Colville.....	20	1,598.64	.....	.....	20	1,598.64	18	3	15	1,224.60
Cushman.....	2	204.50	2	96.95	4	300.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	1	480.21	1	163.85	2	644.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	78	5,731.41	241	19,880.69	319	25,592.10	49	18	31	1,878.47
Total.....	101	8,024.76	244	20,121.49	345	28,146.25	67	21	46	3,103.07
Wisconsin:										
Lac du Flam-beau.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	1	80.00	1	.....	1	80.00
La Pointe.....	5	400.16	.....	.....	5	400.16	4	.....	4	357.74
Onesida.....	913	37,042.00	145	7,521.94	1,058	44,563.94	99	18	81	2,306.68
Total.....	919	37,522.16	145	7,521.94	1,064	45,044.10	104	18	86	2,744.32
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	9	1,191.25	36	2,241.65	45	3,432.90	6	.....	6	811.25
Grand total..	8,248	743,897.56	2,556	249,962.34	10,804	993,859.90	1,983	778	1,205	134,003.20

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica-tions ap-proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	965	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
Total.....	6,008	594,370.54



TABLE 37.—*Indians under Federal jurisdiction.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians under superintendency.	Indians who have received patents in fee for entire allotment.	Fee patentees who have disposed of all their inherited land or have not fallen heir to any.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction only as to money.	Indians having no land under Federal control and who have received all trust and individual moneys.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction both as to land and money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Arizona:</b>						
Camp McDowell.....	1,166			1,166		1,166
Camp Verde.....	400			400		400
Colorado River.....	457			457		457
Fort Apache.....	2,344			2,344		2,344
Fort Mojave.....	851			851		851
Havasupai.....	172			172		172
Kaibab.....	89			89		89
Leupp.....	1,000			1,000		1,000
Moqui.....	4,118			4,118		4,118
Navajo.....	10,000			10,000		10,000
Pima.....	4,909			4,909		4,909
San Carlos.....	2,201			2,201		2,201
San Xavier.....	4,515			4,515		4,515
Truxton Canon.....	486			486		486
Western Navajo.....	6,508			6,508		6,508
Total.....	39,216			39,216		39,216
<b>California:</b>						
Cahuilla.....	223			223		223
Campo.....	211			211		211
Capitan Grande.....	175			175		175
Digger.....	43			43		43
Fort Bidwell.....	632			632		632
Fort Yuma.....	743			743		743
Greenville.....	2,000			2,000		2,000
Hoopa Valley.....	1,244	11	9	1,235		1,244
Independence.....	962			962		962
La Jolla.....	282			282		282
Maki.....	378			378		378
Martinez.....	296			296		296
Mesa Grande.....	280			280		280
Pala.....	255			255		255
Pechanga.....	187			187		187
Rincon.....	158			158		158
Round Valley.....	706			706		706
Soboba.....	209			209		209
Tule River.....	159			159		159
Upper Lake.....	1,748			1,748		1,748
Volcan.....	328			328		328
Total.....	11,221	11	9	11,212		11,221
<b>Colorado:</b>						
Navajo Springs.....	479	(1)	(1)	479	(1)	479
Southern Ute.....	362			362		362
Total.....	841			841		841
<b>Florida: Seminoles.....</b>	446			446		446
<b>Idaho:</b>						
Coeur d'Alene.....	623			623		623
Fort Hall.....	1,779			1,779		1,779
Fort Lapwai.....	1,389	480	4	1,385		1,389
Total.....	3,791	480	4	3,787		3,791
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	369			369		369
<b>Kansas:</b>						
Kickapoo.....	577			577		577
Potawatomi.....	732	3		732		732
Total.....	1,309	3		1,309		1,309

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 37.—*Indians under Federal jurisdiction—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians under superintendency.	Indians who have received patents in fee for entire allotment.	Fee patentees who have disposed of all their inherited land or have not fallen heir to any.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction only as to money.	Indians having no land under Federal control and who have received all trust and individual moneys.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction both as to land and money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Bay Mills.....	255	255	255		255	
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097			1,097		1,097
Total.....	1,352	255	255	1,097	255	1,097
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Fond du Lac.....	954	15	2	952		954
Leech Lake.....	1,721	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,721	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,721
Nett Lake.....	622			622		622
Red Lake.....	1,413			1,413		1,413
White Earth.....	5,651	66		5,651		5,651
Total.....	10,361	81	2	10,359		10,361
<b>Montana:</b>						
Blackfoot.....	2,555			2,555		2,555
Crow.....	1,725			1,725		1,725
Flathead.....	2,271	104	102	2,169	102	2,169
Fort Belknap.....	1,098			1,098		1,098
Fort Peck.....	1,784			1,784		1,784
Tongue River.....	1,381			1,381		1,381
Total.....	10,814	104	102	10,712	102	10,712
<b>Nebraska:</b>						
Omaha.....	1,279	25	25	1,254	25	1,254
Santee.....	1,462	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,462	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,462
Winnebago.....	1,068	122	53	1,015		1,068
Total.....	3,809	147	78	3,731	25	3,784
<b>Nevada:</b>						
Fallon.....	313			313		313
Fort McDermitt.....	346			346		346
Lovelocks.....	103			103		103
Mojave River.....	125			125		125
Nevada.....	591			591		591
Walker River.....	523			523		523
Western Shoshone.....	550			550		550
Total.....	2,551			2,551		2,551
<b>North Dakota:</b>						
Fort Berthold.....	1,123	3		1,123		1,123
Fort Totten.....	974	24		974		974
Standing Rock.....	3,381	61		3,381		3,381
Turtle Mountain.....	2,775	( <sup>1</sup> )		2,775		2,775
Total.....	8,253	88		8,253		8,253
<b>New Mexico:</b>						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,391			4,391		4,391
Jicarilla.....	720			720		720
Mescalero.....	452			452		452
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,686			2,686		2,686
San Juan.....	8,000			8,000		8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,090			3,090		3,090
Zuni.....	1,570			1,570		1,570
Total.....	21,121			20,909		20,909
New York: New York Agency.....	5,436	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,436	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,436
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,015			2,015		2,015

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 37.—*Indians under Federal jurisdiction*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians under superintendency.	Indians who have received patents in fee for entire allotment.	Fee patentees who have disposed of all their inherited land or have not fallen heir to any.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction only as to money.	Indians having no land under Federal control and who have received all trust and individual moneys.	Indians remaining under Federal jurisdiction both as to land and money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Oklahoma:</b>						
Cantonment.....	762	36	16	746	.....	762
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,234	1	.....	1,234	.....	1,234
Kaw.....	160	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	160	( <sup>1</sup> )	160
Kiowa.....	4,081	110	103	3,978	103	3,978
Osage.....	2,072	.....	.....	2,072	.....	2,072
Otoe.....	416	9	3	413	3	413
Pawnee.....	651	.....	.....	651	.....	651
Ponca.....	639	2	2	637	.....	639
Red Moon.....	163	.....	.....	163	.....	163
Sac and Fox.....	630	32	27	603	7	623
Seger.....	574	7	.....	574	.....	574
Seneca.....	1,883	71	71	1,812	71	1,812
Shawnee.....	2,434	44	44	2,390	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,424
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,287	64,326	64,326	36,961	64,326	36,961
Under War Department, Apache prisoners.....	261	.....	.....	261	.....	261
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>117,247</b>	<b>64,638</b>	<b>64,592</b>	<b>52,655</b>	<b>64,510</b>	<b>52,737</b>
<b>Oregon:</b>						
Klamath.....	1,116	.....	.....	1,116	.....	1,116
Roseburg.....	8,150	9	9	8,141	.....	8,150
Siletz.....	434	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	434	( <sup>1</sup> )	434
Umatilla.....	1,091	126	126	965	126	965
Warm Springs.....	762	2	.....	762	.....	762
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>11,427</b>
<b>South Dakota:</b>						
Cheyenne River.....	2,610	7	6	2,604	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,610
Crow Creek.....	993	29	29	964	1	992
Flandreau.....	282	.....	.....	282	.....	282
Lower Brule.....	474	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	474	.....	474
Pine Ridge.....	6,953	5	1	6,952	1	6,952
Rosebud.....	5,224	182	94	5,130	.....	5,224
Sisseton.....	2,059	3	.....	2,059	.....	2,059
Yankton.....	1,757	76	.....	1,757	.....	1,757
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,352</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>20,222</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,350</b>
<b>Utah:</b>						
Shivwits.....	126	.....	.....	126	.....	126
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,181	1	.....	1,181	.....	1,181
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>1,307</b>	.....	<b>1,307</b>
<b>Washington:</b>						
Colville.....	2,957	26	19	2,938	.....	2,957
Cushman.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Neah Bay.....	718	.....	.....	718	.....	718
Tulalip.....	1,607	2	1	1,606	1	1,606
Yakima.....	2,622	59	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,622	.....	2,622
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,904</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10,884</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,903</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Carter.....	440	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	440	( <sup>1</sup> )	440
Hayward.....	1,252	.....	.....	1,252	.....	1,252
Keshena.....	2,238	.....	.....	2,238	.....	2,238
Lac du Flambeau.....	730	1	1	729	1	729
La Pointe.....	2,119	50	50	2,069	50	2,069
Oneida.....	2,333	832	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,333	.....	2,333
Tomah.....	1,248	.....	.....	1,248	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,248
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,360</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10,360</b>
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,688</b>	.....	<b>1,692</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>296,320</b>	<b>67,226</b>	<b>65,884</b>	<b>230,726</b>	<b>65,072</b>	<b>231,086</b>

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Number of Indians from whose lands restrictions have been removed.<sup>3</sup> About 5,148 of these Indians are in northern California.<sup>4</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 38.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,740	99,717.02
1911.....	68	4,104.91	966	64,006.71
Total.....	283	14,275.16	2,706	163,723.73

<sup>1</sup> Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

<sup>2</sup> Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312) removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 39.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Winnebago, Nebraska.....	2	160.00
Sisseton, North Dakota.....	1	40.00
Absentee Wyandot, Oregon.....	28	2,240.00
Cushman, Washington.....	7	632.75
Tulalip, Washington.....	1	481.08
Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin.....	2	176.85
La Pointe, Wisconsin.....	1	78.90
Total.....	42	3,809.58

TABLE 40.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400	.....	.....
1907.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1908.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....	.....	.....	293	143,570
1911.....	.....	.....	84	41,160
Total.....	33	13,200	396	194,040

<sup>1</sup> Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

<sup>2</sup> Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 41.—Lands leased for mining purposes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

State and superintendency.	Kind of lease.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Total.	
		Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment.....	Gypsum	479.65	\$225.00	.....	.....	479.65	\$225.00
Osage.....	Oil and gas.	680,000.00	517,691.21	.....	.....	680,000.00	517,691.21
Ponca.....	Oil.....	8,374.66	1,256.20	.....	.....	8,374.66	1,256.20
Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>1</sup>	do.....	(1)	832,321.00	.....	.....	(1)	832,321.00
	Gas.....	(1)	33,828.00	.....	.....	(1)	33,828.00
	Coal.....	(1)	10,843.00	.....	.....	(1)	10,843.00
	Asphalt.....	(1)	70.00	.....	.....	(1)	70.00
Total.....		.....	877,062.00	.....	.....	.....	877,062.00
Wyoming: Shoshone. <sup>2</sup>	Oil.....	.....	.....	(1)	\$2.38	(1)	2.38
	Coal.....	.....	.....	(1)	9,764.72	(1)	9,764.72
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	9,767.10	.....	9,767.10
Grand total.....		.....	1,396,234.41	.....	9,767.10	.....	1,406,001.61

<sup>1</sup> Acreage not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Annual rental based on royalty paid.

TABLE 42.—*Production of minerals and royalty therefor on Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo.*

Product.	1907 to 1910 (both inclusive).		Fiscal year 1911.		1907 to 1911 (both inclusive).	
	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.
Oil.....barrels..	508.00	\$50.80	19.00	\$2.38	527.00	\$53.18
Coal.....tons..	196,580.69	27,475.66	122,121.78	9,764.72	318,702.47	37,240.38
Total.....		27,526.46		9,767.10		37,293.56

TABLE 43.—*Production of minerals and royalty therefor on restricted lands of Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.*

Product.	1899 to 1910 (both inclusive).		Fiscal year 1911.		1899 to 1911 (both inclusive).	
	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.
Oil.....barrels..	101,489,177	\$4,707,953.00	18,736,151	\$832,321.00	120,225,328	\$5,640,304.00
Gas.....do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	63,589.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	33,828.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	97,417.00
Coal.....tons..	32,834,799	2,776,320.00	136,843	10,843.00	32,971,642	2,787,163.00
Asphalt.....do.....	48,482	25,596.00	691	70.00	49,173	25,666.00
Miscellaneous.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,910.00	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	1,910.00
Total.....		7,575,398.00		877,062.00		8,552,460.00

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Brick, rock, gravel, limestone, etc.TABLE 44.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
<b>Arizona:</b>					
Colorado River.....	Grazing permit.....	1	12,800.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.12
Fort Apache.....	do.....	29	1,500,000.00	25,000.00	.05
San Carlos.....	do.....	13	1,066,000.00	39,646.00	.037
Truxton Canon.....	do.....	9	1,257,640.00	8,588.12	.033
Total Arizona.....		52	1,836,440.00	74,734.12	.04
<b>California: Tule River.....</b>	Grazing permit.....	3	2,000.00	175.00	.087
<b>Colorado: Navajo Springs.....</b>	Grazing lease.....	1	86,400.00	2,500.00	.029
	Grazing permit.....	1	260,000.00	4,750.00	.017
Total.....		2	346,400.00	7,250.00	.023
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	Farming lease.....	4	820.00	2,005.00	2.45
<b>Minnesota: Nett Lake.....</b>	Grazing permit.....	1	80.00	15.00	.188
<b>Montana:</b>					
Crow.....	Grazing lease.....	1	400,000.00	17,000.00	.043
Flathead.....	do.....	7	1,189.71	1,453.68	1.22
Fort Belknap.....	Grazing permit.....	15	1,172,000.00	5,400.00	.031
Fort Peck.....	Grazing lease.....	2	382,082.00	7,741.20	.02
	Grazing permit.....	14	37,410.00	1,559.50	.042
Total.....		16	419,492.00	9,300.70	.022
<b>Tongue River.....</b>	Grazing permit.....	3	1,198,000.00	14,175.00	.072
Total Montana.....		42	1,190,681.71	47,329.38	.04

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> All unfenced land on reservation.

TABLE 44.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
<b>Nebraska:</b>					
Omaha.....	Grazing lease.....	50	2,830.00	\$3,600.00	\$1.26
Santee.....	do.....	80	9,000.00	4,500.00	.50
	Farming lease.....	50	6,000.00	12,000.00	2.00
Total.....		130	15,000.00	16,500.00	1.10
Winnebago.....	Grazing permit.....	5	319.54	134.18	.42
Total Nebraska.....		185	18,149.54	20,234.18	1.115
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Nevada.....	Grazing permit.....	7	190,000.00	2,455.00	.013
Walker River.....	Farming lease.....	2	40.00	550.00	13.75
Western Shoshone.....	Grazing permit.....	3	275,000.00	3,500.00	.013
Total Nevada.....		12	465,040.00	6,505.00	.014
<b>New Mexico:</b>					
Jicarilla.....	Grazing permit.....	710	158,330.00	4,912.00	.03
Mescalero.....	do.....	3	375,000.00	8,144.95	.022
Total New Mexico.....		713	533,330.00	13,056.95	.025
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Farming lease.....	7	203.00	85.00	.42
<b>North Dakota:</b>					
Fort Berthold.....	Grazing permit.....	12	443,088.00	6,703.50	.015
Standing Rock.....	Grazing lease.....	2	69,571.64	2,804.16	.04
Turtle Mountain.....	Farming lease.....	1	158.05	79.25	.50
Total North Dakota.....		15	512,817.69	9,586.91	.019
<b>Oklahoma:</b>					
Chillico.....	Farming lease.....	22	3,360.00	5,454.36	1.62
Kaw.....	Grazing lease.....	42	8,604.00	4,302.00	.50
	Farming lease.....	102	17,454.00	17,698.00	1.014
Total.....		144	26,058.00	22,000.00	.844
Otoe.....	Grazing lease.....	95	9,500.00	2,850.00	.30
	Farming lease.....	136	16,320.00	16,320.00	1.00
Total.....		231	25,820.00	19,170.00	.742
Pawnee.....	Grazing lease.....	25	3,000.00	750.00	.25
	Farming lease.....	256	20,480.00	39,321.60	1.92
Total.....		281	23,480.00	40,071.60	1.19
Seger.....	Grazing lease.....	87	13,920.00	2,175.00	.15
	Farming lease.....	310	49,600.00	43,837.00	.88
Total.....		397	63,520.00	46,012.00	.724
Shawnee.....	Grazing lease.....	5	640.00	280.00	.45
	Farming lease.....	233	23,832.00	17,861.78	.75
Total.....		238	24,472.00	18,141.78	.741
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Grazing permits.....	4,225	332,557.00	111,325.32	.333
Total Oklahoma.....		5,538	499,267.00	262,175.06	.525
<b>Oregon:</b>					
Klamath.....	Farming lease.....	2	179.63	175.00	.97
Warm Springs.....	Grazing lease.....	6	195,840.00	2,283.33	.012
	Grazing permit.....	1	8,160.00	178.00	.022
Total.....		7	204,000.00	2,461.33	.013
Total Oregon.....		9	204,179.63	2,636.33	.013
<b>South Dakota:</b>					
Crow Creek.....	Grazing permit.....	2	3,000.00	150.00	.05
Lower Brulé.....	do.....	9	48,000.00	8,594.25	.19
Total South Dakota.....		11	51,000.00	8,744.25	.171

TABLE 44.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendences.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Utah:					
Uintah and Ouray.....	Grazing permit.....	2	112,500.00	\$2,250.00	\$0.02
Washington:					
Colville.....	Grazing lease.....	1	80.00	25.00	.313
	Grazing permit.....	6	22,870.00	3,492.50	.163
	Farming lease.....	43	4,410.66	957.50	.098
	Farming and grazing lease.....	23	2,367.57	1,797.50	.76
Total.....		73	29,728.26	6,272.50	.21
Yakima.....	Grazing lease.....	108	8,562.38	8,346.45	.976
	Farming lease.....	508	37,113.07	71,306.44	1.912
Total.....		616	45,675.45	79,651.89	1.70
Total Washington.....		689	75,403.71	85,924.39	1.14
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Grazing lease.....	3	144,000.00	4,560.00	.032
	Grazing permit.....	2	50,540.00	400.00	.008
Total.....		5	194,540.00	4,960.00	.025
Grand total.....		7,290	6,042,852.28	547,656.57	.091

## RECAPITULATION.

	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
			Total.	Per acre.
Grazing leases.....	508	1,334,030.02	\$63,707.14	\$0.047
Grazing permits.....	5,076	4,525,294.54	263,048.32	.066
Farming leases.....	1,683	181,160.15	229,103.61	.264
Farming and grazing leases.....	23	2,367.57	1,797.50	.076
Total.....	7,290	6,042,852.28	547,656.57	.091

TABLE 45.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendences.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.	
				Total.	Per acre.
California: Round Valley	Through department control.....	153	1,246.00	\$3,530.70	\$2.84
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs.....	By Indians direct with department permission.....	11	1,821.00	1,315.00	.74
Southern Ute.....	Through department control.....	1	240.00	150.00	.68
Total.....		12	2,061.00	1,465.00	.71
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene...	Through department control.....	8	750.00	(1)	.....
do.....	do.....	362	55,910.00	995.00	.17
Total.....		370	56,660.00	995.00	.....
Fort Hall.....	Through department control.....	5	200.00	680.00	1.88
Fort Lapwai.....	do.....	1,478	133,232.00	98,607.68	8.42
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	12	1,228.00	(1)	(1)
Total.....		1,490	134,460.00	98,607.68	.....
Total Idaho.....		1,865	191,490.00	100,282.68	.....

! One-third crop.

TABLE 45.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.	
				Total.	Per acre.
<b>Kansas:</b>					
Kickapoo.....	Through department control.....	176	13,354.41	\$25,802.55	\$1.93
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	24	1,849.33	4,635.75	2.50
Total.....		200	15,203.74	30,438.30	2.02
Potawatomi.....	Through department control.....	369	31,649.00	42,751.46	1.35
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	329	40,581.00	40,581.00	1.00
Total.....		698	72,230.00	83,332.46	1.15
Total Kansas.....		898	87,433.74	113,770.76	1.30
<b>Minnesota:</b>					
Nett Lake.....	Through department control.....	1	80.00	15.80	.19
White Earth.....	do.....	1	80.00	33.75	.42
Total Minnesota.....		2	100.00	49.55	.31
<b>Montana:</b>					
Crow.....	Through department control.....	158	15,226.00	6,657.31	.44
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	10	1,540.00	924.00	.60
Total.....		168	16,766.00	7,581.31	.45
Flathead.....	Through department control.....	298	22,524.44	23,945.25	1.06
Fort Peck.....	do.....	1	160.00	60.00	.38
Total Montana.....		467	39,450.44	31,586.56	.80
<b>Nebraska:</b>					
Omaha.....	Through department control.....	840	22,000.00	54,768.00	2.50
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	600	42,000.00	85,000.00	2.02
Total.....		940	64,000.00	139,768.00	2.18
Santee.....	Through department control.....	130	15,000.00	16,500.00	1.10
Winnebago.....	do.....	850	52,206.34	122,684.00	2.35
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	108	6,235.00	14,964.00	2.40
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	15	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		973	58,441.34	137,648.00	2.35
Total Nebraska.....		2,043	137,441.34	293,916.00	.....
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Carson.....	Through department control.....	1	2.00	30.00	15.00
Walker River.....	do.....	11	43.00	990.00	23.02
Total Nevada.....		12	45.00	1,020.00	22.66
<b>North Dakota:</b>					
Fort Berthold.....	Through department control.....	4	466.50	1,260.00	2.70
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	11	790.81	2,130.00	2.70
Total.....		15	1,257.31	3,390.00	2.70
Fort Totten.....	Through department control.....	191	15,571.00	12,197.75	.78
Standing Rock.....	do.....	669	173,665.85	10,004.45	.058
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	520	131,468.36	5,784.60	.044
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	149	42,198.49	4,219.85	.10
Total.....		1,338	347,332.70	20,008.90	.05
Turtle Mountain.....	Through department control.....	1	158.50	79.25	.50
Total N. Dak.....		1,545	364,319.51	35,675.90	.98

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.



TABLE 45.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.	
				Total.	Per acre.
<b>Oklahoma:</b>					
Cantonment.....	Through department control.....	445	72,246.71	\$37,253.00	\$0.51
	By Indians direct with department permission.	164	26,420.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	By Indians direct without department permission.	50	8,000.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		659	106,666.71	87,253.00	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Through department control.....	792	130,586.00	72,681.00	.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	245	35,600.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		1,037	166,186.00	72,681.00	.....
Kaw.....	Through department control.....	162	29,582.00	24,560.00	.827
	By Indians direct with department permission.	131	52,400.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		293	81,982.00	24,560.00	.....
Kiowa.....	Through department control.....	3,608	593,000.00	325,400.00	.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	33	5,280.00	4,125.00	.78
Total.....		3,641	598,280.00	329,525.00	.55
Otoe.....	Through department control.....	869	96,720.00	55,376.00	.57
	By Indians direct with department permission.	70	2,089.00	1,624.00	.80
Total.....		939	98,750.00	57,000.00	.....
Pawnee.....	Through department control.....	528	72,452.00	64,452.18	.89
	By Indians direct with department permission.	25	3,000.00	2,500.00	.83
Total.....		553	75,452.00	66,952.18	.89
Ponca.....	Through department control.....	310	30,337.66	24,066.55	.656
	By Indians direct with department permission.	123	10,614.00	8,712.00	.82
Total.....		433	40,951.66	32,778.55	.738
Red Moon.....	Through department control.....	30	4,800.00	3,140.00	.65
Sac and Fox.....	do.	301	40,684.39	39,937.00	.98
	By Indians direct with department permission.	30	3,128.50	6,165.00	1.97
	By Indians direct without department permission.	9	720.00	1,310.00	1.82
Total.....		340	44,532.89	47,412.00	1.06
Seger.....	Through department control.....	397	63,520.00	46,012.00	.....
	By Indians direct with department permission.	27	4,320.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		424	67,840.00	46,012.00	.....
Shawnee.....	Through department control.....	378	29,144.00	31,366.90	1.08
	By Indians direct with department permission.	21	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		399	29,144.00	31,366.90	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	Through department control.....	1,162	118,040.00	137,587.00	1.165
Total Oklahoma...		9,910	1,432,625.26	886,267.63	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	Through department control.....	158	26,779.98	6,263.45	.23
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	960.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		164	27,739.98	6,263.45	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 45.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental	
				Total.	Per acre.
<b>South Dakota:</b>					
Cheyenne River.....	Through department control.....	12	2,727.00	\$639.00	\$0.238
Crow Creek.....	do.....	1	160.00	64.00	.40
Pine Ridge.....	Through department control.....	1	650.12	95.00	.146
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	309.20	77.30	.25
Total.....		2	959.32	172.30	.171
Rosebud.....	Through department control.....	138	32,229.18	131,929.50	4.09
Sisseton.....	do.....	835	85,307.27	55,014.04	.65
Yankton.....	do.....	358	25,100.00	42,350.00	1.68
	By Indians direct with department permission.	358	27,640.00	38,000.00	1.37
Total.....		716	52,740.00	80,350.00	1.52
<b>Total S. Dakota.</b>		1,704	174,123.27	268,108.84	1.54
<b>Utah: Uintah and Ouray</b>	Through department control.....	90	4,630.00	5,099.10	1.10
<b>Washington:</b>					
Colville.....	do.....	70	6,861.26	5,825.00	.85
Cushman.....	do.....	1	53.35	100.00	2.00
Tulalip.....	By Indians direct with department permission.	4	100.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Yakima.....	Through department control.....	631	45,097.95	79,988.89	1.75
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		632	45,097.95	79,988.89	.....
<b>Total Washington.</b>		707	52,772.56	85,913.89	.....
<b>Wisconsin:</b>					
Hayward.....	By Indians direct without department permission.	1	2.00	1.00	.50
La Pointe.....	Through department control.....	9	404.88	2,061.00	4.41
Onesida.....	do.....	1	53.00	106.00	2.00
Total.....		11	519.88	2,158.00	4.15
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone</b>	Through department control.....	118	8,130.57	5,102.28	.638
	By Indians direct with department permission.	52	4,316.25	4,100.00	.949
Total.....		170	12,446.82	9,202.28	.746

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.
Total leased through departmental control.....	16,613	2,073,882.81	\$1,618,201.84
By Indians direct with permission to lease without departmental control.....	2,916	403,691.45	220,637.65
By Indians direct without permission to lease without departmental control.....	224	50,920.49	5,530.85
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>19,753</b>	<b>2,528,494.75</b>	<b>1,844,370.34</b>

TABLE 46.—*Railroad rights of way granted across Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Applica- tions granted.	Acreage involved.	Miles of rights of way.	Damages assessed.
Minnesota: Leech Lake.....	1	459.93	25.92	\$2,137.69
Nevada: Carson.....	1	80.00	1.00	40.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	1	500.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,000.00
Oklahoma: <sup>2</sup>				
Klowa.....		28.89	.72	
Red Moon.....		72.40	8.00	2,843.00
Five Civilized Tribes.....		58.66	36.41	
Total.....		157.95	45.13	2,843.00
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	1	760.00	17.00	8,000.00
Warm Springs.....	1	77.74	4.05	3,671.00
Total.....	2	837.74	21.05	11,671.00
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....		42.76		
Washington:				
Colville.....	2	49.58		4,251.55
Yakima.....	3	52.01	3.00	6,660.66
Total.....	5	101.59	3.00	10,912.21
Grant total.....	9	2,170.97	96.10	32,503.90

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> Railroad rights of way condemned in State courts.TABLE 47.—*Telegraph and telephone rights of way granted across Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Applica- tions granted.	Acreage involved.	Miles of rights of way.	Damages assessed.
California: La Jolla.....	1	3.70	3.10	\$300.00
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.....	1		2.00	
Oklahoma:				
Osage.....	2		22.31	58.10
Five Civilized Tribes.....	9		182.73	<sup>1</sup> 12,739.08
Total.....	11		205.04	
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	1		21.00	22.65
Grand total.....	14	3.70	231.14	13,119.78

<sup>1</sup> Includes also damages for pipe-line right of way.TABLE 48.—*Public roads across Indian lands.*

States and superintendencies.	Applications granted during fiscal year 1911.			Miles of public roads established.	
	Number.	Acreage involved.	Damages assessed.	Under act Mar. 3, 1901.	Not under act Mar. 3, 1901.
Arizona:					
Camp McDowell.....					45.00
Fort Apache.....					125.00
Navajo.....					300.00
Pima.....					211.00
Western Navajo.....					<sup>1</sup> 500.00
Total.....					1,181.00

<sup>1</sup> Estimated

TABLE 48.—Public roads across Indian lands—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Applications granted during fiscal year 1911.			Miles of public roads established.	
	Number.	Acreage involved.	Damages assessed.	Under act Mar. 3, 1901.	Not under act Mar. 3, 1901.
<b>California:</b>					
Cahuilla.....					6.00
Campo.....					12.00
Malki.....	1	3.00		1.00	
Pechanga.....					7.00
Tule River.....					16.00
Total.....	1	3.00		1.00	41.00
Colorado: Navajo Springs.....					45.00
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1				<sup>1</sup> 25.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>					
Fond du Lac.....					50.00
Nett Lake.....					8.00
Total.....					58.00
<b>Montana:</b>					
Crow.....					500.00
Fort Belknap.....					50.00
Total.....					550.00
Nebraska: Omaha.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )			<sup>1</sup> 290.00
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Fallon.....					10.00
Walker River.....					6.00
Total.....					15.00
North Dakota: Bismarck.....					6.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>					
Kiowa.....	3	22.09	\$200.50		50.00
Red Moon.....	3	3.00	100.00		
Sac and Fox.....			125.00		316.00
Shawnee.....	1	1.00	100.00		
Total.....	7	26.09	525.50		366.00
Oregon: Klamath.....	1	426.00		53.25	54.00
South Dakota: Yankton.....	2	12.00	625.00		( <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Utah:</b>					
Shivwits.....					7.00
Uintah and Ouray.....					200.00
Total.....					207.00
<b>Washington:</b>					
Colville.....				102.00	350.00
Yakima.....	1	2.93	390.37	1.50	
Total.....	1	2.93	390.37	103.50	350.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>					
La Pointe.....					50.00
Oneida.....		.75	22.00		
Total.....		.75	22.00		50.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	28.53	176.40		155.00
Grand total.....	15	499.90	1,729.27	157.75	3,392.00

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 49.—*Buildings, etc., erected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

School.	Improvement.	Cost.
Albuquerque .....	Laguna Hospital .....	\$3,000
Bishop .....	Day-school plant .....	6,933
Bismarck .....	Schoolhouse and barn .....	21,965
Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	Cottages, laundry, and commissary .....	19,380
Chilocco .....	Schoolhouse .....	30,000
Cushman .....	Hospital, industrial and shop buildings, and central heating plant .....	68,790
Do. ....	Schoolhouse (Tahola, day) .....	1,350
Fort Totten (Grey Nuns) .....	Heating and lighting .....	4,713
Genoa .....	Quarters and addition to workshop .....	11,420
Havasupai .....	Day-school plant .....	4,864
Hoopa Valley .....	Water system .....	3,317
Klamath Reservation .....	3 day-school plants .....	15,300
Navajo .....	Schoolhouse .....	16,495
Do. ....	Hospital .....	4,997
Nevada .....	School and assembly hall, etc .....	15,230
Pala .....	Two cottages .....	2,400
Pima .....	Tank and tower .....	3,460
Pima (Santan, day) .....	Day-school plant .....	3,242
Rapid City .....	Water system .....	22,022
San Juan (Toadalena, day) .....	Cottage dormitory .....	5,490
Shoshone Reservation .....	2 day-school plants .....	9,200
Sisseton .....	Addition to dormitory and heating .....	4,200
Siletz (Upper Farm, day) .....	Day-school plant .....	2,967
Turtle Mountain .....	3 cottages .....	9,200
Umatilla .....	Barn .....	5,000
Uintah Reservation .....	Bridge (Myton, Utah) .....	20,000
Wahpeton .....	Heating system .....	4,991
Total .....		319,931

TABLE 50.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, but not completed.*

School.	Improvement.	Cost.
Campo .....	Day-school plant .....	\$4,325
Canton Asylum .....	Extension sewer system .....	5,200
Cherokee .....	Dormitory .....	14,960
Colorado River .....	New school plant .....	40,960
Cushman .....	Heating and hot-water service .....	7,110
Greenville .....	Quarters .....	3,734
Keshena .....	Addition to hospital .....	3,496
Round Valley .....	Dormitory .....	22,200
Salt River (Camp McDowell) .....	3 cottages .....	9,075
Umatilla .....	Acetylene lighting .....	1,818
Yakima .....	Quarters .....	8,379
Zuni .....	Office .....	2,000
Total .....		123,257

TABLE 51.—*Plans for buildings, etc., prepared during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, but not under contract.*

School.	Improvement.	Cost. <sup>1</sup>
Canton Asylum .....	Hospital .....	\$20,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	Dormitory .....	18,500
Cushman .....	Cottage, gymnasium, and paving .....	70,000
Pierre .....	Dormitory .....	35,000
Sherman Institute .....	Hospital and addition to dormitories .....	30,000
Do. ....	Workshop .....	10,000
Western Shoshone .....	Schoolhouse .....	14,300
Total .....		197,800

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 52.—*Live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1911.*

States and reservations.	Horses, mules, etc.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees. <sup>1</sup>	Poultry.
<b>Arizona:</b>						
Camp McDowell.....	1,559	447	3	6		860
Colorado River.....	290	60				200
Fort Apache.....	6,050	5,000				100
Fort Mojave.....	350	212				300
Havasupai.....	607	72		2		6
Kaibab.....	50	300				
Leupp.....	1,060	1,240	25,000			
Moqui.....	4,300	4,000	82,000			1,100
Navajo.....			800,000			
Pima.....	20,300	18,800		20	11	4,000
San Carlos.....	2,100	900	12			500
San Xavier.....	498	832	5	6		1,220
Truxton Canon.....	28	10				
Western Navajo.....	16,200	3,500	135,000			350
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,392</b>	<b>35,423</b>	<b>1,042,020</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8,636</b>
<b>California:</b>						
Campo.....	60	40			44	20
Digger.....	1					96
Fort Yuma.....	515	52				1,000
Hoopa Valley.....	165	802		1,000		550
La Jolla.....	160	263		102	10	913
Maki.....	323	305		3	20	520
Martinez.....	114	34				470
Pala.....	161	194	276	18	20	171
Pechanga.....	70	8		2		230
Rincon.....	85	24		29	4	
Round Valley.....	552	1,110		2,520		3,320
Soboba.....	112	85		8	4	500
Tule River.....	324	715	300	204		450
Volcan.....	225	279	100	56		200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7,540</b>
<b>Colorado:</b>						
Navajo Springs.....	1,050	35	2,600			
Southern Ute.....	1,464	1,720			10	1,150
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>2,600</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>1,150</b>
<b>Idaho:</b>						
Cœur d'Alene.....	915	915	72	520		2,325
Fort Hall.....	5,304	3,572				2,000
Fort Lapwai.....	4,250	1,000				300
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>520</b>		<b>4,625</b>
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>200</b>
<b>Kansas:</b>						
Kickapoo.....	604	607		728		2,037
Potawatomi.....	451	410		300		3,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,017</b>		<b>1,028</b>		<b>5,637</b>
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Bay Mills.....	3	1				0
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	45	70				3,950
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>71</b>				<b>4,000</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Fond du Lac.....	41	120		6		1,800
Nett Lake.....	29	4				123
Red Lake.....	413	415		80		250
White Earth.....	1,800	1,100		1,080		5,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>1,639</b>		<b>1,166</b>		<b>7,773</b>
<b>Montana:</b>						
Blackfeet.....	5,120	14,270				
Crow Agency.....	7,312	3,830				550
Flathead.....	6,000	25,000				
Fort Belknap.....	3,020	1,000				550
Fort Peck.....	2,045	8,600		3		600
Tongue River.....	7,413	8,100		25		100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,910</b>	<b>60,800</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>1,800</b>

<sup>1</sup> Colonies.

TABLE 52.—*Live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Horses, mules, etc.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.
<b>Nebraska:</b>						
Omaha.....	800	262	5	315		1,350
Winnebago.....	1,250	850		2,750		2,840
Total.....	2,050	1,112	5	3,065		4,190
<b>Nevada:</b>						
Fallon.....	50					147
Lovelocks.....	25					60
Moapa River.....	79			4		88
Nevada.....	280	201		21		30
Walker River.....	300	350				
Western Shoshone.....	1,210	1,200				100
Total.....	1,944	1,751		25		425
<b>New Mexico:</b>						
Albuquerque.....	4,479	4,360	71,300	180		2,060
Jicarilla.....	1,217	220	4,166			
Mescalero.....	1,240	194	14,120			
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	2,720	1,646	2,338	24		
Zuni.....	785	1,020	70,000	75		450
Total.....	10,441	7,440	161,925	279		2,500
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.</b>	324	3,078			110	
<b>North Dakota:</b>						
Fort Berthold.....	2,515	2,700				300
Fort Totten.....	606	50				
Standing Rock.....	15,000	40,000	200			1,000
Total.....	18,121	42,750	200			1,300
<b>Oklahoma:</b>						
Cantonment.....	620	76	13	68		1,341
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,064	279		314		3,289
Kaw.....	250	115		100		1,300
Otoe.....	259	20		100		896
Pawnee.....	534	179		229		2,712
Ponca.....	220	26		145		808
Red Moon.....	302	30	4	7		200
Sac and Fox.....	360	53		142		2,310
Shawnee.....	603	770		830	50	5,500
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	4,212	1,548	17	1,935	50	18,347
<b>Oregon:</b>						
Klamath.....	6,960	11,648	2	450		1,200
Warm Springs.....	4,300	2,000		105		500
Total.....	11,260	13,648	2	555		1,700
<b>South Dakota:</b>						
Crow Creek.....	2,528	2,552		250		3,500
Flandreau.....	45	10		20		1,000
Lower Brule.....	1,302	1,259				1,371
Pine Ridge.....	11,981	28,156		733		12
Rosebud.....	5,748	11,685	50	870		2,011
Sisseton.....	2,704	1,430		325		8,850
Yankton.....	1,609	933		945		6,050
Total.....	25,917	46,025	50	3,143		22,834
<b>Utah:</b>						
Shivwits.....	50	23		1		20
Uintah and Ouray.....	3,695	3,565	2,554	53	50	1,276
Total.....	3,745	3,588	2,554	54	50	1,296
<b>Washington:</b>						
Colville.....	6,043	5,719	5	110		2,722
Cushman.....	603	168	11	2		1,100
Neah Bay.....	70	158	20	33		400
Yakima.....	2,000					
Total.....	8,716	6,045	36	145		4,222

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 52.—*Live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1911*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horses, mules, etc.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry .
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Hayward.....	120	105	.....	65	.....	.....
Keshena.....	372	274	.....	135	.....	5,798
Lac du Flambeau.....	135	15	.....	.....	.....	300
Le Pointe.....	184	330	.....	210	.....	2,620
Total.....	811	724	.....	410	.....	8,718
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.</b>	3,725	1,500	9,000	.....	.....	1,029
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>194,879</b>	<b>299,321</b>	<b>1,219,157</b>	<b>16,340</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>107,922</b>



TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Arizona:</b>					
Camp McDowell—					
Agency.....	\$400.00	\$1,500.00			
Day School.....	400.00	475.00			\$150.00
Lehi Day School.....	400.00	100.00			
Salt River Day School.....	400.00	1,400.00			
Total.....	1,600.00	3,475.00			150.00
Camp Verde Day School.....	2,250.00	(1)			
<b>Colorado River—</b>					
Agency.....		1,145.00			
Boarding School.....		5,905.00			
Total.....		7,050.00			
<b>Fort Apache—</b>					
Agency.....	1,000.00	15,262.00			
Boarding School.....	1,800.00	40,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	2,000.00
Canon Day School.....	1,125.00	3,500.00	40.00	10.00	150.00
Cibecue Day School.....	1,000.00	4,000.00	50.00	10.00	40.00
East Fork Day School.....	500.00	3,500.00	40.00	10.00	100.00
Total.....	5,425.00	66,262.00	2,130.00	2,530.00	2,290.00
<b>Fort Mojave—</b>					
Agency.....					
Boarding School.....	1,800.00	67,742.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	5,400.00
Total.....	1,800.00	67,742.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	5,400.00
Havasupai Day School.....	250.00	5,082.15			
<b>Kaibab—</b>					
Agency.....					
Day School.....	35.00	3,350.00			
Total.....	35.00	3,350.00			
<b>Leupp—</b>					
Agency.....		19,300.00		1,000.00	3,600.00
Boarding School.....		71,125.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	4,600.00
Total.....		90,425.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	8,200.00
<b>Moqui—</b>					
Agency.....		5,675.00			
Boarding School.....	3,500.00	82,975.00	4,750.00	2,100.00	1,800.00
Chimopovy Day School.....		2,700.00			
Bacahf Day School.....		2,500.00			
Orailf Day School.....		2,900.00			
Polacca Day School.....		500.00			
Second Mesa Day School.....		1,200.00			
Total.....	3,500.00	98,450.00	4,750.00	2,100.00	1,800.00
<b>Navajo—</b>					
Agency.....	250.00	30,815.00			
Boarding School.....	750.00	61,965.00	4,300.00	1,996.00	2,193.00
Chin Lee Boarding School.....	100.00	71,625.00	2,200.00	1,075.00	2,500.00
Tohatchi Boarding School.....	150.00	20,810.00			2,000.00
Cornfields Day School.....	40.00	5,540.00			250.00
Total.....	1,290.00	190,755.00	6,500.00	3,071.00	6,943.00
Phoenix Boarding School.....	72,000.00	197,105.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	14,275.00
<b>Pima—</b>					
Agency.....		5,500.00			
Boarding School.....	1,000.00	61,272.00	12,400.00		3,000.00
Blackwater Day School.....	250.00	1,400.00			
Casa Blanca Day School.....	150.00	1,400.00			20.00
Gila Crossing Day School.....	20.00	750.00			
Maricopa Day School.....	500.00	1,200.00			20.00
Day School.....	150.00	5,000.00			
Total.....	2,070.00	76,522.00	12,400.00		3,040.00
Rice Station Boarding School.....	5,000.00	61,650.00		1,000.00	1,500.00

(1) Rented quarters.

valuations, June 30, 1911.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
.....	\$1,500.00	\$75.00	\$150.00	.....	\$1,175.00	\$1,250.00	\$132.00	\$450.00	\$5,132.00
.....	625.00	150.00	75.00	.....	375.00	.....	25.00	160.00	1,810.00
.....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
.....	1,400.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950.00
.....	3,625.00	475.00	225.00	.....	1,550.00	1,250.00	157.00	610.00	9,492.00
.....	.....	304.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.51	211.52	2,861.50
.....	1,145.00	75.00	4,100.78	.....	1,290.00	700.00	188.94	1,055.00	8,554.72
.....	5,905.00	739.00	7,462.58	\$350.00	605.00	.....	.....	675.00	15,736.58
.....	7,050.00	814.00	11,563.36	350.00	1,895.00	700.00	188.94	1,730.00	24,291.30
.....	15,282.00	500.00	3,000.00	.....	1,025.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	21,787.00
\$2,200.00	48,700.00	1,000.00	8,000.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	500.00	.....	62,400.00
20.00	3,720.00	150.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	5,435.00
20.00	4,120.00	200.00	800.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	6,170.00
20.00	3,670.00	100.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	4,700.00
2,260.00	75,472.00	1,950.00	12,000.00	.....	3,425.00	.....	1,620.00	.....	100,492.00
.....	.....	.....	647.00	.....	850.00	.....	1,107.00	.....	2,604.00
1,200.00	79,492.00	2,200.00	10,921.47	532.00	2,700.00	652.07	625.00	595.00	99,617.54
1,200.00	79,492.00	2,200.00	11,568.47	532.00	3,550.00	652.07	1,732.00	595.00	102,121.54
.....	5,082.15	374.05	597.51	.....	400.00	9.92	385.66	.....	7,099.29
.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	350.00	.....	105.00	850.00	1,345.00
.....	3,350.00	200.00	400.00	.....	475.00	.....	235.00	100.00	4,795.00
.....	3,350.00	200.00	440.00	.....	825.00	.....	340.00	950.00	6,140.00
2,200.00	26,100.00	400.00	300.00	.....	1,200.00	253.00	54.00	424.00	28,731.00
2,900.00	81,125.00	400.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	600.00	.....	257.00	.....	85,882.00
5,100.00	107,225.00	800.00	2,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	253.00	311.00	424.00	114,613.00
.....	5,675.00	1,450.00	500.00	150.00	850.00	.....	250.00	150.00	9,025.00
2,500.00	94,125.00	4,090.00	12,291.00	500.00	642.50	500.00	505.00	100.00	116,253.50
.....	2,700.00	325.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	3,455.00
.....	2,900.00	1,375.00	2,100.00	.....	150.00	.....	250.00	40.00	6,815.00
.....	500.00	550.00	900.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	1,980.00
.....	1,200.00	920.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	20.00	3,525.00
.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
2,500.00	109,600.00	8,710.00	17,551.00	650.00	1,642.50	500.00	1,070.00	330.00	143,553.50
1,000.00	31,815.00	1,809.00	780.00	.....	6,040.00	900.00	6,508.00	11,406.00	59,508.00
1,100.00	71,554.00	5,288.00	854.00	1,175.00	2,430.00	675.00	504.00	12,783.00	96,013.00
1,600.00	79,000.00	2,145.00	9,717.00	250.00	.....	.....	1,100.00	2,190.00	94,492.00
3,000.00	25,810.00	4,127.00	1,200.00	250.00	1,475.00	625.00	673.00	4,258.00	38,468.00
.....	5,790.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,980.00
6,700.00	213,909.00	13,519.00	12,551.00	1,675.00	9,945.00	2,200.00	8,085.00	60,627.00	294,461.00
5,725.00	247,105.00	20,000.00	21,450.00	.....	8,146.50	.....	1,646.00	1,500.00	371,847.50
.....	5,500.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	6,250.00
1,000.00	77,672.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	1,475.00	5,132.00	1,083.00	.....	100.00	96,512.00
.....	1,400.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	1,810.00
.....	1,420.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	1,675.00
.....	750.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870.00
.....	1,220.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	1,870.00
.....	5,000.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	5,310.00
1,000.00	92,962.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	1,475.00	5,132.00	1,083.00	645.00	100.00	114,317.00
1,000.00	65,150.00	1,000.00	3,400.00	600.00	5,800.00	300.00	400.00	300.00	81,950.00

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Arizona—Continued.</b>					
San Carlos—					
Agency.....		\$8,465.00			\$900.00
Day School.....		6,510.00			
Total.....		12,975.00			900.00
San Xavier—					
Agency.....					
Day School.....	\$750.00	8,100.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	540.00
Tucson Day School.....	(1)				
Total.....	750.00	8,100.00	20.00	5.00	540.00
Truxton Canon—					
Agency.....		700.00		65.00	
Boarding School.....	4,000.00	61,975.00	2,500.00	500.00	2,000.00
Total.....	4,000.00	62,675.00	2,500.00	565.00	2,000.00
Western Navajo—					
Agency.....		4,425.00			
Boarding School.....	23,980.00	75,060.00		350.00	1,500.00
Moencopi Day School.....	415.00	650.00			
Total.....	24,395.00	80,135.00		350.00	1,500.00
Total, Arizona.....	124,365.00	1,031,753.15	58,450.00	18,121.00	48,538.00
<b>California:</b>					
Bishop Day School.....	400.00	7,000.00			
Cahuilla Day School.....	500.00	7,376.00			
Campo—					
Agency.....	120.00				
Day School.....	60.00				
Total.....	180.00				
Capitan Grande Day School.....	200.00	1,850.00			150.00
Digger Agency.....	2,640.00	1,195.00			50.00
Fort Bidwell—					
Agency.....					
Boarding School.....	12,396.00	23,930.00			2,000.00
Likely Day School.....	41.30				128.00
Total.....	12,437.30	23,930.00			2,128.00
Fort Yuma Boarding School.....	850.00	37,513.00	1,225.00	900.00	2,450.00
Greenville Boarding School.....	1,600.00	27,613.00		980.00	3,000.00
Hopa Valley—					
Agency.....	4,200.00	19,350.00		1,800.00	500.00
Boarding School.....		(2)			
Total.....	4,200.00	19,350.00		1,800.00	500.00
Independence.....	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
La Jolla Day School.....	12.00	2,315.00			850.00
Malki Day School.....	600.00	5,503.50			475.00
Martinez—					
Agency.....					
Cabazon Day School.....	200.00	600.00			
Day School.....	900.00	4,150.00			
Total.....	1,100.00	4,750.00			
Mesa Grande Day School.....	100.00	2,904.00			
Pala—					
Agency.....	870.60				2,093.00
Day School.....		7,964.00			1,196.00
Total.....	870.60	7,964.00			3,289.00

<sup>1</sup> Rented quarters.<sup>2</sup> Included in agency report.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and im- provements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip- ment for indus- trial educa- tion.	Live stock.	Agricul- tural imple- ments.	Other tools and imple- ments.	Miscel- laneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
	\$7,365.00	\$972.00	\$4,858.62		\$7,075.00	\$2,473.00	\$584.00	\$2,117.00	\$25,444.62
	6,510.00	750.00	125.00						7,385.00
	13,875.00	1,722.00	4,983.62		7,075.00	2,473.00	584.00	2,117.00	32,829.62
\$35.00	8,750.00	156.00	140.00	\$10.00	1,020.00	82.00	12.00	475.00	1,896.00
		420.00	127.00	9.30		27.00	15.00		10,098.00
				16.00		42.00	7.00	9.00	74.00
\$35.00	8,750.00	576.00	267.00	35.00	1,020.00	151.00	34.00	484.00	12,067.00
	765.00	50.00	350.00						1,165.00
1,000.00	67,975.00	2,000.00	6,000.00		750.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	82,725.00
1,000.00	68,740.00	2,050.00	6,350.00		750.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	83,890.00
	4,425.00		745.00		1,325.00	168.00			6,663.00
500.00	77,410.00	1,875.00	7,400.00		1,534.00	850.00	225.00		113,274.00
	650.00	125.00	30.00			20.00			1,240.00
500.00	82,485.00	2,000.00	8,175.00		2,859.00	1,038.00	225.00		121,177.00
27,070.00	1,183,932.15	61,494.52	120,521.96	6,317.00	55,865.00	19,609.99	19,119.11	40,978.52	1,623,203.25
	7,000.00	500.00	350.00		50.00				8,300.00
	7,376.00				200.00			889.00	8,965.00
		50.00	300.00		75.00			10.00	555.00
									60.00
		50.00	300.00		75.00			10.00	615.00
150.00	2,150.00	200.00	50.00		150.00	100.00			2,850.00
5.00	1,250.00	50.00	54.85		195.00	370.00		323.12	4,882.97
								150.00	150.00
675.00	26,605.00	1,900.00	6,785.00	350.00	2,605.00	2,025.00	185.00	650.00	53,501.00
	126.00	150.00	25.00				2.50		344.80
675.00	26,731.00	2,050.00	6,810.00	350.00	2,605.00	2,025.00	187.50	800.00	53,995.80
500.00	42,588.00	5,145.13	6,350.00		1,900.00		700.00	600.00	58,133.13
	31,593.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	75.00	1,000.00	50.00	300.00	100.00	37,918.00
	21,650.00	500.00	1,200.00		250.00			3,000.00	30,800.00
	(*)	4,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	500.00		12,700.00
	21,650.00	4,500.00	4,700.00	2,500.00	1,450.00	1,000.00	500.00	3,000.00	43,500.00
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
45.00	3,210.00	130.00	12.00				20.00		3,384.00
800.00	6,778.50	500.00	300.00		1,800.00		500.00	200.00	10,678.50
			400.00		500.00	150.00			1,050.00
	600.00	175.00	15.00				5.00		995.00
	4,150.00	400.00	600.00		400.00	50.00	250.00	75.00	6,825.00
	4,750.00	575.00	1,015.00		900.00	200.00	255.00	75.00	8,870.00
	2,904.00				350.00			800.00	4,154.00
	2,093.00				650.00		100.00	50.00	3,763.60
	9,160.00	500.00	150.00		175.00			150.00	10,407.00
	11,253.00	500.00	150.00		825.00		372.00	200.00	14,170.00

\* See Carson, Nev.

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>California—Continued.</b>					
Pechanga—					
Agency.....					
Day School.....	\$22.50	\$1,475.00			\$600.00
Total.....	22.50	1,475.00			600.00
Rincon—					
Agency.....	6.00				
Day School.....	6.00	1,250.00	\$14.00	\$2.50	250.00
Total.....	12.00	1,250.00	14.00	2.50	250.00
Round Valley—					
Agency.....	750.00	176.50			
Boarding School.....	12,953.20	12,965.00			
Laytonsville Day School <sup>1</sup> .....	100.00	500.00			
Total.....	13,803.20	13,641.50			
Sherman Institute Boarding School.....	30,500.00	220,047.25	5,000.00	2,800.00	10,768.00
Soboba—					
Agency.....	100.00	11,787.01			
Day School.....	800.00	3,090.84			2,900.00
Santa Ynez Day School <sup>1</sup> .....	800.00	2,451.39			250.00
Total.....	1,700.00	17,329.24			3,150.00
Tule River Day School.....	250.00	5,775.00			1,000.00
Upper Lake—					
Agency.....					
Manchester Day School.....					
Ukiah Day School.....	330.00				
Day School.....					
Total.....	330.00				
Volcan School.....	200.00	3,586.00			
Total, California.....	72,507.60	412,367.49	6,239.00	5,482.50	28,668.00
<b>Colorado:</b>					
Navajo Springs—					
Agency.....		4,152.50			250.00
Day School.....		300.00			250.00
Total.....		4,452.50			500.00
Southern Ute—					
Agency.....	1,080.00	13,065.00			
Boarding School.....		18,310.00	500.00	250.00	1,600.00
Allen Day School.....	80.00	4,395.00			170.00
Total.....	1,160.00	35,770.00	500.00	250.00	1,770.00
Total Colorado.....	1,160.00	40,222.50	500.00	250.00	2,270.00
<b>Idaho:</b>					
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	\$ 5,080.00	310.00			
Fort Hall—					
Agency.....	10,500.00	13,820.00	250.00		125.00
Boarding School.....	16,200.00	92,175.00			
Total.....	26,700.00	105,995.00	250.00		125.00
Fort Lapwai—					
Boarding School.....	48,487.39	20,150.00	50.00	20.00	400.00
Kamiah Day School.....	843.75	3,350.00			
Total.....	49,331.14	23,500.00	50.00	20.00	400.00
Total Idaho.....	81,111.14	129,805.00	300.00	20.00	525.00

<sup>1</sup> School abandoned.<sup>2</sup> Includes school site.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and im- provements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip- ment for indus- trial educa- tion.	Live stock.	Agricul- tural imple- ments.	Other tools and imple- ments.	Miscel- laneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
		\$20.00	\$25.00		\$350.00	\$150.00	\$50.00		\$595.00
	\$2,075.00	50.00	25.00	\$20.00	.....	115.00	285.00	\$80.00	2,672.50
	2,075.00	70.00	50.00	20.00	350.00	265.00	335.00	80.00	3,267.50
		110.00			400.00		12.00	10.00	538.00
\$9.00	1,525.50	110.00			400.00		12.00	10.00	2,063.50
9.00	1,525.50	220.00			800.00		24.00	20.00	2,601.50
		176.50	200.00		310.00		100.00	745.00	2,481.50
	12,965.00	2,500.00	5,000.00		2,000.00	476.00	243.00	181.00	36,318.20
	500.00								600.00
	13,641.50	2,700.00	5,200.00		2,310.00	476.00	343.00	926.00	39,399.70
6,632.00	245,247.25	6,000.00	7,500.00		2,000.00		3,500.00	15,000.00	309,747.25
		250.00	14.32		650.00	136.00	190.00	100.50	13,227.83
150.00	11,787.01	450.00						100.00	7,490.84
	6,140.84	100.00						25.00	3,626.39
	2,701.39								
150.00	20,629.24	800.00	14.32		650.00	136.00	190.00	225.50	24,345.06
150.00	6,925.00	200.00		60.00	300.00		10.00	40.00	7,785.00
		350.00	150.00		300.00		25.00	350.00	1,175.00
			10.00						10.00
			10.00						340.00
			10.00						10.00
		350.00	180.00		300.00		25.00	350.00	1,535.00
	3,586.00				400.00			250.00	4,436.00
9,116.00	462,862.99	26,540.13	34,236.17	3,005.00	18,610.00	4,622.00	7,261.50	23,888.62	653,534.01
		500.00	3,108.72		735.00		500.00	150.00	9,396.22
	4,402.50		3,245.55		150.00				3,945.55
	550.00								
	4,952.50	500.00	6,354.27		885.00		500.00	150.00	13,341.77
900.00	13,965.00	1,500.00	1,200.00		1,900.00		1,300.00	250.00	21,195.00
1,600.00	22,290.00	750.00	1,000.00	5,236.00	825.00	60.00	15.00	100.00	25,062.36
	4,565.00	150.00							4,795.00
2,500.00	40,790.00	2,400.00	2,200.00	5,236.00	2,725.00	60.00	1,315.00	350.00	51,052.36
2,500.00	45,742.50	2,900.00	8,554.27	5,236.00	3,610.00	60.00	1,815.00	500.00	64,394.13
	310.00	220.00	270.00		295.00		310.00	35.00	6,520.00
11,380.00	14,195.00	750.00	3,876.00		1,375.00		650.00	430.00	31,776.00
	103,555.00	4,000.00	4,918.10		980.00		300.85	150.00	130,103.95
11,380.00	117,750.00	4,750.00	8,794.10		2,355.00		950.85	580.00	161,879.95
1,695.00	22,315.00	2,896.00	2,428.29	250.00	2,170.00	933.25	628.50	1,152.30	81,260.73
	3,350.00								4,193.75
1,695.00	25,665.00	2,896.00	2,428.29	250.00	2,170.00	933.25	628.50	1,152.30	85,454.48
13,075.00	143,725.00	7,866.00	11,492.39	250.00	4,820.00	933.25	1,880.35	1,767.30	253,854.43

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Iowa:</b>					
Sac and Fox—					
Agency .....		\$350.00			
Boarding School .....	\$14,000.00	14,215.00	\$500.00	\$300.00	\$500.00
Mesquakie Day School .....		1,200.00			
Total .....	14,000.00	15,765.00	500.00	300.00	500.00
<b>Kansas:</b>					
Haskell Institute .....	105,700.00	253,112.00	35,000.00	750.00	2,500.00
<b>Kickapoo—</b>					
Boarding School .....	18,000.00	26,066.76	1,235.00	792.70	
Great Nemaha Day School .....	8,000.00	3,300.00			
Sac and Fox Day School .....		1,631.83	100.00		
Total .....	26,000.00	30,968.59	1,335.00	792.70	
<b>Potawatomi—</b>					
Agency .....	3,200.00	5,000.00			2,000.00
Boarding School .....	3,200.00				
Blandin Day School .....	60.00	2,850.00			
Kewankah Day School .....	60.00	2,850.00			
Witchewa Day School .....	60.00	2,850.00			
Total .....	6,580.00	13,550.00			2,000.00
Total Kansas .....	138,280.00	297,660.59	36,335.00	1,542.70	4,500.00
<b>Michigan:</b>					
Bay Mills Day School .....	90.00	1,498.00		10.00	5.00
<b>Chippewa, Lake Superior—</b>					
Agency .....					
School .....		1,800.00			
Total .....		1,800.00			
Mount Pleasant Boarding School .....	19,200.00	113,109.00	6,400.00	3,000.00	
Total Michigan .....	19,290.00	116,407.00	6,400.00	3,010.00	5.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>					
Bena Boarding School .....	3,000.00	7,630.00			200.00
Cass Lake Boarding School .....	600.00	7,000.00		33.00	100.00
<b>Fond du Lao—</b>					
Agency .....	2,000.00	1,200.00			150.00
Day School .....	624.00	1,780.00			
Normantown Day School .....		750.00			
Total .....	2,624.00	3,730.00			150.00
<b>Leech Lake—</b>					
Agency .....	10,210.50	17,735.00			
Boarding School .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	20,064.00	595.40	436.00	
Old Agency Day School .....	250.00	2,465.00			
Squaw Point Day School .....	322.50	2,290.00			
Sugar Point Day School .....	50.00	2,335.00			
Total .....	10,833.00	44,889.00	595.40	436.00	
Nett Lake Boarding School .....	2,173.20	6,645.00	410.00		
<b>Pipestone—</b>					
Boarding School .....	38,880.00	105,350.00	2,000.00		10,000.00
Birch Cooley Day School .....	1,000.00	1,600.00			
Total .....	39,880.00	106,950.00	2,000.00		10,000.00
<b>Red Lake—</b>					
Agency .....	450.00	5,270.00			
Red Lake Boarding School .....	2,500.00	32,060.00			
Cross Lake Boarding School .....	775.00	10,037.00			
Total .....	3,725.00	47,367.00			
Vermillion Lake Boarding School .....	8,500.00	27,435.00			

<sup>1</sup> Abandoned.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
	\$350.00				\$175.00		\$200.00		\$725.00
\$250.00	15,785.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,450.00	\$50.00	600.00	\$400.00	30.00	\$57.00	34,442.00
	1,200.00								1,200.00
250.00	17,315.00	1,000.00	2,450.00	50.00	865.00	400.00	230.00	57.00	36,367.00
8,000.00	299,362.00	6,500.00	8,500.00	10,900.00	10,925.00	3,080.00	500.00	5,600.00	451,067.00
	28,144.48		2,000.00		4,000.00		2,480.00	792.50	55,416.96
	3,300.00	150.00					10.00	10.00	11,470.00
	1,731.83	100.00						10.00	1,841.83
	33,176.29	250.00	2,000.00		4,000.00		2,490.00	812.50	68,728.79
	7,000.00	300.00	100.00		300.00				10,900.00
								100.00	3,300.00
	2,850.00	190.00							3,100.00
	2,850.00	190.00							3,100.00
	2,850.00	190.00							3,100.00
	15,550.00	870.00	100.00		300.00			100.00	23,500.00
8,000.00	348,088.29	7,620.00	10,600.00	10,900.00	15,225.00	3,080.00	2,990.00	6,512.50	543,295.79
	1,513.00	325.00	20.00		250.00		175.00	25.00	2,398.00
		100.00						50.00	150.00
	1,800.00	25.00							1,825.00
	1,800.00	125.00						50.00	1,975.00
5,000.00	127,509.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	4,605.00	1,700.00	300.00		169,314.00
5,000.00	130,822.00	6,450.00	7,020.00	3,000.00	4,855.00	1,700.00	475.00	75.00	173,687.00
100.00	7,930.00				7.50			43.18	15,998.00
125.00	7,258.00	745.51	199.12		280.00		353.91	1,598.89	11,035.43
	1,350.00		200.00		115.00	120.00		210.00	3,995.00
	1,780.00	140.00	35.00	20.00		10.00			2,609.00
	750.00	75.00		5.00					830.00
	3,880.00	215.00	235.00	25.00	115.00	130.00		210.00	7,434.00
	17,735.00	450.00	6,000.00		300.00		185.00	5,135.00	40,015.00
	21,095.40	240.00	7,884.00		781.00		235.00		30,335.40
	2,465.00	200.00	200.00						3,115.00
	2,290.00	200.00	190.00						3,002.50
	2,335.00	216.00	243.00						2,844.00
	45,920.40	1,306.00	14,617.00		1,081.00		420.00	5,135.00	79,312.40
	7,055.00	780.29	1,014.55		765.00		268.03	511.11	12,567.18
1,500.00	118,850.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	2,400.00	3,780.00	600.00	150.00	2,000.00	174,660.00
	1,600.00	170.00	55.00					50.00	2,875.00
1,500.00	120,450.00	3,170.00	5,055.00	2,400.00	3,780.00	600.00	150.00	2,050.00	177,535.00
	5,270.00	232.25	990.64		1,170.00	457.00	25.00	14,132.87	22,727.76
	32,060.00	1,744.55	3,695.71		1,500.00	490.00	50.00	4,027.70	46,067.96
	10,037.00	1,324.56	3,649.11		580.00	175.00	75.00	1,375.00	17,960.67
	47,367.00	3,301.36	8,335.46		3,250.00	1,122.00	150.00	19,535.57	86,796.39
	27,435.00	1,500.00	5,400.00		800.00		300.00	1,100.00	45,035.00

\* Included in agency site



TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
White Earth—					
Agency.....	\$0, 476. 00	\$18, 565. 00			
White Earth Boarding School.....	5, 600. 00	35, 725. 00	\$300. 00	\$300. 00	\$2, 600. 00
Pine Point Boarding School.....	3, 500. 00	3, 210. 00			
Wild Rice River Boarding School.....	1, 200. 00	6, 450. 00			
Beaulieu Day School.....	1, 200. 00	3, 315. 00			
Buffalo River Day School.....	800. 00	3, 315. 00			
Elbow Lake Day School.....	853. 50	4, 680. 00			
Poplar Grove Day School.....	1, 000. 00	3, 315. 00			
Pottersville Day School.....	600. 00	940. 00			
Round Lake Day School.....	125. 00	4, 680. 00			
White Earth Day School.....		800. 00			
Total.....	24, 354. 50	84, 995. 00	800. 00	300. 00	2, 500. 00
Total Minnesota.....	95, 689. 70	336, 641. 00	3, 805. 40	769. 00	12, 950. 00
<b>Montana:</b>					
Blackfeet—					
Agency.....	2, 400. 00	22, 407. 00			
Blackfeet Boarding School.....	8, 850. 00	42, 260. 00			6, 750. 00
Cut Finger Day School.....	600. 00	4, 500. 00			
Total.....	11, 850. 00	69, 167. 00			6, 750. 00
Crow—					
Agency.....	20, 500. 00	71, 810. 00			4, 000. 00
Crow Boarding School.....	3, 000. 00	36, 900. 00			
Pryor Creek Boarding School.....	3, 000. 00	25, 800. 00			
Total.....	26, 500. 00	134, 510. 00			4, 000. 00
Flathead—					
Agency.....	10, 960. 00	14, 470. 00			
Flathead Day School.....		800. 00			
Polson Day School.....	1, 000. 00	4, 000. 00			
Ronan Day School.....		4, 000. 00			
Total.....	11, 960. 00	23, 270. 00			
Fort Belknap—					
Agency.....	200. 00	18, 285. 00			
Fort Belknap Boarding School.....	200. 00	14, 217. 00			
Lodge Pole Day School.....	400. 00	300. 00			
Milk River Day School.....	400. 00	3, 000. 00			
Total.....	1, 200. 00	35, 802. 00			
Fort Peck—					
Agency.....	23, 870. 00	24, 211. 00		150. 00	9, 200. 00
Boarding School.....	10, 700. 00	35, 576. 00	1, 600. 00	650. 00	
No. 1 Day School.....	400. 00	6, 007. 00			200. 00
No. 2 Day School.....	400. 00	5, 160. 00			
No. 3 Day School.....	900. 00	5, 170. 00			
No. 4 Day School.....	400. 00	5, 230. 00			
Total.....	36, 670. 00	81, 354. 00	1, 600. 00	800. 00	9, 400. 00
Tongue River—					
Agency.....	2, 000. 00	4, 255. 00			
Boarding School.....	4, 000. 00	45, 825. 00			
Birney Day School.....	5, 000. 00	7, 200. 00			
Lame Deer Day School.....	30. 00	1, 300. 00			
Total.....	11, 030. 00	58, 580. 00			
Total Montana.....	99, 210. 00	402, 683. 00	1, 600. 00	800. 00	20, 150. 00
<b>Nebraska:</b>					
Genoa Boarding School.....	48, 000. 00	125, 445. 00	2, 500. 00	2, 000. 00	7, 000. 00
Omaha Agency.....	14, 100. 00	7, 590. 00			200. 00
<b>Santee—</b>					
Agency.....	500. 00	11, 125. 00		300. 00	500. 00
Boarding School.....	400. 00	7, 445. 00			
Total.....	900. 00	18, 570. 00		300. 00	500. 00

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
	\$18,565.00	\$740.00	\$3,980.00		\$1,250.00		\$120.00	\$11,295.00	\$45,426.00
\$1,500.00	40,825.00	1,898.00	1,952.75		672.00		240.00	855.00	52,042.75
	3,210.00	678.00	525.00		560.00		196.00	137.60	8,806.66
	6,460.00	650.00	2,236.00		850.00		167.00	2,172.00	13,725.00
	3,315.00	245.00	280.00				12.00	156.00	5,208.00
	3,315.00	256.00	215.00				36.00	329.84	4,951.84
	4,680.00	275.00	35.00				30.00	56.00	5,929.50
	3,315.00	150.00	65.00				30.00	140.00	4,700.00
	940.00	225.00	187.25				19.00	192.00	2,163.25
	4,680.00	125.00	41.50				30.00	46.00	5,047.50
	800.00	175.00						40.00	1,015.00
1,500.00	90,095.00	5,417.00	9,517.56		3,332.00		880.00	15,419.44	149,015.50
3,225.00	357,390.40	16,435.16	44,373.69	\$2,425.00	14,153.00	\$1,852.00	2,521.94	49,878.01	584,718.90
	22,407.00	350.00	5,000.00		950.00		100.00	850.00	32,057.00
	49,010.00	700.00	500.00		1,970.00		75.00	200.00	61,305.00
	4,500.00	150.00							5,250.00
	75,917.00	1,200.00	5,500.00		2,920.00		175.00	1,050.00	98,612.00
	75,810.00	971.00	9,000.00		3,885.00	4,800.00		6,000.00	120,966.00
	36,900.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,775.00	300.00	600.00	1,000.00	46,675.00
	25,800.00	1,110.00	936.00		1,600.00		250.00		32,096.00
	138,510.00	4,081.00	10,936.00	100.00	7,260.00	5,100.00	850.00	7,000.00	200,337.00
	14,470.00	600.00	2,000.00		1,400.00	250.00		625.00	30,305.00
	800.00	600.00	750.00				50.00		2,200.00
	4,000.00	600.00	800.00				50.00		6,450.00
	4,000.00	600.00	700.00				50.00		5,350.00
	23,270.00	2,400.00	4,250.00		1,400.00	250.00	150.00	625.00	44,305.00
570.00	18,855.00	190.00	2,417.00		5,365.00	6,402.50	4,368.75	425.00	38,223.25
	14,217.00	1,535.00	2,557.00	248.00	400.00	20.00	145.00		19,322.50
	300.00	200.00							900.00
	3,000.00	200.00							3,600.00
570.00	36,372.00	2,125.00	4,974.00	248.00	5,756.00	6,422.50	4,513.75	425.00	62,045.25
2,000.00	33,561.00	1,550.00	2,505.00	425.00	5,830.00	12,880.00	75.00	200.00	80,896.00
	39,825.00	2,290.00	1,160.00	200.00	1,900.00	1,070.00	300.00	300.00	57,746.00
	6,207.00	420.00	35.00		275.00	108.00		30.00	7,475.00
	5,100.00	350.00	20.00			85.00	25.00	30.00	6,070.00
	5,170.00	400.00	68.00		275.00	80.00	15.00	25.00	6,933.00
	5,230.00	390.00	46.00		275.00	114.00	20.00	30.00	6,505.00
2,000.00	95,154.00	5,400.00	3,834.00	625.00	8,555.00	14,337.00	435.00	615.00	165,725.00
	4,255.00	800.00	11,702.00		6,500.00		4,720.00	16,260.00	46,327.00
	45,825.00	3,095.00	7,574.00		2,615.00		653.00	1,468.00	65,230.00
	7,200.00	239.00	380.00				12.00	289.00	13,120.00
	1,300.00	159.00	252.00				7.00	195.00	1,943.00
	58,580.00	4,293.00	19,998.00		9,115.00		5,392.00	18,212.00	126,620.00
2,570.00	427,803.00	19,499.00	49,492.00	973.00	35,015.00	26,109.50	11,515.75	27,927.00	697,544.25
4,000.00	140,945.00	6,820.00	38,910.00		6,175.00		2,910.00	1,805.00	245,565.00
25.00	7,815.00	375.00	250.00		430.00	257.70	132.00		23,359.70
	11,925.00				700.00				13,125.00
	7,445.00								7,845.00
	19,370.00				760.00				20,970.00

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Nebraska—Continued.</b>					
Winnebago—					
Agency.....	\$20,000.00	\$43,075.00			
Decora Day School.....	300.00	3,905.00			\$50.00
Total.....	20,300.00	46,980.00		\$100.00	50.00
Total Nebraska.....	83,300.00	198,585.00	\$2,500.00	2,300.00	7,750.00
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Carson—					
Boarding School.....	10,000.00	104,802.34	3,000.00	800.00	5,000.00
Big Pine Day School.....	525.00	13,500.00			250.00
Independence Day School.....					
Total.....	10,525.00	118,302.34	3,000.00	800.00	5,250.00
Fallon Day School.....	1,500.00	4,775.00		10.00	40.00
Fort McDermitt Day School.....	2,000.00	8,300.00			
Lovelocks Day School.....	400.00	4,084.75			
Moapa River—					
Agency.....	4,500.00	1,130.00			994.00
Day School.....	300.00	400.00			
Total.....	4,800.00	1,530.00			994.00
Nevada—					
Agency.....	100.00	3,100.00			
Boarding School.....	120.00	40,090.00		1,000.00	2,000.00
Wadsworth Day School.....		500.00			
Total.....	220.00	43,690.00		1,000.00	2,000.00
Walker River—					
Agency.....	1,600.00	4,411.00			
Day School.....		6,057.00			343.00
Total.....	1,600.00	10,468.00			343.00
Western Shoshone—					
Agency.....	120.00	7,715.00			
Boarding School.....		13,510.00			1,500.00
Total.....	120.00	21,225.00			1,500.00
Total Nevada.....	21,165.00	212,375.09	3,000.00	1,810.00	10,127.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>					
Albuquerque—					
Boarding School.....	8,000.00	97,880.00		1,000.00	7,000.00
Pueblo Day Schools—					
Agency.....	600.00	4,500.00			
Acoma Day School.....					
Encinal Day School.....					
Isleta School.....					
Laguna School.....	20.00	4,274.54			
Mesita School.....		400.00			
Paguete School.....		400.00			
Paraje School.....	200.00	2,500.00			
San Felipe School.....	120.00				
Seama School.....					
Total.....	8,940.00	110,254.54		1,000.00	7,000.00
Jicarilla—					
Agency.....	5,750.00	11,023.84			
Boarding School.....	2,400.00	53,056.95	2,000.00	827.00	3,220.29
Day School.....	200.00	600.00			
La Jara Day School.....	200.00	4,412.82			
Total.....	8,550.00	69,093.61	2,000.00	827.00	3,220.29
Mescalero—					
Agency.....	500.00	9,750.00	2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00
Boarding School.....	13,500.00	48,830.00	8,000.00	1,600.00	5,200.00
Total.....	14,000.00	58,580.00	10,000.00	2,100.00	7,700.00

\* Included under boarding school.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
.....	\$43,075.00	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	.....	\$2,000.00	.....	\$500.00	.....	\$67,575.00
.....	3,955.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,455.00
.....	47,030.00	1,400.00	800.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	72,030.00
\$4,025.00	216,160.00	8,595.00	39,960.00	.....	9,305.00	\$257.70	3,542.00	\$1,806.00	361,924.70
1,500.00	115,102.34	10,300.00	3,000.00	\$550.00	2,450.00	750.00	.....	800.00	142,952.34
.....	13,750.00	850.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	15,700.00
1,500.00	128,852.34	11,150.00	3,500.00	550.00	2,450.00	750.00	75.00	800.00	158,652.34
.....	4,825.00	200.00	50.00	50.00	700.00	450.00	.....	250.00	8,025.00
.....	8,300.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	.....	150.00	.....	350.00	75.00	14,375.00
.....	4,084.75	200.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	175.00	4,979.75
200.00	2,324.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00	.....	.....	7,274.00
.....	400.00	105.50	13.85	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	1,069.35
200.00	2,724.00	105.50	13.85	.....	250.00	450.00	.....	.....	8,343.35
.....	3,100.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	.....	700.00	300.00	300.00	.....	8,000.00
.....	43,890.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	5,895.00	.....	.....	.....	55,905.00
.....	500.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550.00
800.00	47,490.00	3,550.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	6,595.00	300.00	300.00	.....	64,455.00
.....	4,411.00	500.00	100.00	.....	750.00	300.00	240.00	.....	7,901.00
.....	6,400.00	600.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00	.....	7,166.00
.....	10,811.00	1,100.00	220.00	.....	750.00	300.00	286.00	.....	15,067.00
.....	7,715.00	200.00	1,000.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	1,600.00	300.00	12,735.00
200.00	15,210.00	1,100.00	33,500.00	.....	1,450.00	.....	125.00	200.00	51,585.00
200.00	22,925.00	1,300.00	34,500.00	.....	3,250.00	.....	1,725.00	500.00	64,320.00
2,700.00	230,012.09	18,605.50	45,883.85	1,600.00	14,145.00	2,250.00	2,756.00	1,800.00	338,217.44
8,000.00	113,880.00	8,000.00	3,899.29	1,785.02	1,900.00	8,800.00	200.00	3,214.98	149,699.29
.....	4,500.00	480.00	250.00	.....	1,300.00	1,287.00	218.00	125.00	8,760.00
.....	.....	222.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25	98.07	333.08
.....	.....	106.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	55.00	163.62
.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	196.40	373.15
.....	4,274.54	148.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	45.00	4,491.79
.....	.....	114.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	70.00	186.10
.....	400.00	175.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	120.00	705.71
.....	400.00	147.96	.....	.....	5.00	3.75	.....	89.24	845.95
120.00	2,920.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	9.35	90.00	3,354.35
.....	.....	186.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80	115.60	305.15
8,120.00	126,374.54	9,957.40	4,139.29	1,785.02	3,205.00	10,105.75	461.90	4,219.29	169,188.19
200.00	11,223.84	3,898.24	6,942.47	.....	1,200.00	.....	5,450.14	2,989.33	37,454.02
414.00	59,518.24	6,876.36	8,525.43	.....	1,338.00	.....	1,500.50	.....	80,158.53
.....	600.00	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00
.....	4,412.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,612.82
614.00	75,754.90	10,774.60	15,467.90	.....	2,538.00	.....	6,950.64	2,989.33	123,025.37
500.00	15,250.00	2,500.00	1,875.00	.....	2,650.00	.....	5,000.00	6,830.00	34,605.00
2,000.00	65,630.00	4,000.00	3,225.00	1,100.00	2,000.00	850.00	2,000.00	500.00	92,805.00
2,500.00	80,880.00	6,500.00	5,100.00	1,100.00	4,650.00	850.00	7,000.00	7,830.00	127,410.00

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>					
Navajo Boarding School.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pueblo Bonito—					
Agency.....		\$2,975.00			
School.....					
Total.....		2,975.00			
San Juan—					
Agency.....	\$ 5,000.00	22,134.00			
Boarding School.....	15,000.00	104,835.00	\$2,000.00	\$225.00	\$1,000.00
Total.....	30,000.00	126,969.00	2,000.00	225.00	1,000.00
Santa Fe—					
Boarding School.....	5,000.00	114,911.11	16,000.00		
Pueblo Day Schools—					
Agency.....					
Cochiti Day School.....	150.00				
Jemez Day School.....					
Nambe Day School.....					
Pleuris Day School.....					
San Ildefonso Day School.....	50.00	6,000.00			
San Juan Day School.....	100.00	6,000.00			
Santa Clara Day School.....	200.00				
Sita Day School.....		2,825.00			
Taos Day School.....	100.00	7,600.00			
Total.....	600.00	22,425.00			
Zuni—					
Boarding School.....	22,400.00	48,985.00		1,400.00	13,800.00
Day School.....	10,000.00	2,215.00			200.00
Total.....	32,400.00	51,200.00		1,400.00	14,000.00
Total New Mexico.....	99,490.00	556,408.26	30,000.00	5,552.00	32,920.29
New York Agency.....		250.00			
North Carolina:					
Cherokee Boarding School.....	4,000.00	25,565.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	950.00
Birdtown Day School.....	50.00	1,143.10			
Total.....	4,050.00	26,708.10	2,500.00	1,500.00	950.00
North Dakota:					
Bismarck Boarding School.....	5,400.00	47,776.92			2,431.00
Fort Berthold—					
Agency.....	4,143.20	14,679.40			400.00
No. 1 Day School.....	320.00	1,500.00			
No. 2 Day School.....	320.00	975.00			
No. 3 Day School.....	320.00	1,115.00			
No. 4 Day School.....	320.00	4,915.00			
Total.....	5,423.20	23,274.40			400.00
Fort Totten—					
Agency.....	2,132.88	6,770.00			
Boarding School.....	15,600.00	79,200.00	25,000.00	3,500.00	15,000.00
Total.....	17,732.88	85,970.00	25,000.00	3,500.00	15,000.00
Standing Rock—					
Agency.....	50,183.55	38,870.00			
Boarding School.....	5,909.50	25,370.00	2,500.00		6,000.00
Martin Kenel Boarding School.....	14,000.00	33,950.00	750.00	500.00	4,500.00
Bullhead Day School.....	392.00	1,600.00			
Cannon Ball Day School.....	624.00	625.00			
Little Oak Creek Day School.....	1,080.00	2,500.00			
Porcupine Day School.....	640.00	1,500.00			
Wakpala Day School.....	160.00	2,500.00			
No. 1 Day School.....	768.00	725.00			
Total.....	73,757.05	107,640.00	3,250.00	500.00	10,500.00

<sup>1</sup> See Arizona.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	\$2,975.00	\$110.00	\$50.00		\$1,600.00				\$4,735.00
						\$165.00	\$645.00		810.00
	2,975.00	110.00	50.00		1,600.00	165.00	645.00		5,545.00
	22,134.00	1,900.00	7,110.25		3,160.00		687.35	\$3,875.00	53,866.60
\$1,000.00	109,080.00	5,825.98	8,060.00		1,935.00		1,863.00	935.00	142,068.98
1,000.00	131,194.00	7,725.98	15,160.25		5,095.00		2,550.35	4,810.00	196,535.58
2,000.00	132,911.11	16,000.00	10,000.00		1,400.00		2,000.00		167,311.11
		500.00	1,400.00		1,000.00	250.00	250.00		3,400.00
		300.00	65.00				5.00		520.00
		300.00	65.00				10.00		375.00
		300.00	55.00				8.00		363.00
		200.00	50.00				8.00		258.00
	6,000.00	300.00	85.00				20.00		6,455.00
	6,000.00	450.00	80.00				10.00		6,640.00
		350.00	70.00				10.00		630.00
	2,825.00	300.00	56.00				14.90		3,195.90
	7,000.00	550.00	80.00				10.00		8,340.00
	22,425.00	3,550.00	2,006.00		1,000.00	250.00	345.90		30,176.90
	64,185.00	4,000.00	7,000.00	\$1,500.00	1,770.00	400.00	100.00	500.00	101,855.00
	2,415.00	450.00		50.00				50.00	12,965.00
	66,600.00	4,450.00	7,000.00	1,550.00	1,770.00	400.00	100.00	550.00	114,820.00
14,234.00	639,114.55	59,067.98	58,923.44	4,435.02	21,258.00	11,770.75	20,063.79	19,898.62	934,012.15
	250.00	143.12							393.12
200.00	30,715.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	200.00	1,600.00	150.00	150.00		41,815.00
	1,143.10	100.00							1,293.10
200.00	31,858.10	1,100.00	4,000.00	200.00	1,600.00	150.00	150.00		43,108.10
	50,207.92	3,729.50	3,932.13		2,135.00	651.00	108.65	779.44	60,943.64
	15,079.40	798.75	6,621.00		10,975.00		1,645.00	250.00	30,512.35
	1,590.00	75.00					20.00	20.00	2,025.00
	975.00	100.00					25.00	20.00	1,440.00
	1,115.00	100.00					30.00	20.00	1,585.00
	4,915.00	150.00					30.00	20.00	5,435.00
	23,674.40	1,223.75	6,621.00		10,975.00		1,750.00	330.00	40,997.35
	6,770.00		2,280.80	1,200.00		2,000.00		500.00	14,883.68
2,500.00	125,200.00	9,050.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	7,000.00	2,950.00		5,000.00	168,800.00
2,500.00	131,970.00	9,050.00	4,780.80	2,700.00	7,000.00	4,950.00		5,500.00	183,683.68
	28,870.00	2,000.00	17,823.00		6,600.00		3,238.00	8,000.00	126,714.55
500.00	34,370.00	4,800.00	3,627.78		1,380.00	140.00	726.95	8,520.00	59,474.23
100.00	39,800.00	4,110.00	3,500.00		1,890.00	356.00	256.00	300.00	64,212.00
	1,600.00	180.00				10.35	14.66	35.00	2,232.00
	625.00	180.00				10.35	14.66	45.00	1,490.00
	2,500.00	180.00				10.35	13.66	35.00	3,310.00
	1,500.00	154.00				10.35	14.65	35.00	2,354.00
	2,500.00	173.98				4.50	11.10	27.00	2,876.55
	726.00	175.00	3,053.50			10.35	24.65	45.00	4,801.50
600.00	122,490.00	11,962.95	28,004.28		9,870.00	552.25	4,314.30	17,042.00	267,982.83

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Turtle Mountain—					
Agency.....	\$1,350.00	\$15,115.00			
No. 1 Day School.....	123.90	4,530.00			
No. 2 Day School.....	123.90	4,530.00			
No. 3 Day School.....	117.00	4,730.00			
No. 4 Day School.....	123.90	4,530.00			
Total.....	1,838.70	33,435.00			
Wahpeton Boarding School.....	14,400.00	93,898.50	\$5,000.00		\$7,200.00
Total, North Dakota.....	118,551.83	391,994.82	33,250.00	\$4,000.00	35,531.00
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment—					
Agency.....	59,200.00	5,484.89	40.00	5.00	
Boarding School.....	1,600.00	18,353.27			1,000.00
Total.....	60,800.00	23,838.16	40.00	5.00	1,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho—					
Agency.....		17,106.50	1,017.50		
Boarding School.....	132,100.00	29,744.00		813.00	1,500.00
Total.....	132,100.00	46,850.50	1,017.50	813.00	1,500.00
Chilocco Boarding School.....	343,200.00	227,690.00		35,000.00	20,000.00
Kaw Day School.....	6,400.00	18,400.00			500.00
Kiowa—					
Agency.....	68,589.16	30,133.00		100.00	300.00
Fort Sill Boarding School.....	54,760.00	63,510.00		800.00	500.00
Rainy Mountain Boarding School.....	33,280.00	30,630.00		200.00	500.00
Riverside Boarding School.....	30,537.00	42,750.00		200.00	500.00
Total.....	187,136.16	167,023.00		1,300.00	1,800.00
Osage—					
Agency.....	(1)	31,278.96			
Boarding School.....	100,000.00	53,977.62	2,000.00	500.00	12,000.00
Total.....	100,000.00	85,256.58	2,000.00	500.00	12,000.00
Otoe—					
Agency.....	(1)	6,580.00			
Boarding School.....	12,480.00	23,635.00	1,200.00		4,000.00
Total.....	12,480.00	30,215.00	1,200.00		4,000.00
Pawnee—					
Agency.....	4,950.00	11,070.00			
Boarding School.....	32,000.00	32,940.00			3,500.00
Total.....	36,950.00	44,010.00			3,500.00
Ponca—					
Agency.....	2,580.00	9,550.00			
Boarding School.....	10,450.00	21,340.00		1,745.00	3,470.00
Tonkawa Day School.....	6,000.00	1,275.00			
Total.....	19,030.00	32,165.00		1,745.00	3,470.00
Red Moon Day School.....	32,000.00	8,000.00			
Sac and Fox—					
Agency.....	4,000.00	7,566.00			
Boarding School.....	6,400.00	19,931.00			3,500.00
Total.....	10,400.00	27,497.00			3,500.00
Seger—					
Agency.....		860.00			
Boarding School.....	600.00	45,445.00	150.00	500.00	1,300.00
Total.....	600.00	46,305.00	150.00	500.00	1,300.00
Seneca Boarding School.....	4,800.00	16,375.00			

1 Included under school report.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
	\$15,115.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00		\$1,200.00	\$225.00	\$700.00	\$2,000.00	\$23,590.00
	4,530.00	250.00	25.00				10.00	10.00	4,948.90
	4,530.00	250.00	25.00	\$10.00				10.00	4,948.90
	4,730.00	250.00	25.00			10.00		10.00	5,142.00
	4,530.00	250.00	25.00			10.00		10.00	4,948.90
	33,435.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	10.00	1,200.00	245.00	710.00	2,040.00	43,578.70
	106,068.50	3,318.55	3,699.30	2,000.00	2,235.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	553.77	134,505.12
\$3,100.00	467,875.82	31,274.75	49,137.51	4,710.00	33,415.00	7,598.25	7,882.95	26,245.21	746,691.32
	5,529.89	661.10	1,300.90		1,350.00		290.00		68,331.89
4,291.10	23,644.37	2,728.92	5,700.50	260.00	4,148.00		1,100.90		39,182.69
4,291.10	29,174.26	3,390.02	7,001.40	260.00	5,498.00		1,390.90		107,514.58
	18,124.00	991.75	3,591.20		1,220.00		1,340.25	1,355.65	26,622.85
	32,067.00	3,106.95	11,729.40	50.00	3,507.00	1,196.20	135.50	1,718.60	185,669.65
	59,181.00	4,098.70	15,320.60	50.00	4,787.00	1,195.20	1,475.75	3,074.25	212,282.50
5,000.00	287,690.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00	665,800.00
100.00	19,000.00	1,000.00	300.00		900.00	200.00	100.00	250.00	28,150.00
400.00	30,933.00	1,400.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	800.00	800.00	1,000.00	110,002.16
400.00	65,210.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	134,660.00
300.00	31,630.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	300.00	2,500.00		75,710.00
300.00	43,750.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,078.89	89,365.89
1,400.00	171,523.00	13,400.00	8,500.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	4,500.00	3,100.00	5,578.81	409,738.05
	31,278.96	2,000.00	300.00		600.00		325.00	1,300.00	35,803.96
3,000.00	71,477.62	2,100.00	10,000.00	2,265.00	1,150.00	70.00	1,000.00	400.00	188,462.62
3,000.00	102,756.58	4,100.00	10,300.00	2,265.00	1,750.00	70.00	1,325.00	1,700.00	224,266.58
	6,580.00								6,580.00
3,000.00	31,835.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	2,500.00	7,581.00	420.00		25.00	62,401.00
3,000.00	38,415.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	2,500.00	7,581.00	420.00		25.00	68,981.00
	11,070.00	1,100.00	1,327.00		1,500.00			1,605.00	21,552.00
500.00	39,940.00	3,000.00	5,986.00		2,675.00		600.00	7,500.00	88,701.00
500.00	48,010.00	4,100.00	7,313.00		4,175.00		600.00	9,105.00	110,253.00
	9,550.00	425.00	1,320.00		1,050.00		275.00	975.00	16,175.25
1,920.00	28,475.00	1,250.00	6,000.00	1,100.00	1,700.00	700.00	243.00	1,300.00	51,218.00
	1,275.00	85.00	5.00		200.00		225.00	82.50	7,822.50
1,920.00	39,300.00	1,760.00	7,325.25	1,100.00	2,650.00	700.00	743.00	2,307.50	75,215.75
	8,000.00	400.00	400.00		3,100.00		300.00	100.00	44,300.00
	7,566.00	781.31	654.45		1,500.00	253.35	126.35		14,881.46
40.00	23,471.00	1,770.15	4,766.25	470.20	2,077.00	536.50	1,031.17	23.73	39,618.00
40.00	31,037.00	2,551.46	5,420.70	470.20	3,577.00	789.85	1,157.52	23.73	54,469.46
	880.00		50.00				50.00		960.00
300.00	47,695.00	1,731.38	3,314.22		3,485.00	900.00	297.55	4,225.50	62,248.65
300.00	48,555.00	1,731.38	3,364.22		3,485.00	900.00	347.55	4,225.50	63,208.65
4,000.00	20,375.00	2,100.00	1,650.00		1,428.00		500.00	600.00	31,453.00



TABLE 53.—*Government property*

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>					
Shawnee—					
Agency.....		\$3,883.00			
Boarding School.....	\$31,985.30	42,185.00		\$728.00	\$1,350.00
Total.....	31,985.30	46,068.00		728.00	1,350.00
Total, Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	977,881.46	819,693.24	\$4,407.50	40,591.00	53,920.00
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—</b>					
Union Agency.....					
Choctaw Nation—					
Armstrong Male Academy.....	4,800.00	25,550.00		450.00	100.00
Jones Male Academy.....	8,000.00	30,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Wheelock Academy.....	200.00	12,000.00	500.00		1,000.00
Tuskahoma Academy.....	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,200.00
Total.....	14,600.00	69,050.00	2,500.00	1,050.00	2,800.00
Cherokee Nation; Orphan School..	400.00	10,568.00			550.00
Chickasaw Nation—					
Bloomfield Seminary.....	4,000.00	20,000.00	600.00	220.00	125.00
Collins Institute.....	2,830.00	2,600.00			300.00
Total.....	6,830.00	22,600.00	600.00	220.00	425.00
Creek Nation—					
Euchee Boarding School.....	19,000.00	16,000.00	500.00	60.00	
Eufaula Boarding School.....	2,750.00	1,500.00			
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	600.00	15,000.00			300.00
Tulahassee Boarding School.....	4,000.00	4,000.00			140.05
Total.....	26,350.00	36,500.00	500.00	60.00	440.05
Seminole Nation—					
Mekusukey Academy.....	6,400.00	46,000.00	500.00	298.25	400.00
Total, Five Tribes.....	54,580.00	184,718.00	4,100.00	1,628.25	4,615.05
Total, Oklahoma.....	1,032,461.46	1,004,411.24	8,507.50	42,219.25	58,535.05
<b>Oregon:</b>					
Klamath—					
Agency.....	400.00	9,890.00		500.00	200.00
Boarding School.....	500.00	34,250.00	1,600.00	1,800.00	600.00
Modoc Point Day School.....	1,200.00	1,700.00			
Yainax Day School.....	45.00	3,000.00			
No. 1 Day School.....	150.00	5,183.00			
No. 2 Day School.....	200.00	5,183.00			
No. 3 Day School.....	150.00	5,183.00			
Total.....	2,645.00	64,389.00	1,600.00	2,300.00	800.00
Roseburg Agency					
Salem Boarding School.....	110,025.00	145,560.00		35,000.00	
Siletz—					
Agency.....	7,200.00	3,420.00			110.00
Day School.....	15,000.00	11,503.00			750.00
Upper Farm Day School.....	40.00	3,069.70			
Total.....	22,240.00	17,997.70			860.00
Umatilla Boarding School.....	53,000.00	36,565.00	1,800.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
Warm Springs—					
Agency.....		5,325.00			
Boarding School.....	11,960.00	30,944.00			1,000.00
Simnasho Day School.....	2,100.00	4,344.00			
Total.....	14,060.00	40,613.00			1,000.00
Total, Oregon.....	201,970.00	305,124.70	3,400.00	39,800.00	5,660.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle Boarding School	63,200.00	380,150.00	25,000.00		5,000.00

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive Five Tribes.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
.....	\$3,883.00	\$135.00	\$100.00	.....	.....	.....	\$85.00	.....	\$4,203.00
\$1,575.00	45,838.00	3,121.00	3,947.00	\$843.00	\$2,700.00	\$624.80	5,245.00	\$995.00	94,999.10
1,575.00	49,721.00	3,256.00	4,047.00	843.00	2,700.00	624.80	5,330.00	995.00	99,202.10
25,126.10	943,737.84	59,887.66	85,442.17	21,548.20	68,931.00	12,399.85	17,441.72	37,684.87	2,224,964.67
.....	.....	8,500.45	.....	.....	706.25	.....	.....	7,127.68	16,334.38
75.00	26,175.00	4,057.86	3,688.58	53.65	1,433.00	231.24	164.16	.....	40,603.40
150.00	32,150.00	800.00	1,800.00	250.00	1,405.00	540.00	.....	.....	44,945.00
.....	13,500.00	1,000.00	625.00	300.00	1,000.00	80.00	50.00	75.00	16,800.00
.....	3,500.00	5,500.00	1,500.00	.....	693.00	.....	285.00	300.00	13,678.00
225.00	75,625.00	11,357.86	7,613.58	603.65	4,531.00	821.24	499.16	\$75.00	116,026.49
200.00	1,318.00	1,550.00	1,978.47	600.00	605.00	40.00	225.00	200.00	15,916.47
100.00	21,045.00	1,500.00	496.66	100.00	896.23	365.90	.....	2,596.85	31,004.64
300.00	3,200.00	2,070.31	1,247.20	200.00	980.00	300.00	.....	76.90	10,913.41
400.00	24,245.00	3,570.31	1,745.86	300.00	1,878.23	674.90	.....	2,673.75	41,918.08
.....	16,560.00	1,000.00	50.00	.....	471.00	40.00	230.00	1,185.00	38,536.00
.....	1,500.00	3,500.00	200.00	.....	325.00	.....	25.00	50.00	8,350.00
.....	15,300.00	2,250.00	6,200.00	.....	880.00	.....	200.00	.....	25,430.00
.....	4,140.05	895.18	839.13	.....	660.00	.....	181.73	.....	10,716.09
.....	37,500.05	7,645.18	7,289.13	.....	2,336.00	40.00	636.73	1,235.00	83,032.09
100.00	47,298.25	600.00	129.89	.....	1,200.00	.....	357.00	.....	55,965.14
925.00	195,986.30	33,223.80	18,756.93	1,503.65	11,256.48	1,576.14	1,717.89	11,611.43	330,212.62
26,051.10	1,139,724.14	93,111.36	104,199.10	23,051.85	80,187.48	13,975.99	19,159.61	49,296.30	2,555,167.29
.....	10,590.00	400.00	200.00	.....	4,140.00	300.00	.....	400.00	16,430.00
800.00	39,050.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	1,000.00	4,186.75	1,295.00	50.00	.....	69,061.75
.....	1,700.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	3,010.00
.....	3,000.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	3,250.00
.....	5,183.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5,438.00
.....	5,183.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5,488.00
.....	5,183.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5,438.00
800.00	60,589.00	4,000.00	20,200.00	1,000.00	8,326.75	1,595.00	85.00	400.00	108,140.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
6,000.00	186,560.00	20,390.40	33,992.98	8,065.00	4,332.50	2,295.00	1,025.00	4,175.00	370,860.88
.....	3,530.00	1,100.00	300.00	.....	1,165.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	14,395.00
1,000.00	13,258.00	2,000.00	840.00	100.00	700.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	33,098.00
.....	3,069.70	280.00	210.00	.....	.....	.....	3.60	95.00	3,698.30
1,000.00	19,857.70	3,380.00	1,350.00	100.00	1,865.00	2,300.00	3.60	95.00	51,191.30
1,200.00	45,065.00	2,680.00	6,130.00	9,165.00	4,600.00	.....	1,125.00	.....	121,765.00
.....	5,325.00	.....	700.00	.....	1,950.00	.....	1,220.00	3,500.00	12,695.00
.....	31,944.00	2,000.00	10,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	2,755.00	.....	62,659.00
.....	4,344.00	200.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,794.00
.....	41,613.00	2,200.00	10,850.00	.....	5,950.00	.....	3,975.00	3,500.00	82,148.00
9,000.00	362,984.70	32,650.40	72,522.98	18,330.00	25,074.25	6,190.00	6,213.60	8,370.00	734,305.93
5,000.00	415,150.00	14,250.00	38,000.00	44,250.00	5,200.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	42,275.00	627,825.00

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>South Dakota:</b>					
Canton Asylum.....	\$1,100.00	\$71,000.00			\$2,000.00
<b>Cheyenne River 1—</b>					
No. 5 Day School.....	40,912.00	62,050.00	(?)	(?)	(?)
No. 7 Day School.....	10,000.00	71,575.00	(?)	(?)	(?)
Total.....	50,912.00	133,625.00	(?)	(?)	(?)
<b>Crow Creek—</b>					
Agency.....	4,452.60	12,000.00			
Boarding School.....	3,800.00	20,670.00	\$1,500.00		3,000.00
Total.....	8,252.60	32,670.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
<b>Flandreau—</b>					
Agency.....	250.00	250.00			
Boarding School.....	28,860.00	134,190.00	1,400.00	\$2,100.00	7,000.00
Total.....	29,110.00	134,440.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	7,000.00
<b>Lower Brule—</b>					
Agency.....	2,750.00	29,880.00			150.00
Boarding School.....	8,000.00	26,655.00			3,000.00
Total.....	10,750.00	56,535.00			3,150.00
Pierre Boarding School.....	31,000.00	67,120.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	5,000.00
<b>Pine Ridge—</b>					
Agency.....	44,496.75	33,300.00			2,000.00
Day-school inspector and physician		3,600.00			
Boarding School.....	27,000.00	7,200.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	6,300.00
No. 1 Day School.....		1,305.00			
No. 3 Day School.....		2,550.00			200.00
No. 4 Day School.....		2,850.00			
No. 5 Day School.....		2,350.00			
No. 6 Day School.....		2,250.00			
No. 7 Day School.....		2,000.00			
No. 8 Day School.....		2,350.00			
No. 9 Day School.....		2,375.00			
No. 10 Day School.....		2,300.00			
No. 11 Day School.....		2,350.00			
No. 12 Day School.....		2,300.00			
No. 13 Day School.....		2,400.00			
No. 14 Day School.....		2,900.00			
No. 15 Day School.....		2,400.00			
No. 16 Day School.....		2,400.00			
No. 17 Day School.....		2,500.00			
No. 18 Day School.....		2,375.00			
No. 19 Day School.....		2,300.00			
No. 20 Day School.....		2,300.00			
No. 21 Day School.....		2,400.00		100.00	
No. 22 Day School.....		2,400.00			
No. 23 Day School.....		2,425.00			
No. 24 Day School.....		2,200.00			
No. 25 Day School.....		2,950.00			
No. 26 Day School.....		2,650.00			
No. 27 Day School.....		2,600.00			
No. 28 Day School.....		2,600.00			
No. 29 Day School.....		2,600.00			
No. 30 Day School.....		800.00			
No. 31 Day School.....		2,250.00			
Total.....	71,406.75	179,330.00	10,000.00	9,100.00	8,500.00
Rapid City Boarding School.....	30,000.00	120,000.00	4,500.00	2,500.00	2,300.00
<b>Rosebud—</b>					
Agency.....	33,523.40	33,915.00		400.00	550.00
Boarding School.....	118,875.96	48,350.00		4,433.00	2,714.00
Big White River Day School.....	480.00	3,700.00			
Black Pipe Day School.....		1,175.00			
Bull Creek Day School.....	800.00	3,800.00			
Corn Creek Day School.....	500.00	1,650.00			
Cut Meat Day School.....	500.00	1,600.00			

1 From report, 1910.

2 Included in buildings.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
-----	\$73,000.00	\$2,870.00	\$7,000.00	-----	\$755.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$2,500.00	\$97,525.00
(*)	82,050.00	(*)	20,378.00	(*)	2,500.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	125,838.00
(*)	71,578.00	(*)	11,678.00	(*)	750.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	94,000.00
(*)	133,625.00	(*)	32,051.00	(*)	3,250.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	219,838.00
-----	12,000.00	\$650.00	3,200.00	-----	3,800.00	-----	1,112.40	-----	25,215.00
\$300.00	25,470.00	400.00	1,745.85	\$218.00	1,774.00	422.15	200.00	-----	34,030.00
300.00	37,470.00	1,050.00	4,945.85	218.00	5,574.00	422.15	1,312.40	-----	59,245.00
-----	250.00	10.00	60.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	570.91
1,700.00	158,990.00	6,840.00	9,000.00	4,500.00	3,640.00	2,200.00	1,450.00	19,300.00	234,780.00
1,700.00	159,240.00	6,850.00	9,060.91	4,500.00	3,640.00	2,200.00	1,450.00	19,300.00	235,350.91
-----	30,030.00	1,000.00	600.00	-----	6,000.00	-----	1,105.00	306.00	41,791.00
1,000.00	30,655.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	-----	200.00	-----	130.00	450.00	45,435.00
1,000.00	60,685.00	5,000.00	2,600.00	-----	6,200.00	-----	1,235.00	756.00	87,226.00
3,000.00	80,620.00	8,000.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,065.00	1,000.00	-----	126,906.00
-----	35,311.11	2,000.00	10,000.00	200.00	900.00	200.00	800.00	2,200.00	115,896.75
3,000.00	3,600.00	255.00	50.00	-----	350.00	-----	-----	850.00	6,105.00
3,000.00	100,300.00	6,500.00	5,000.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,000.00	157,300.00
1,305.00	150.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,505.00
2,750.00	75.00	75.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,920.00
2,850.00	90.00	85.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	3,045.00
2,350.00	90.00	60.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,510.00
2,250.00	85.00	60.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,415.00
2,000.00	50.00	60.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,125.00
2,350.00	50.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,470.00
2,375.00	70.00	65.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,525.00
2,300.00	60.00	65.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,445.00
2,350.00	65.00	60.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,495.00
2,300.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,425.00
2,400.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,530.00
2,300.00	60.00	75.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	3,050.00
2,400.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,530.00
2,400.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,530.00
2,500.00	50.00	75.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,640.00
2,375.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,505.00
2,300.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,430.00
2,300.00	65.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,435.00
2,500.00	60.00	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,615.00
2,400.00	60.00	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,520.00
2,425.00	60.00	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,540.00
2,200.00	60.00	40.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,320.00
2,950.00	70.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	3,090.00
2,650.00	60.50	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	15.00	-----	2,775.00
2,600.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,730.00
2,600.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,730.00
2,600.00	60.00	50.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	2,730.00
800.00	15.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.00	-----	815.00
2,250.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,250.00
3,000.00	209,930.00	10,630.00	16,590.00	3,700.00	4,250.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	32,850.00	352,946.75
5,000.00	155,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	-----	4,500.00	-----	1,200.00	1,000.00	201,700.00
-----	34,865.00	4,000.00	11,124.50	-----	3,900.00	-----	4,260.00	850.00	92,827.90
600.00	56,097.00	3,664.00	4,333.00	650.00	4,698.00	500.00	200.00	125.00	189,142.96
-----	3,700.00	135.00	50.00	15.00	-----	10.00	30.00	40.00	4,460.00
-----	1,175.00	100.00	40.00	10.00	-----	7.00	5.00	35.00	1,372.00
-----	3,800.00	85.00	182.00	8.00	-----	7.00	8.00	25.00	4,915.00
-----	1,650.00	135.00	64.00	12.00	-----	12.00	80.00	25.00	2,428.00
-----	1,600.00	175.00	86.00	12.00	-----	10.00	15.00	80.00	2,478.00

\* Included in supplies on hand.

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>					
<b>Rosebud—Continued.</b>					
He Dog's Camp Day School.....	\$400.00	\$1,900.00			
Ironwood Creek Day School.....	1,000.00	1,650.00			
Little Crow's Camp Day School.....	1,500.00	1,825.00			
Little White River Day School.....		900.00			
Lower Cut Meat Day School.....		1,575.00			
Milk's Camp Day School.....	2,400.00	1,750.00			
Oak Creek Day School.....		1,265.00			
Pine Creek Day School.....	1,500.00	1,150.00			
Red Leaf's Camp Day School.....		1,215.00			
Ring Thunder Camp Day School.....		1,050.00			
Day School.....		1,040.00			
Spring Creek Day School.....	400.00	1,375.00			
Upper Cut Meat Day School.....	800.00	1,975.00			
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp Day School.....		1,650.00			
White Thunder Creek Day School.....	600.00	1,125.00			
Total.....	163,279.36	115,635.00		\$4,833.00	\$3,264.00
<b>Sisseton—</b>					
Agency.....	5,433.00	11,575.00			
Boarding School.....	17,600.00	34,864.00			
Total.....	23,033.00	46,439.00			
Springfield Boarding School.....	2,750.00	21,272.22	\$2,250.00	22.50	400.00
<b>Yankton—</b>					
Agency.....	9,469.80	17,750.00			
Boarding School.....	13,030.20	16,200.00			5,000.00
Total.....	22,500.00	33,950.00			5,000.00
Total South Dakota.....	454,083.71	1,012,016.22	35,750.00	20,555.50	60,314.00
<b>Utah:</b>					
<b>Shivwits—</b>					
Agency.....		50.00			
Day School.....	300.00	6,150.00			150.00
Total.....	300.00	6,200.00			150.00
<b>Uintah and Ouray—</b>					
Agency.....	94,612.50	23,080.00			3,000.00
Boarding School.....		18,345.00			1,350.00
Total.....	94,612.50	41,425.00			4,350.00
Total Utah.....	94,912.50	47,625.00			4,500.00
<b>Washington:</b>					
<b>Colville—</b>					
Agency.....	18,853.50	11,368.58			600.00
Boarding School.....	640,000.00	31,104.00			1,500.00
No. 1 Day School.....	1,500.00	1,420.00			
No. 2 Day School.....	731.25	4,315.00			
No. 3 Day School.....	300.00	1,286.00			
No. 4 Day School.....	1,600.00	4,210.00			
No. 5 Day School.....	1,110.00	3,130.00			
No. 6 Day School.....	1,600.00	3,080.00			
No. 7 Day School.....	600.00	3,457.00			
No. 8 Day School.....	525.00	3,407.00			
No. 9 Day School.....	1,500.00	3,100.00			
Total.....	668,319.75	69,877.58			2,100.00
<b>Cushman—</b>					
Boarding School.....	189,710.00	143,853.00	22,000.00	7,000.00	6,790.00
Chehalis Day School.....	4,000.00	960.00			
Jamestown Day School.....					
Queets River Day School.....		2,996.00			
Skokomish Day School.....	1,540.00	2,866.48			
Taholah Day School.....	5,000.00				
Total.....	200,250.00	150,675.48	22,000.00	7,000.00	6,790.00

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
.....	\$1,900.00	\$100.00	\$20.00	\$3.00	.....	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$125.00	\$2,583.00
.....	1,650.00	172.00	125.00	19.00	.....	8.00	10.00	50.00	3,025.00
.....	1,825.00	90.00	150.00	14.00	.....	10.00	40.00	50.00	3,679.00
.....	900.00	125.00	85.00	15.00	.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	1,170.00
.....	1,575.00	115.00	115.00	8.00	.....	15.00	30.00	36.00	1,894.00
.....	1,750.00	125.00	65.00	12.00	.....	10.00	18.00	56.00	4,436.00
.....	1,265.00	95.00	125.00	10.00	.....	20.00	60.00	50.00	1,625.00
.....	1,150.00	150.00	190.00	12.00	.....	7.00	93.00	20.00	3,122.00
.....	1,215.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	.....	12.00	28.00	50.00	1,515.00
.....	1,050.00	125.00	20.00	8.00	.....	15.00	35.00	40.00	1,293.00
.....	1,040.00	60.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	1,130.00
.....	1,375.00	125.00	65.00	14.00	.....	10.00	35.00	30.00	2,054.00
.....	1,975.00	198.00	32.50	12.00	.....	12.50	60.00	30.00	3,120.00
.....	1,650.00	125.00	40.00	10.00	.....	10.00	25.00	30.00	1,890.00
.....	1,125.00	140.00	45.00	12.00	.....	10.00	15.00	42.00	1,989.00
\$600.00	124,332.00	10,139.00	17,057.00	882.00	\$8,598.00	705.50	5,032.00	1,819.00	331,843.86
.....	11,575.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,008.00
.....	34,864.00	1,631.05	18,236.90	.....	1,764.00	612.00	678.00	.....	75,394.95
.....	46,439.00	1,631.05	18,236.90	.....	1,764.00	612.00	678.00	.....	92,402.95
925.00	24,869.72	1,404.74	2,812.46	158.31	559.50	79.55	69.94	218.83	32,923.05
.....	17,750.00	2,250.00	3,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	150.00	1,500.00	34,619.80
200.00	21,400.00	2,125.00	6,190.00	2,000.00	1,875.00	.....	800.00	.....	47,420.20
200.00	39,150.00	4,375.00	9,190.00	2,000.00	2,375.00	.....	950.00	1,500.00	82,040.00
15,725.00	1,144,360.72	57,949.79	124,744.12	13,458.31	42,465.50	8,004.20	14,936.34	59,943.83	1,919,946.52
.....	50.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
10.00	6,310.00	100.00	400.00	10.00	350.00	.....	100.00	.....	7,570.00
10.00	6,360.00	100.00	550.00	10.00	360.00	.....	100.00	.....	7,770.00
6,500.00	32,580.00	572.20	32,215.65	.....	4,185.00	.....	2,399.65	648.00	167,213.00
1,000.00	20,695.00	2,331.00	5,122.63	.....	1,025.00	.....	641.21	.....	29,814.84
7,500.00	53,275.00	2,903.20	37,338.28	.....	5,210.00	.....	3,040.86	648.00	197,027.84
7,510.00	59,635.00	3,003.20	37,888.28	10.00	5,560.00	.....	3,140.00	648.00	204,797.84
.....	11,968.58	800.00	5,200.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	4,500.00	2,100.00	45,922.08
500.00	33,104.00	5,000.00	14,510.47	.....	925.00	.....	100.00	1,400.00	695,039.47
.....	1,420.00	169.00	102.25	38.00	.....	16.60	5.25	170.00	3,421.10
.....	4,315.00	304.50	52.55	121.25	.....	34.85	4.85	138.50	5,702.75
.....	1,288.00	107.50	152.00	18.90	.....	7.25	3.50	98.50	1,973.65
.....	4,210.00	300.75	247.45	41.20	.....	9.25	6.50	282.00	6,697.15
.....	3,130.00	293.50	176.00	18.15	.....	6.10	6.75	112.15	4,852.65
.....	3,080.00	265.35	134.75	17.80	.....	6.50	5.80	178.55	5,288.75
.....	3,457.00	215.00	170.75	145.25	.....	18.45	7.75	95.50	4,706.70
.....	3,407.00	223.00	151.00	141.10	.....	7.80	7.60	112.50	4,575.00
.....	3,100.00	280.00	156.40	30.50	.....	18.40	30.50	108.50	5,202.55
500.00	72,477.58	7,958.60	21,053.62	569.15	3,425.00	125.20	4,656.75	4,796.20	783,381.85
1,700.00	181,343.00	5,600.00	12,000.00	500.00	1,350.00	.....	550.00	1,000.00	392,053.00
.....	960.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	5,025.00
.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
.....	2,998.00	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195.00
.....	2,866.48	143.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,679.20
.....	.....	152.55	25.00	.....	50.00	.....	75.00	.....	8,169.08
1,700.00	188,165.48	6,155.75	12,025.00	500.00	1,400.00	.....	650.00	1,000.00	410,146.23

TABLE 53.—Government property

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings.	Buildings and improvements.		
			Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>					
Neah Bay—					
Agency.....		\$2,835.00			\$350.00
Day School.....	\$75.00	1,275.00			
Quileute Day School.....	100.00	1,065.00			
Total.....	175.00	5,175.00			350.00
<b>Tulalip—</b>					
Agency.....	19,440.00	4,185.00			
Boarding School.....	13,045.00	93,431.00			
Lummi Day School.....	513.41	3,551.00			
Muckleshoot Reservation Sub-agency.....		100.00			
Port Madison Day School.....	7,000.00	975.00			
Swinomish Day School.....	3,592.00	2,000.00			
Total.....	43,590.41	104,242.00			
<b>Yakima—</b>					
Agency.....	7,400.00	8,960.00			4,500.00
Boarding School.....	8,420.00	25,300.00			4,500.00
Total.....	15,820.00	34,260.00			9,000.00
Total Washington.....	928,155.16	364,230.06	\$22,000.00	\$7,000.00	18,240.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>					
Hayward—					
Boarding School.....	16,000.00	75,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00
Lac Courte Oreille Day School.....	50.00	500.00			50.00
Total.....	16,050.00	75,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,550.00
<b>Keshena—</b>					
Agency.....	75.00	25,375.00	600.00	5,000.00	
Boarding School.....	375.00	29,425.00			1,700.00
Neopit Day School.....					
Stockbridge No. 1 Day School.....	50.00	900.00			
Stockbridge No. 2 Day School.....	25.00	2,000.00			
Total.....	525.00	57,700.00	600.00	5,000.00	1,700.00
Lac du Flambeau Boarding School.....	4,844.84	47,760.00	6,000.00		5,000.00
<b>La Pointe—</b>					
Agency.....	3,332.40	1,890.00			
Grand Portage Day School.....		2,825.00			
Odanah Day School.....					
Red Cliff Day School.....	50.00				
Total.....	3,382.40	4,715.00			
<b>Onelda—</b>					
Boarding School.....	5,000.00	43,478.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	2,900.00
No. 1 Day School.....	50.00	500.00			
Total.....	5,050.00	43,978.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	2,900.00
Tomah Boarding School.....	27,200.00	86,700.00	8,000.00	700.00	2,548.00
Wittenberg Boarding School.....	4,000.00	40,165.00	4,000.00		1,000.00
Total Wisconsin.....	61,052.24	356,518.00	23,100.00	8,700.00	16,698.00
<b>Wyoming:</b>					
Shoshone—					
Agency.....	11,500.00	40,089.00			840.00
Boarding School.....	36,000.00	83,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	14,000.00
Arapaho Day School.....					
Total Wyoming.....	47,500.00	123,089.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	14,840.00
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>					
Warehouses—					
Chicago.....					
New York.....					
Omaha.....					
St. Louis.....					
San Francisco.....					
Suppression of liquor traffic.....					

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and improvements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
\$30.00	\$3,215.00	\$200.00	\$765.00		\$350.00		\$657.25	\$230.00	\$5,327.25
	1,275.00	500.00	321.00					48.15	2,219.15
	1,065.00	359.00	300.00				15.00	80.00	1,869.00
30.00	5,555.00	1,069.00	1,388.00		350.00		582.25	308.15	9,415.40
	4,185.00	609.25	1,134.20	\$407.82	7.25	\$100.00	111.00	310.20	27,022.52
	93,431.00	9,795.38	10,522.28	2,963.76	1,925.00	3,715.50	1,069.36	5,991.75	142,458.71
	3,551.00	208.75	51.15				10.00	30.00	4,364.31
	100.00	15.00	30.00				20.00	20.00	185.00
	975.00	30.00	10.00						8,015.00
	2,000.00	50.00					200.00		5,842.00
	104,242.00	10,708.38	11,747.61	3,371.58	2,650.00	3,815.25	1,410.36	6,351.95	187,887.54
500.00	13,960.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		3,400.00	200.00	2,626.00	500.00	30,066.00
500.00	30,300.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,529.00	200.00	400.00	2,000.00	51,849.00
1,000.00	44,260.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	4,929.00	400.00	3,026.00	2,500.00	81,935.00
3,230.00	414,700.06	30,881.73	51,212.23	5,440.73	12,754.00	4,340.45	10,325.36	14,956.30	1,472,766.02
2,000.00	84,000.00	1,000.00	9,500.00		1,850.00		900.00	650.00	113,900.00
600.00	1,150.00		50.00		40.00		5.00		1,295.00
2,600.00	85,150.00	1,000.00	9,550.00		1,890.00		905.00	650.00	115,195.00
750.00	30,975.00	150.00	7,700.00		1,800.00		475.00	100.00	41,275.00
	31,875.00	350.00	4,500.00		2,352.50		368.00	105.00	39,925.50
		220.00	50.00						270.00
	900.00	100.00	100.00						1,150.00
	2,000.00	100.00	150.00				25.00		2,300.00
750.00	65,750.00	920.00	12,500.00		4,152.50		868.00	205.00	84,920.50
2,000.00	60,760.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	500.00	3,395.00	250.00	200.00	1,650.00	91,599.84
	1,890.00	100.00	250.00		750.00	200.00	90.00	525.00	7,137.40
	2,825.00	150.00	75.00						3,060.00
			100.00						100.00
			100.00						150.00
	4,715.00	250.00	525.00		750.00	200.00	90.00	525.00	10,437.40
500.00	50,878.00	1,700.00	9,336.00	695.00	1,066.00	172.00	440.00		69,287.00
	500.00								560.00
500.00	51,378.00	1,700.00	9,336.00	695.00	1,066.00	172.00	440.00		69,837.00
2,000.00	99,948.00	4,260.00	4,897.06	1,650.00	3,250.00	720.00	230.00	300.00	142,437.06
600.00	45,766.00	2,440.57	2,890.06		1,300.00	675.00		100.00	57,060.63
8,450.00	413,466.00	15,570.57	54,670.12	2,845.00	15,803.50	1,917.00	2,733.00	3,430.00	571,487.48
	40,929.00	750.00	2,933.00		1,500.00	2,500.00	1,067.00	3,000.00	64,179.00
1,500.00	109,000.00	3,000.00	4,300.00	1,100.00	7,000.00	778.00	193.00	200.00	155,571.00
		100.00	25.00					25.00	150.00
1,500.00	143,929.00	3,850.00	7,258.00	1,100.00	8,500.00	3,278.00	1,260.00	3,225.00	219,900.00
		1,950.00							950.00
		1,900.00							900.00
		1,400.00							400.00
		1,250.00							250.00
		1,394.00							394.00
		1,660.00							660.00



TABLE 53.—*Government property*

States and superintendencies.	Sites.	Buildings and improvements.			
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.
Miscellaneous—Continued.					
Allotting service—					
Blackfeet.....					
Cheyenne River.....					
Colville.....					
Fort Berthold.....					
Fort Hall.....					
Fort Lapwai.....					
Fort Peck.....					
Laguna (Albuquerque).....					
Moqui.....					
Pine Ridge.....					
Quineault.....					
Rosebud.....					
San Xavier.....					
Irrigation service plants constructed.					
Office of Indian Affairs.....					

1 Estimated.

valuations, June 30, 1911—Continued.

Buildings and im- provements.		Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip- ment for indus- trial educa- tion.	Live stock.	Agricul- tural imple- ments.	Other tools and imple- ments.	Miscel- laneous.	Total value.
Sewer system.	Total value.								
		\$2,000.00							\$2,000.00
		2,000.00							2,000.00
		10,000.00							10,000.00
		3,000.00							3,000.00
		7,000.00							7,000.00
		300.00							300.00
		5,000.00							5,000.00
		800.00							800.00
		2,500.00							2,500.00
		6,000.00							6,000.00
		7,000.00							7,000.00
		4,000.00							4,000.00
		900.00							900.00
		7,178,768.59							7,178,768.59
		24,441.38							24,441.38

\* Belonging to United States; reimbursable, includes amount expended for maintenance, operation, and repairs; also material, equipment, and supplies on hand June 30, 1911.

## RECAPITULATION.

Designation.	School.	Agency.	Ware-houses.	Liquor suppression.	Allotting service.	Irrigation service, property, and irrigation plants.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Total.
<b>Building and improvements:</b>								
Buildings.....	\$8,668,078.04	\$1,094,714.18						\$7,762,790.22
Heat and power plants.....	300,779.40	3,907.50						304,686.90
Lighting systems.....	157,911.05	9,820.00						167,731.05
Water systems.....	347,049.34	42,112.00						389,161.34
Sewer systems.....	157,901.10	13,680.00						171,581.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,631,717.83</b>	<b>1,164,183.68</b>						<b>8,795,901.51</b>
Sites.....	3,198,462.50	687,042.84						3,885,505.34
Furniture and fixtures.....	451,891.50	67,996.42						7,777,102.18
Supplies on hand.....	737,106.60	24,390.51	\$2,884.00	\$650.00	\$50,500.00	\$7,178,768.59	\$24,441.38	977,160.11
Equipment for industrial education.....	183,010.45	3,392.82						186,403.27
Live stock.....	283,009.48	14,276.25						428,285.73
Agricultural implements.....	99,684.58	42,454.58						112,099.08
Other tools and implements.....	74,838.08	67,532.08						142,471.16
Miscellaneous.....	228,941.81	184,635.40						383,477.21
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>12,788,887.07</b>	<b>2,572,554.55</b>	<b>2,884.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>50,500.00</b>	<b>7,178,768.59</b>	<b>24,441.38</b>	<b>22,618,385.59</b>

TABLE 54.—Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Value of individual property.									
	Lands, ex- clusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, im- plements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Arizona:										
Camp McDowell.....	\$739,800.28				\$500.00	\$2,610.00	\$2,000.00	\$37,691.00	\$5,000.00	\$337,601.28
Colorado River.....			\$26.00	\$2,500.00	500.00	400.00	300.00	6,750.00	200.00	10,076.00
Fort Apache.....				200.00		1,000.00	2,500.00	100,000.00		103,700.00
Fort Mojave.....	377,125.00		1,480.92	1,000.00	1,500.00	300.00	90.00	9,000.00		380,905.92
Havasupai.....				1,200.00	300.00	50.00	700.00	6,463.00	200.00	6,903.00
Kalabab.....				2,000.00	600.00		2,500.00	7,000.00	500.00	9,700.00
Leupp.....	176,000.00			12,000.00		400.00		92,800.00		274,200.00
Moqui.....				(1)	(1)	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	1,500,000.00	10,000.00	\$ 1,579,540.84
Navajo.....	41,540.84	(1)								12,000.00
Phoenix.....			1,518.02	30,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	547,160.00		647,160.00
Pima.....				2,000.00	200.00	800.00	500.00	39,670.00	10,000.00	53,170.00
San Carlos.....				250,000.00	40,000.00	119,500.00	25,000.00	148,077.50	4,000.00	1,446,635.00
San Xavier.....	863,607.50	\$6,450.00		1,750.00	1,000.00	500.00	2,000.00	5,000.00		10,250.00
Truxton Canon.....				1,000.00	150.00	300.00	500.00	414,100.00	5,000.00	421,050.00
Western Navajo.....										
Total.....	2,238,073.62	6,450.00	3,024.94	303,650.00	49,650.00	170,860.00	84,590.00	2,913,711.50	34,900.00	5,804,910.06
California:										
Campo.....				75.00		25.00	150.00	3,150.00		3,400.00
Digger.....				250.00	75.00	(1)	50.00	200.00	(1)	600.00
Fort Bidwell.....	15,000.00			(1)	(1)	500.00	300.00	8,000.00	200.00	15,000.00
Fort Yuma.....				15,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	26,600.00		1,867,934.06
Hoopa Valley.....	58,224.00	1,250,000.00	14,110.06	10,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	2,280.00	1,000.00	19,280.00
Mali.....				2,000.00	800.00	2,000.00		5,120.00		9,920.00
Martinez.....				480.00	200.00	428.00	200.00	13,634.00		101,908.19
Pala.....	86,698.19			500.00	250.00	100.00	200.00	2,000.00	100.00	6,062.00
Pechanga.....	2,602.00	300.00	1,200.81	\$ 17,000.00	8,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	60,410.00		60,663.81
Round Valley.....	470,048.00		2,302.22	3,000.00	1,500.00	600.00	2,000.00	50,000.00		57,100.00
Sherman Institute.....				1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00				2,302.22
Tule River.....										
Upper Lake.....	15,000.00			1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	169,664.00	1,300.00	2,173,155.27
Total.....	647,540.19	1,250,300.00	17,613.08	51,305.00	16,825.00	12,178.00	6,400.00	169,664.00	1,300.00	2,173,155.27

1 Estimated.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 54.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Value of individual property.									
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
<b>Colorado:</b>										
Navajo Springs.....			\$5,788.08	\$300.00	\$50.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$1,500.00		\$8,143.08
Southern Ute.....	\$37,012.80	\$10,000.00	38,700.70	7,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	72,310.00	\$3,760.00	227,183.80
Total.....	87,012.80	10,000.00	43,988.78	7,300.00	3,050.00	1,200.00	5,300.00	73,810.00	8,760.00	235,526.58
<b>Idaho:</b>										
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,907,637.50	140,000.00	16,017.52	120,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	71,465.00	2,000.00	2,200,120.02
Fort Hall.....	12,977.45		70,000.00	70,000.00	18,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	222,240.00	1,000.00	269,117.44
Fort Lapwai.....	4,610,100.00	20,000.00	96,387.11	135,000.00	105,000.00	11,250.00	80,000.00	174,000.00	20,000.00	5,252,237.11
Total.....	6,530,414.94	160,000.00	112,304.63	325,000.00	138,000.00	46,250.00	108,000.00	467,705.00	23,000.00	7,011,874.57
<b>Iowa:</b>										
Sac and Fox.....			1,782.70	6,000.00	300.00	650.00	1,200.00	20,000.00		29,832.70
<b>Kansas:</b>										
Haskell Institute.....			1,708.20							1,708.20
Kikapoo.....	1,016,246.10		59,481.22	80,500.00	16,100.00	20,125.00	8,550.00	180,533.50	6,000.00	1,357,535.82
Potawatomi.....	1,910,700.00		98,119.46	100,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,131,819.46	
Total.....	2,926,946.10		154,303.88	180,500.00	26,100.00	25,125.00	13,550.00	186,533.50	8,000.00	3,321,108.46
<b>Michigan:</b>										
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	46,551.00	68,729.50	42,725.79	20,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00		211,006.29
<b>Minnesota:</b>										
Fond du Lac.....	150,995.00	450,000.00	99,590.62	42,000.00	3,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	7,750.00	12,500.00	767,835.62
Leech Lake.....			117,231.41							117,231.41
Nett Lake.....	276,068.96	119,000.00	45,514.87	5,000.00	200.00	250.00	150.00	1,651.00		422,531.44
Red Lake.....			23,063.77	(1)	(1)					23,063.77
White Earth.....	11,984,003.18	10,990,000.00	23,063.77	600,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	6,000.00	38,960.00	12,000.00	23,721,023.95
Total.....	12,411,069.13	11,559,000.00	237,672.16	647,000.00	23,200.00	45,750.00	7,650.00	48,361.00	24,500.00	25,054,192.29
<b>Montana:</b>										
Blackfeet.....			3,198.00	83,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	8,500.00	525,000.00	5,000.00	629,198.00
Crow.....	4,700,560.00	100.00	78,707.23	70,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00	45,000.00	14,125.00		4,978,462.23
Fishhead.....	3,082,000.00	918,000.00	13,252.13	100,000.00	(1)	50,000.00	(2)	780,000.00	(1)	4,913,252.13
Fort Belknap.....			413.96	20,000.00	3,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	129,275.00	10,000.00	182,668.96
Fort Peck.....			5,757.92	50,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	333,250.00	10,000.00	434,017.92
Tongue River.....	(3)		4,973.77	24,000.00	4,000.00	17,000.00	35,000.00	380,000.00	4,000.00	468,973.77
Total.....	7,752,560.00	918,100.00	106,313.01	347,000.00	40,000.00	148,500.00	108,500.00	2,161,650.00	29,000.00	11,606,623.01



TABLE 54.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Value of individual property.									
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>										
Sage.....	\$1,692,000.00	(1)	\$149,828.47	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$1,841,828.47
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	24,185.55	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24,185.55
Shawnee.....	904,090.00	\$54,350.00	54,793.00	\$150,000.00	\$47,100.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$77,630.00	\$5,000.00	1,308,563.00
<b>Total<sup>1</sup>.</b>	54,773,497.32	145,950.00	1,755,119.96	1,971,797.00	201,682.50	147,137.50	90,847.50	995,557.75	42,800.00	60,134,399.53
<b>Five Civilized Tribes</b>	165,460,718.20	(1)	1,077,027.59	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	166,537,745.79
<b>Total Oklahoma.</b>	220,234,215.52	145,950.00	2,842,147.55	1,971,797.00	201,682.50	147,137.50	90,847.50	995,557.75	42,800.00	226,672,135.32
<b>Oregon:</b>										
Klamath.....	878,644.26	1,183,260.00	36,594.08	140,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	30,010.00	5,000.00	2,363,508.34
Roseburg.....	1,600,000.00	800,000.00	3,241.76	40,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	2,588,241.76
Salem.....	172,156.00	22,000.00	650.72	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	650.72
Umatilla.....	3,200,000.00	25,000.00	68,688.19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,268,688.19
Warm Springs.....	610,980.00	25,000.00	5,339.60	7,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	95,300.00	5,000.00	769,619.60
<b>Total.</b>	6,461,780.26	2,030,260.00	144,911.95	187,000.00	78,000.00	90,000.00	53,000.00	150,310.00	20,000.00	9,215,262.21
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.</b>			30,172.22	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30,172.22
<b>South Dakota:</b>										
Canton Asylum.....	43,538,000.00	(1)	443.89	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.00	(1)	455.89
Cheyenne River.....	2,161,640.00	49,000.00	103,522.36	70,000.00	9,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	224,415.00	5,900.00	3,648,522.36
Crow Creek.....	54,000.00	(1)	96,714.92	15,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	2,430.00	(1)	2,597,699.92
Flandreau.....	1,006,400.00	27,300.00	75,947.71	35,000.00	5,050.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	74,344.00	50,050.00	1,264,091.71
Lower Brule.....	8,681,920.00	50,000.00	7,725.83	200,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00	1,004,312.00	(1)	10,143,957.83
Pierre.....	5,630,911.20	96,000.00	1,161,756.97	414,241.00	86,550.00	96,495.00	53,735.00	621,157.75	43,700.00	8,204,546.92
Rapid City.....	318,349.55	(1)	610,776.25	216,200.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	297,000.00	25,000.00	941,549.55
Sisseton.....	178,040.16	(1)	(1)	45,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	948,816.41
Yankton.....	21,248,911.36	182,300.00	2,375,678.38	995,441.00	222,600.00	195,495.00	221,035.00	2,263,670.75	149,650.00	27,844,781.49
<b>Total.</b>										

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<sup>4</sup>Improvement counted in value of land.  
<sup>5</sup>Included in value of tools, implements, etc.  
<sup>6</sup>Under Hayward.

Unknown.  
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.  
Included in value of land.

\* Unknown.  
 \* Exclusive of  
 \* Included in



TABLE 55.—Value of Indians' tribal property, and total tribal and individual property, June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	Value of tribal property.						Total tribal and individual property.
	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Arizona:</b>							
Camp McDowell.....	\$342,743.00	23,000.00				\$345,743.00	\$1,183,344.28
Colorado River.....	1,104,000.00	75,000.00	\$3,083.32			1,182,083.32	1,192,759.32
Fort Apache.....	1,420,700.00	3,000,000.00	53,458.06	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00	7,408,156.06	7,511,865.06
Fort Mojave.....	15,000.00					15,000.00	390,905.92
Havasupai.....	173,300.00		6.91			173,306.91	21,803.00
Kalispel.....	370,848.00					370,848.00	183,006.91
Leupp.....	5,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	1,698.15	178,200.00	18,000.00	567,048.00	274,200.00
Moqui.....							579,048.00
Navajo.....							14,061,238.99
Phoenix.....	3,839,040.00	65,000.00	160.84	547,160.00	100,000.00	4,551,360.84	5,198,520.84
Pima.....	1,083,000.00	600,000.00	148,997.70			1,841,997.70	1,965,167.70
San Carlos.....	27,596.00					27,596.00	1,474,201.00
San Xavier.....	731,000.00	51,200.00	24,337.79			806,537.79	816,787.79
Truxton Canon.....	1,689,673.50	(*)	51.77			1,689,725.27	2,110,775.27
Western Navajo.....							
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,560,870.50</b>	<b>11,294,200.00</b>	<b>231,821.54</b>	<b>825,360.00</b>	<b>168,000.00</b>	<b>31,110,232.04</b>	<b>36,915,162.10</b>
<b>California:</b>							
Cahuilla.....			43.44			43.44	43.44
Campo.....			41.10			41.10	3,441.10
Capitan Grande.....			34.09			34.09	34.09
Digger.....							600.00
Fort Bidwell.....							15,000.00
Fort Yuma.....	1,400,716.13	24,000.00	3,463.25			1,428,179.38	1,438,179.38
Hogua Valley.....	88,000.00	37,000,000.00		26,750.00	27,500.00	37,142,250.00	38,510,194.05
La Jolla.....			54.93			54.93	54.93
Maki.....	402,600.00		73.63			402,673.63	421,953.63
Martinez.....	424,000.00		58.05	5,120.00	3,000.00	432,178.05	442,098.05
Mess Grande.....			60.54			60.54	60.54
Pala.....	18,400.00		49.67			18,449.67	120,357.86
Pechanga.....	12,000.00		36.42			16,836.42	22,883.42
Rincon.....		2,000.00	30.77	1,800.00	1,000.00	3,830.77	30.77
Round Valley.....			1,398.89			1,718.89	562,377.70
Sherman Institute.....	330.00					330.00	2,302.23
Soboba.....			40.71			40.71	40.71
Tule River.....	245,000.00	32,500.00	263.75			277,763.75	334,993.75
Upper Lake.....	28,050.00					28,050.00	47,060.00
Volcan.....			63.89			63.89	63.89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,619,096.13</b>	<b>37,068,500.00</b>	<b>5,743.13</b>	<b>33,670.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>39,748,499.26</b>	<b>41,921,654.53</b>

Colorado:	1,231,200.00	2,000.00	280,623.26	15,000.00	1,528,823.26	1,530,963.24
Navajo Springs.....			199,650.44		199,650.44	1,530,963.24
Southern Ute.....						
Total.....	1,231,200.00	2,000.00	480,273.70	15,000.00	1,728,473.70	1,680,800.28
Florida: Seminole.....	13,788.00				13,788.00	13,788.00
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	4,479,400.00	138,000.00	121,678.24	222,240.00	121,678.24	2,411,785.26
Fort Hall.....	900,000.00	200,000.00	12,144.87		4,851,784.87	5,221,102.81
Fort Lapwai.....			3,220.92	174,000.00	1,688,470.92	6,940,705.08
Total.....	5,439,400.00	338,000.00	137,044.03	396,240.00	6,661,824.03	14,573,508.60
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	250,000.00	2,000.00	403,500.25	175.00	686,675.25	686,675.25
Kansas:						
Haskell Institute.....	1,087.00	142,644.08	151,534.90			1,705.20
Kickapoo.....	23,225.00		349,809.14	60,000.00	285,805.03	1,053,451.75
Potawatomi.....					435,034.14	2,686,533.60
Total.....	24,912.00	142,644.08	501,344.04	60,000.00	730,900.07	4,252,005.55
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....			703.37		703.37	311,705.66
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....						
Leech Lake.....			235,161.82		235,161.82	767,824.62
Nett Lake.....			312,838.97		312,838.97	352,458.23
Red Lake.....			717,583.85		3,721,006.35	715,370.41
White Earth.....	1,613,742.50	1,389,680.00	2,844,418.99		2,844,418.99	3,765,821.22
Total.....	1,613,742.50	1,389,680.00	4,110,003.63		7,113,426.13	26,555,447.94
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....	15,250,000.00		355,311.78	525,000.00	16,231,311.78	32,167,618.42
Crow.....	4,591,882.50	(*)	76,673.02		16,231,311.78	16,890,505.78
Flathead.....	339,275.00	4,482,217.50	1,844.31		4,679,355.82	9,687,847.75
Fort Belknap.....	5,370,000.00	384,000.00	13,613.97		4,823,336.81	9,786,588.94
Fort Peck.....	17,770,000.00	10,000.00	17,645.87		5,797,613.97	5,960,302.98
Tongue River.....	2,320,000.00	900,000.00	67,221.63		17,797,645.87	18,231,683.79
Total.....	45,641,157.50	5,787,017.50	533,210.53	525,000.00	3,287,221.68	3,765,106.40
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	60,000.00	6,000.00			52,586,885.58	64,198,008.59
Santee.....			39,464.56		105,464.56	4,700,175.28
Winnebago.....	32,922.60		27,473.51		27,473.51	315,721.26
Total.....	92,922.60	6,000.00	960,304.11		916,283.64	5,328,144.39
					1,049,236.71	10,245,043.92

\* Unknown.

† Estimated.

TABLE 55.— *Value of Indians' tribal property, and total tribal and individual property, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendancies.	Value of tribal property.						Total tribal and individual property.
	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Nevada:</b>							
Carson.....							\$110.00
Fallon.....							81,330.00
Fort McDermitt.....							27,760.00
Moapa River.....	\$77,000.00					\$77,000.00	83,044.00
Nevada.....	1,644,000.00		\$3,981.40			647,981.40	663,381.40
Walker River.....	36,671.40	\$20,000.00	3.28	\$250.00	\$200.00	57,124.68	334,382.38
Western Shoshone.....			2,678.80			2,678.80	74,428.80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>757,671.40</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>6,663.48</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>784,784.88</b>	<b>1,264,426.58</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>							
Albuquerque.....							1,174.15
Albuquerque Pueblo Day Schools.....	1,678,637.44	55,250.00				1,733,887.44	2,342,652.04
Alcala.....	714,240.00	1,110,000.00	15.00			1,824,255.00	2,122,731.23
Mescalero.....	530,500.00	4,500,000.00	6,004.73	21,247.50		5,036,504.73	5,125,624.73
Navajo.....		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
San Juan.....	3,788,500.00	50,000.00	46.10	1,100,000.00	(*)	4,938,546.10	6,039,306.39
Santa Fe Pueblo Day Schools.....				117,064.00		117,064.00	251,064.00
Zuni.....	731,400.00	22,500.00	83.15			753,983.15	1,034,008.15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,443,177.44</b>	<b>5,737,750.00</b>	<b>6,411.71</b>	<b>1,238,311.50</b>		<b>14,425,650.65</b>	<b>16,916,590.69</b>
<b>New York: New York Agency.....</b>			<b>185,271.20</b>			<b>185,271.20</b>	<b>185,271.20</b>
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	<b>506,000.00</b>		<b>2,102.61</b>			<b>508,102.61</b>	<b>629,161.42</b>
<b>North Dakota:</b>							
Fort Berthold.....	3,820,938.57	(*)	109,324.91			3,930,263.48	4,997,577.98
Fort Totten.....			36,821.33			36,821.33	1,936,547.79
Standing Rock.....	648,843.12		755,870.75		285,650	1,690,363.87	11,383,779.84
Turtle Mountain.....							4,528,633.88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,469,781.69</b>		<b>902,016.99</b>		<b>285,650</b>	<b>5,657,448.68</b>	<b>22,746,539.49</b>
<b>Oklahoma:</b>							
Cantonment.....						(*)	3,074,221.98
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....			838,268.02			838,268.02	5,658,724.44
Chillico.....							7,365.97
<b>Kaw.....</b>			<b>149,032.69</b>			<b>149,032.69</b>	<b>217,304.21</b>

Kiowa.....	19,250.00	4,080,882.99	(*)	(*)	4,080,132.90	21,065,089.75
Ojibwa.....	37,500.00	8,781,378.40			8,798,878.40	28,451,515.15
Otoe.....	6,480.00	407,090.67			473,579.67	3,302,883.38
Pawnee.....	9,800.00	399,933.11			399,933.11	3,415,063.87
Ponca.....	9,800.00	40,081.84			58,661.84	3,755,949.81
Red Moon.....		681,533.41			651,533.41	587,749.43
Sao and Fox.....		2,635.30			9,900.30	2,163,300.13
Seger.....	7,344.00	92,631.77	(*)	(*)	1,941,523.47	1,941,523.47
Seneca.....					92,631.77	34,154.86
Shawnee.....						1,401,194.77
Total.....	80,174.00	15,442,477.20			15,522,651.20	75,537,040.73
Five Civilized Tribes—						
Union Agency.....	14,899,477.70	(*)			14,899,477.70	181,437,223.49
Choctaw Nation.....		2,083,398.93			2,083,398.93	2,083,398.93
Cherokee Nation.....		2,187,721.91			2,187,721.91	2,187,721.91
Chickasaw Nation.....		817,503.95			817,503.95	817,503.95
Creek Nation.....		3,336,474.81			3,336,474.81	3,336,474.81
Seminole Nation.....		2,083,777.25			2,083,777.25	2,083,777.25
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	14,899,477.70	10,508,846.85			25,408,324.55	191,941,070.34
Total Oklahoma.....	14,979,651.70	25,951,324.05			40,930,975.75	267,503,111.07
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	976,222.45	22,500,000.00			23,625,651.34	25,989,159.68
Roeburg.....						2,586,241.76
Salem.....	8,000.00	196,000.00			247,571.91	472,145.51
Siletz.....	210,000.00	60,000.00			565,995.68	3,834,663.87
Umatilla.....	688,852.50	2,300,000.00			2,990,616.92	3,760,236.52
Warm Springs.....						
Total.....	1,883,064.95	25,055,000.00			27,429,835.85	36,945,068.05
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....						30,172.22
South Dakota:						
Canton Asylum.....	1,420,200.00				(*)	455.99
Cheyenne River.....	41,272.00				2,115,928.38	5,764,450.74
Crow Creek.....					328,306.72	2,536,033.64
Flandreau.....	256,000.00				1,798.59	76,528.99
Lower Brule.....					326,991.33	1,611,083.04
Pierre.....	5,325,000.00	100,000.00			6,451,947.57	16,986,905.40
Rapid City.....	1,118,162.79	64,000.00			3,116,890.67	11,320,907.99
Rosebud.....					612,676.61	1,564,226.16
Siouxton.....					306,851.69	1,265,068.10
Yankton.....						
Total.....	8,160,634.79	164,000.00			13,170,920.56	41,015,702.06

\* Included in value of land.

† Unknown.  
‡ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 55.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and total tribal and individual property, June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Value of tribal property.						Total tribal and individual property.
	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>Utah:</b>							
Shivwits.....	\$11,500.00	\$500.00	\$118.80	\$1,476.00	.....	\$13,594.80	\$13,864.80
Uintah and Ouray.....	480,030.00	41,250.00	51,482.87	.....	\$150,000	722,762.87	3,041,411.04
Total.....	491,530.00	41,750.00	51,601.67	1,476.00	150,000	736,357.07	3,055,275.84
<b>Washington:</b>							
Colville.....	7,103,210.00	8,800,000.00	16,246.97	.....	.....	15,919,456.97	20,534,032.83
Cushman.....	854,837.45	4,274,687.25	199,444.37	.....	.....	5,329,069.07	7,334,540.75
Nech Bay.....	21,427.00	271,000.00	389.29	.....	.....	292,816.29	376,058.29
Tulalip.....	.....	.....	619.39	.....	.....	619.39	1,980,878.49
Yakima.....	1,272,444.34	2,500,000.00	25,180.10	(1)	(1)	3,797,624.44	21,860,148.01
Total.....	9,252,018.79	15,845,687.25	241,880.12	.....	.....	25,339,586.16	52,066,258.37
<b>Wisconsin:</b>							
Hayward.....	600.00	.....	799.35	.....	.....	1,399.35	274,552.95
Keshena.....	8,755,300.00	8,250,000.00	1,752,143.62	24,712.60	102,000.00	18,884,086.22	19,015,752.56
Lac Courte Oreille *.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lac du Flambeau.....	12,182.21	105,000.00	39,311.99	.....	.....	156,494.20	825,534.45
La Pointe.....	117,077.56	433,550.00	448.12	.....	.....	551,075.68	5,091,806.49
Onesida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045,583.78
Tomah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,880.08
Wittenberg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,406.50
Total.....	8,885,059.77	8,788,550.00	1,792,703.08	24,712.60	102,000.00	19,593,025.45	26,930,516.81
<b>Wyoming:</b>							
Shoshone.....	846,720.00	1,125.00	11,869.60	150.00	.....	859,864.60	2,212,148.68
Grand total.....	133,192,409.76	111,673,903.78	41,843,839.56	3,120,345.10	1,191,600	291,022,088.20	678,564,253.08

\* Under Hayward.

† Unknown.

TABLE 56.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1911.

States and superintendencies.	School.				Agency.				Total					
	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Indian.		Non-Indian.							
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
										Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.	
Arizona:														
Camp McDowell.....			4	3	7	1	2		10	\$4,104	17	\$8,554		
Camp Verde.....			3	2	4				1	2,740	5	2,740		
Colorado River.....	1	2	5	5	11	13	9	1	16	7,610	27	16,170		
Fort Apache.....	6	2	7	11	26	26	3	1	36	16,782	62	31,782		
Fort Mojave.....	3	2	7	6	18	4	3	1	8	5,280	26	18,700		
Havasupai.....			2	2	3	2	1		3	1,500	6	3,920		
Kalabab.....			3	1	3	2			3	2,344	6	2,344		
Leupp.....		1	3	7	12	9	5	2	16	8,448	28	17,008		
Moqui.....	10	8	11	15	44	13	11	4	80	16,020	74	41,130		
Navajo.....	9	10	11	19	49	28	1	8	41	19,012	90	50,152		
Phoenix.....	8	12	20	30	79	60	20		23	13,512	79	60,220		
Pima.....	5	4	9	12	30	18	5	1	23	13,512	53	32,052		
Rice Station.....	7		3	11	21	14	500		21	14,500	21	14,500		
Roosevelt.....					1	1	900				1			
San Carlos.....	1	2	2	2	7	47	4,245		59	27,592	66	31,837		
San Xavier.....			2	4	6	10	3,840		14	5,452	20	9,292		
Truxton Canon.....			5	6	11	2	7,980		5	3,200	16	11,160		
Western Navajo.....	1	1	4	6	12	20	9,080		27	12,752	39	21,812		
Total.....	52	44	106	142	344	197	232,495	4	72	18	291	141,828	374,323	
California:														
Bishop.....			1	1	2	1	1,200		3	1,200	4	2,160		
Cahuilla.....		1	3		3	3	1,900		3	1,900	8	4,544		
Campo.....			1		1	1	900		1	900	5	2,400		
Digger.....									4	1,000	1	1,000		
Fort Bidwell.....			6	5	13	6	8,145		3	8,145	18	11,265		
Fort Yuma.....	2	2	4	8	16	16	9,780		5	9,780	25	14,660		
Greenville.....	1	2	3	6	12	7	7,665		2	7,665	14	8,245		
Hoop Valley.....	3	4	4	7	13	10	250		21	8,732	39	18,952		
La Jolla.....			1	1	2	1	1,300		3	1,300	5	2,224		
Mald.....		1	1	1	2	3	2,170		7	2,688	10	4,558		
Martinez.....			2	3	5	6	3,594		9	3,594	15	7,398		
Mesa Grande.....	1	1	2	3	3	3	2,670		2	2,670	7	3,338		
Pala.....			1	1	2	2	3,400		3	3,400	9	7,880		
Pechanga.....			1	1	2	2	1,600		5	1,600	9	2,870		
Rincon.....			1	1	2	1	1,000		3	1,000	5	2,044		

TABLE 56.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1911—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	School.				Agency.				Total.		
	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Indian.		Non-Indian.			Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			
					Num- ber.	Cost.			Num- ber.	Cost.	School and agency.
California—Continued.											
Round Valley.....	3	2	3	5	13	\$8,840	3	.....	6	\$3,780	19
Sherman Institute.....	7	6	16	19	48	34,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Soboba.....	1	1	1	2	4	2,320	3	.....	4	1,104	8
Tule River.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2,000	1	1	6	2,235	9
Upper Lake.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	5,010	3	.....	4	1,540	12
Yokan.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2,040	2	.....	3	1,980	6
Total.....	18	24	55	68	165	109,510	62	2	106	40,513	271
Colorado:											
Grand Junction.....	4	.....	7	12	23	14,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Navajo Springs.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1,900	2	.....	6	3,360	8
Southern Ute.....	1	1	3	5	10	6,640	9	.....	15	8,820	25
Total.....	5	1	11	18	35	23,375	11	.....	8	12,180	56
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1,200	6	.....	4	5,920	11
Fort Hall.....	1	.....	5	10	16	12,280	16	.....	8	13,092	41
Fort Lapwai.....	2	1	7	8	18	12,640	8	.....	4	9,040	32
Total.....	3	1	13	18	35	26,120	30	.....	16	28,052	84
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	2	2	4	4	12	6,750	7	.....	3	3,504	22
Kansas:											
Haskell Institute.....	8	3	27	28	66	48,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Kikapoo.....	.....	3	7	5	15	9,610	.....	.....	2	1,560	17
Potawatomi.....	1	1	4	2	8	4,840	1	.....	6	4,080	15
Total.....	9	7	38	35	89	63,410	1	.....	8	5,640	98
Michigan:											
Bay Mills.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	1
Mount Pleasant.....	10	4	6	15	35	21,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Total.....	10	4	7	16	37	22,705	.....	.....	1	900	38

<b>Minnesota:</b>														
Cass Lake.....	2	3	.....	2	7	3,480	.....	3	.....	7	.....	10	5,900	7
Fond du Lac.....	2	5	5	4	18	4,670	.....	23	.....	17	.....	10	5,900	17
Leech Lake.....	2	5	5	6	18	11,140	.....	23	.....	47	.....	10	5,900	47
Nett Lake.....	3	5	1	2	3	1,900	.....	6	.....	14	.....	11	5,205	14
Pipestone.....	5	6	7	7	25	16,470	.....	15	.....	25	.....	19	7,800	25
Red Lake.....	3	5	3	7	18	11,010	.....	15	.....	37	.....	19	7,800	37
Vermillion Lake.....	1	4	3	5	13	8,060	.....	20	.....	13	.....	44	22,000	13
White Earth.....	12	10	14	19	55	33,160	.....	20	.....	99	.....	44	22,000	99
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>88,880</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>54,967</b>	<b>143,857</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Montana:</b>														
Blackfeet.....	.....	2	5	9	16	9,980	.....	32	1	10	1	44	23,063	60
Crow.....	5	3	5	11	24	16,820	41	2	15	.....	58	80,712	47,532	82
Flathead.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	3,740	15	.....	13	.....	28	17,192	30,832	32
Fort Belknap.....	1	1	2	7	11	8,010	26	.....	12	1	39	23,033	31,942	60
Fort Peck.....	2	3	5	11	21	12,780	23	.....	13	.....	36	19,112	31,842	67
Tongue River.....	2	1	6	7	16	10,520	24	.....	17	1	42	22,792	33,312	58
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>61,780</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>135,902</b>	<b>197,982</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Nebraska:</b>														
Genoa.....	2	1	14	16	33	22,826	.....	3	2	.....	12	10,720	22,826	33
Omaha.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3,000	8	.....	9	3	20	12,440	15,440	26
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1,700	7	.....	5	2	14	5,330	10,060	15
Santee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27,526</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>58,421</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Nevada:</b>														
Carson.....	4	2	8	17	31	21,580	2	.....	1	.....	3	1,260	22,840	34
Fallon.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1,900	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	3
Fort McDermitt.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	4,020	2	.....	.....	.....	2	540	4,560	8
Lovelock.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1,400	1	.....	.....	.....	1	300	1,700	4
Mojave River.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1,600	3	.....	.....	.....	1	552	2,152	6
Nevada.....	.....	4	2	5	11	6,240	9	.....	5	2	16	8,128	14,368	27
Walker River.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	3,070	6	.....	3	1	10	5,044	8,114	14
Western Shoshone.....	.....	1	1	5	7	4,820	10	.....	2	1	13	5,512	10,332	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>44,630</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21,336</b>	<b>65,966</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>														
Albuquerque.....	9	4	8	12	33	22,760	8	.....	3	5	19	10,940	33,700	52
Albuquerque Pueblo Day Schools.....	2	6	.....	14	20	12,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,260	22
Arizuna.....	1	1	5	7	17	10,730	28	1	7	1	37	10,420	21,150	54
Medanla.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	5,960	3	.....	11	.....	14	1,960	15,940	23
Mescalero.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	5,300	10	.....	6	2	18	1,300	11,000	20
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	12,460	20	.....	12	1	38	19,672	32,532	48
Santa Fe.....	4	3	4	8	12	22,540	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,540	35
Santa Fe Pueblo Day Schools.....	8	7	6	11	35	13,230	4	.....	7	.....	11	7,660	20,310	33
Zuni.....	5	2	2	4	15	9,380	5	.....	3	1	9	6,200	15,580	24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>112,760</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>81,873</b>	<b>194,332</b>	<b>321</b>



TABLE 56.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1911—Continued.

	School.				Agency.				Total.	
	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Indian.		Non-Indian.		Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Num- ber.	Cost.
<b>States and superintendencies.</b>										
New York: New York.....	6	3							2	\$1,200
North Carolina: Cherokee.....			7	8	3				3	1,440
<b>North Dakota:</b>										
Bismarck.....	1	3	4	5						8,100
Fort Berthold.....	1		4	4						5,880
Fort Totten.....	6	6	12	18						25,720
Standing Rock.....	7	4	20	29						36,300
Turtle Mountain.....	1	2	4	2						5,705
Wahpeton.....	2		6	8						10,220
<b>Total.....</b>	18	15	50	66	105	3	28	5	141	61,477
<b>Oklahoma:</b>										
Cantonment.....	1		4	4						16,270
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3		5	10						30,545
Chilocco.....	11	5	21	17						38,500
Kaw.....										54
Kiowa.....	6	7	13	24						5,990
Osage.....	4	4	4	8						3,420
Otoe.....	1	2	4	6						58
Pawnee.....	2	2	2	6						22,140
Ponca.....	2	4	4	6						5,808
Red Moon.....			1	1						13,768
Sac and Fox.....	1	2	2	4						15,670
Sage.....	1	3	3	7						30
Shawnee.....	3	2	5	8						5,210
<b>Total.....</b>	35	35	78	109	105	7	89	19	220	141,928
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—</b>										
Union Agency.....										
Five Civilized Tribes Commissioner.....			9							
<b>Cherokee Nation—</b>										
Cherokee Colored School.....			1							
Cherokee Orphan School.....	2		5	6						
Hildebrand School.....	1									
Wickliffe School.....				1						
<b>Total.....</b>	3		6	7						
<b>Total.....</b>										
<b>States and superintendencies.</b>										
New York: New York.....	6	3								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....			7	8	3					
<b>North Dakota:</b>										
Bismarck.....	1	3	4	5						
Fort Berthold.....	1		4	4						
Fort Totten.....	6	6	12	18						
Standing Rock.....	7	4	20	29						
Turtle Mountain.....	1	2	4	2						
Wahpeton.....	2		6	8						
<b>Total.....</b>	18	15	50	66	105	3	28	5	141	61,477
<b>Oklahoma:</b>										
Cantonment.....	1		4	4						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3		5	10						
Chilocco.....	11	5	21	17						
Kaw.....										
Kiowa.....	6	7	13	24						
Osage.....	4	4	4	8						
Otoe.....	1	2	4	6						
Pawnee.....	2	2	2	6						
Ponca.....	2	4	4	6						
Red Moon.....			1	1						
Sac and Fox.....	1	2	2	4						
Sage.....	1	3	3	7						
Shawnee.....	3	2	5	8						
<b>Total.....</b>	35	35	78	109	105	7	89	19	220	141,928
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—</b>										
Union Agency.....										
Five Civilized Tribes Commissioner.....			9							
<b>Cherokee Nation—</b>										
Cherokee Colored School.....			1							
Cherokee Orphan School.....	2		5	6						
Hildebrand School.....	1									
Wickliffe School.....				1						
<b>Total.....</b>	3		6	7						
<b>Total.....</b>										

Chickasaw Nation—											
Loomfield Seminary.....	8	9	14	8,770						14	8,370
Choctaw Orphan Home.....	1			1,460						1	460
Gollins Institute.....	7	5	12	7,720						12	7,720
Hartley Institute.....	1			1,460						1	460
Ison Springs.....	1	1	1	300						1	300
Rock Academy.....	1			460						1	460
District 55 Day School.....	1		1	300						1	300
Total.....	1	15	31	18,130						31	18,130
Choctaw Nation—											
Armstrong Male Academy.....	1	5	8	9,830						14	9,830
Jones Male Academy.....	1	6	13	8,890						13	8,890
Wheelock Male Academy.....	1	3	11	9,510						15	9,510
Tuskahoma Male Academy.....		5	12	10,810						17	10,810
Total.....	2	19	59	38,040						59	38,040
Creek Nation—											
Creek Orphan Home.....		1	1	460						1	460
Euchee Boarding School.....		5	10	8,570						15	8,570
Euclaula Boarding School.....		2	11	7,270						13	7,270
Nuyaka Boarding School.....		4	10	8,015						14	8,015
Pecan Colored School.....		2	2	1,260						2	1,260
Tullahassee Boarding School.....		7	7	7,815						14	7,815
Wetumpka School.....		1	1	460						1	460
Total.....		22	60	33,910						60	33,910
Seminole Nation—											
Mekumkey Academy.....		6	9	8,805						15	8,805
Red Day School.....		1	1	300						1	300
Turkey Creek School.....		1		300						1	300
Total.....		7	10	9,405						17	9,405
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	3	4	78	125,885	48	4	216	52	320	512	439,709
Total Oklahoma.....	38	39	216	280,820	153	11	305	71	540	989	782,572
Oregon:											
Klamath.....	1	2	8	13,510	23	1	18	2	44	24,420	37,930
Roseburg.....			1	2,000						1	2,000
Salem.....	3	8	17	34,125						46	34,125
Siletz.....	1		2	8,070	10	1	1	1	13	5,460	8,580
Umatilla.....	2	3	4	7,960	8		7	1	16	9,202	17,162
Warm Springs.....	1	2	7	9,960	18		5	1	24	9,712	19,672
Total.....	8	15	38	70,625	59	2	31	5	97	48,794	119,419
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	4	3	33	56,480						76	56,480

**Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.**

TABLE 56.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and superintendancies.	School.						Agency.						Total.	
	Indian.			Non-Indian.			Indian.			Non-Indian.			Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Num- ber.	Male.	Fe- male.	Cost.	Male.	Fe- male.	Cost.	Male.	Fe- male.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.
<b>South Dakota:</b>														
Cheyenne River.....	3	3	31	12	13	\$19,980	50	2		11	2		65	\$27,591
Crow Creek.....	1	3	7	4	15	10,020	20			9			29	15,212
Flandreau.....	5	8	16	11	4	26,000							24	11,612
Lower Brule.....		3	4	11	16	7,340	16			8				
Pierre.....			11	8	19	13,040							100	37,704
Pine Ridge.....	5	10	86	40	31	50,600	86			13	1		71	30,180
Rapid City.....	5	4	10	12	31	19,540	50	1		19	1		9	4,890
Rosebud.....	3	3	27	36	69	42,650				3	1			
Sisseton.....	2	1	6	6	15	9,880	5							
Springfield.....			7	2	4	2,800				7	1		16	10,340
Yankton.....	3		14	4	7	8,960	8						30	19,320
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>210,830</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>137,466</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>345,296</b>
<b>Utah:</b>														
Shirwis.....			3	2		1,840	2			1	1		4	1,124
Utah and Ouray.....		1	9	6		6,620	22	1		13	2		43	25,805
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>7,360</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26,926</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34,286</b>
<b>Washington:</b>														
Colville.....	1		24	13	10	15,380	21			16	4		41	22,277
Cushman.....	5	2	14	10	31	22,340	8			6			14	6,524
Neah Bay.....	2		7	3	7	4,100	6						7	2,028
Tulalip.....	4	2	26	13	26	17,960	14			7	2		23	10,960
Yakima.....	2	3	6	7	6	12,400	10			15	3		28	16,502
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72,200</b>	<b>59</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>58,291</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>130,491</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>														
Carter.....		3		4	12	15,700	2			1			5	1,600
Hayward.....	5	3	6	6	5	10,200	21	1		3			1	1,600
Keshena.....	1	1	10	6	10	12,200	8			4			34	16,042
Lac du Flambeau.....			18	6	8	6,470	6			10	1		9	2,773
Le Pointe.....		6	6	2	5	8							17	12,660
Onalaska.....	5	6	7	6	7	13,730	1						25	19,130
Tomah.....	3	4	24	28	14	16,770	2			1	1		4	1,773
Wittenberg.....	2	5	16	5	16	9,380	2						2	600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>88,470</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38,992</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>127,463</b>
<b>Wyoming: Snakehole.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>23</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>19,960</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,768,351</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>1,417,633</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>3,181,004</b>

TABLE 57.—*Miscellaneous field employees:*

Designation.	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Cost.
<i>Allotting employees.</i>						
Special allotting agents at large.....			12		12	\$35,040
<i>Arizona:</i>						
Camp McDowell.....			12		12	4,194
Moqui.....	1		3		4	4,533
Navajo.....	1		3		4	3,060
San Xavier.....	2		3		5	5,820
Total.....	4		21		25	17,607
California: Pala.....	2		1		3	3,600
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1		4		5	6,420
Minnesota: Nett Lake.....	1				1	182
<i>Montana:</i>						
Blackfeet.....			21		21	20,275
Fort Peck.....			9		9	8,310
Total.....			30		30	28,585
<i>New Mexico:</i>						
Albuquerque.....	1		3		4	5,400
Pueblo Bonito.....			4		4	795
Total.....	1		7		8	6,195
<i>North Dakota:</i>						
Fort Berthold.....			7		7	6,790
Standing Rock.....	1		4		5	1,890
Turtle Mountain.....			1		1	1,000
Total.....	1		12		13	9,680
<i>South Dakota:</i>						
Cheyenne River.....			6		6	2,145
Crow Creek.....	2		2		4	2,960
Pine Ridge.....	1		8		9	10,080
Rosebud.....	1		6		6	5,900
Total.....	3		22		25	21,085
<i>Washington:</i>						
Colville.....			12		12	15,570
Cushman.....			6		6	6,060
Yakima.....			6		6	6,340
Total.....			24		24	27,970
Grand total.....	13		133		146	156,364
<i>Forestry employees.<sup>1</sup></i>						
Assistant forester and assistants, Washington, D. C.....			4		4	6,300
Superintendent of logging, cruiser, etc., at large.....			4		4	8,800
Total.....			8		8	15,100
<i>Irrigation employees.</i>						
Irrigation engineer and assistants, Washington, D. C.....			2	1	3	4,500
Superintendents of irrigation, engineers, etc., at large.....	2		88		90	93,946
<i>Arizona:</i>						
Camp McDowell.....			1		1	1,200
Pima.....			1		1	1,260
Total.....			2		2	2,460
<i>California:</i>						
Rodman at large.....			1		1	263
Capitan Grande.....			3		3	505
La Jolla.....			2		2	450
Mald.....			3		3	2,400
Total.....			9		9	3,618

<sup>1</sup> Forest guards, etc., included as agency employees under superintendency at which employed.

TABLE 57.—*Miscellaneous field employees—Continued.*

Designation.	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Num- ber.	Cost.
<b>Colorado:</b>						
Navajo Springs.....			1		1	\$900
Southern Ute.....			1		1	720
Total.....			2		2	1,620
<b>Montana:</b>						
Crow.....	2		8		10	9,820
Fort Belknap.....			5		5	4,266
Tongue River.....			5		5	2,890
Total.....	2		18		20	16,916
Nevada: Walker River.....			4		4	3,850
Oregon: Klamath.....			1		1	878
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			39		39	26,023
Washington: Yakima.....			65		65	65,180
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1		21		22	24,130
Grand total.....	5		251	1	257	242,121
<i>Miscellaneous employees.</i>						
<b>Menominee mills.</b>	7		15	2	24	27,460
Canton Asylum.....		1	10	8	19	12,180
<b>Warehouses:</b>						
Chicago.....			20	1	21	19,280
New York.....			8	1	9	10,250
Omaha.....			3		3	3,820
St. Louis.....			5	1	6	7,200
San Francisco.....			4	1	5	7,200
Total.....			40	4	44	46,440
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
<b>Indian employment bureau.....</b>	2	1	4	1	8	8,800
Chief supervisor and special agents.....			7		7	14,200
Suppression of liquor traffic.....	2	1	15	2	20	23,975
School supervisors.....			12	1	13	23,800
Supervisors of construction and employees.....			3		3	6,750
Medical supervisor and employees.....			3		3	6,200
Supervisors of farming.....			2		2	4,300
Total.....	4	2	46	4	56	88,025
<i>Commissioners, attorneys, and special agents.</i>						
<b>Commissioners to appraise lands, Rosebud, S. Dak.....</b>			2		2	4,880
Commissioners to appraise lands, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....			2		2	2,140
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....			1		1	1,500
Special agent purchasing lands for California Indians.....			1		1	3,650
Special agent for Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			1		1	1,100
Special agent for New York Indians.....			1		1	1,050
Special agent for Seminoles, Florida.....			1		1	2,000
Total.....			9		9	16,320
Grand total.....	11	3	120	18	152	190,425

TABLE 58.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Indian.		Non-Indian.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Cost.
School.....	308	307	874	1,155	2,644	\$1,743,351
Agency.....	1,383	39	859	173	2,454	1,417,653
Allotting service.....	13		133		146	156,364
Forestry at large.....			8		8	15,100
Irrigation service.....	5		251	1	257	242,121
Menominee mills.....	7		15	2	24	27,460
Canton Asylum.....		1	10	8	19	12,180
Warehouses.....			40	4	44	46,440
Field investigating and supervising force.....	4	2	46	4	56	85,025
Commissioners to appraise lands.....			4		4	7,020
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....			1		1	1,500
Special agents purchasing lands for California Indians.....			1		1	3,650
Special agents to Chippewa of Lake Superior, New York Indians, and Seminoles.....			3		3	4,150
Indian Office employees, exclusive of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.....					227	286,941
Grand total.....	1,720	349	2,245	1,347	5,888	4,051,965

TABLE 59.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, with unexpended balance.

Titles of appropriation.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1910.	Appropriations for 1911.	Disbursements for 1911.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1911.
<b>Current and contingent expenses:</b>				
Buildings at agencies, and repairs.....		\$75,000.00	\$52,648.64	\$22,351.36
Contingencies, Indian Department.....		115,000.00	97,382.80	17,617.20
Expenses of Indian Commissioners.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Industrial work and care of timber.....		350,000.00	292,547.86	57,452.14
Pay of—				
Indian agent, Utah.....		1,800.00		1,800.00
Indian police.....		200,000.00	186,428.53	13,571.47
Interpreters.....		8,000.00	6,668.25	1,331.75
Judges, Indian courts.....		12,000.00	10,913.26	1,086.74
Relieving distress, and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		40,000.00	29,143.82	10,856.18
Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies.....		315,000.00	249,735.30	65,264.70
<b>Fulfilling treaties with—</b>				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	\$21,164.34	10,520.00		31,684.34
Crows, Montana.....	9,881.62	6,000.00	5,712.89	10,168.73
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	4,983.60	36,000.00	35,273.80	5,709.80
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	6,084.42	30,000.00	29,475.92	6,608.50
Senecas of New York.....	2,499.22	6,000.00	6,084.25	2,464.97
Six Nations of New York.....	182.49	4,500.00	4,667.81	14.68
<b>Support of—</b>				
Bannocks, employees.....		5,000.00	4,314.99	685.01
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	32,603.41	2,396.59
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,445.73	554.27
Chippewa of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.....		13,000.00	12,779.28	220.72
Cœur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,775.18	224.82
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	22,913.22	826.78
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	21,334.98	8,665.02
Crows in Montana.....		8,000.00	7,937.54	62.46
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,326.37	673.63
Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	307,021.70	22,978.30
California.....		42,000.00	36,742.63	5,257.37
Indians of—				
Colville and Puyallup Agencies, Wash.....		12,000.00	11,354.21	645.79
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		9,000.00	8,930.76	69.24
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,736.47	263.53
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		20,000.00	19,210.59	789.41

TABLE 59.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, with unexpended balance—Continued.

Titles of appropriation.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1910.	Appropriations for 1911.	Disbursements for 1911.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1911.
<b>Support of—Continued.</b>				
<b>Indians of—Continued.</b>				
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho .....		\$30,000.00	\$25,841.97	\$4,158.03
Fort Peck Agency, Mont. ....		40,000.00	39,172.82	827.18
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies ..		5,000.00	4,848.59	151.41
Klamath Agency, Oreg. ....		8,000.00	7,831.62	63.38
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg. ....		4,000.00	3,990.68	9.32
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev. ....		8,000.00	7,720.09	279.91
Indians on Mosepe River, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake Reservations, Nev. ....		8,500.00	7,499.44	1,010.56
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma .....		1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Kickapoo, Oklahoma .....		2,000.00	1,924.44	75.56
Makahs, Washington .....		2,000.00	1,842.88	157.12
Moleis, Oregon .....		3,000.00		3,000.00
Nes Perce, Joseph's Band, Washington ..		1,145.39	1,145.39	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes—				
Employees .....		9,000.00	8,372.77	627.23
Subsistence and civilization, Montana ..		90,000.00	67,704.50	22,295.50
Pawnees—				
Employees, etc., Oklahoma .....		6,800.00	6,515.37	84.63
Iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma .....		500.00	33.97	406.03
Schools, Oklahoma .....		10,000.00	9,324.42	675.58
Poncas, Oklahoma .....		8,000.00	7,905.72	94.28
Potawatomies, Wisconsin .....		25,000.00	2,651.14	22,348.86
Quapaws—				
Education, Oklahoma .....		1,000.00	729.00	271.00
Employment, etc., Oklahoma .....		500.00	500.00	.....
Quinalt and Quillehutes, Washington ..		1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas ..		200.00	200.00	.....
Shoshoni—employees, etc. ....		6,000.00	5,070.00	930.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming .....		12,000.00	11,096.66	903.34
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak. ....		5,000.00	4,778.29	221.71
Sioux of different tribes—				
Employees, etc. ....		100,000.00	91,084.58	8,915.42
Subsistence and civilization, South Dakota .....		350,000.00	290,265.33	59,734.67
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota .....		15,000.00	12,592.65	2,107.35
Spokanes, Washington .....		2,000.00	602.66	1,497.34
Seminole in Florida .....		15,000.00	2,788.90	12,211.10
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Washington .....		3,000.00	2,868.19	131.81
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma ..		5,000.00	2,908.78	2,191.22
Yakimas and other Indians, Washington ..		5,000.00	4,734.12	265.88
<b>Indian schools:</b>				
Buildings .....		350,000.00	230,970.89	119,029.11
Support .....		1,420,000.00	1,276,431.88	143,568.12
Transportation .....		70,000.00	57,118.32	12,881.68
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ....		56,900.00	55,420.61	1,479.39
Bismarck, N. Dak. ....		22,200.00	17,228.56	4,971.44
Bismarck (N. Dak.), buildings ..		20,000.00	4,740.08	15,259.92
Carlisle, Pa. ....		162,000.00	156,945.94	5,054.06
Heating plant .....		10,000.00	7,763.50	2,236.50
Carson City, Nev. ....		56,900.00	55,812.94	1,087.06
Cherokee, N. C. ....		28,050.00	26,647.24	1,402.76
Chillico, Okla. ....		90,000.00	87,232.03	2,767.97
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma ..		75,000.00	54,918.31	20,081.69
Flandreau, S. Dak. ....		69,425.00	62,446.12	6,978.88
Fort Mojave, Ariz. ....		38,100.00	33,852.59	4,247.41
Fort Totten, N. Dak. ....		60,975.00	60,113.24	861.76
Heating and lighting system ..		5,000.00	4,617.92	382.08
Genoa, Nebr. ....		54,100.00	52,981.34	1,118.66
Buildings .....	\$3,000.00	11,500.00	8,009.63	6,490.37
Grand Junction, Colo. ....		35,000.00	25,809.68	9,390.32
Hampton, Va. ....		20,040.00	9,397.53	10,642.47
Hayward, Wis. ....		38,870.00	36,535.21	2,334.79
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans. ....		17,890.00	17,416.79	443.21
Lawrence, Kans. ....		147,750.00	145,539.63	2,210.37
Drainage .....	60.55	10,000.00	950.14	9,110.41
Mount Pleasant, Mich. ....		61,800.00	60,336.94	1,463.06
Phoenix, Ariz. ....		127,400.00	122,006.53	5,394.47
Pierre, S. Dak. ....		31,550.00	31,321.26	228.74
Buildings .....		25,000.00		25,000.00
Pipestone, Minn. ....		41,675.00	37,866.55	4,008.45

TABLE 59.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, with unexpended balance—Continued.

Titles of appropriation.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1910.	Appropriations for 1911.	Disbursements for 1911.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1911.
<b>Indian schools—Continued.</b>				
Rapid City, S. Dak.		\$50,850.00	\$50,317.09	\$532.91
Water plant.	\$20,000.00	3,000.00	22,981.26	18.74
Riverside, Cal.		104,350.00	100,209.82	4,140.18
Buildings.		30,000.00		30,000.00
Salem, Oreg.		112,200.00	105,172.79	7,027.21
Land.		20,350.00	20,348.00	2.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		58,500.00	56,434.43	2,065.57
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.		34,025.00	31,882.74	2,142.26
Tomah, Wis.		46,450.00	44,646.69	1,803.31
Truxton Canon, Ariz.		21,200.00	19,968.36	1,231.64
Wahpeton, N. Dak.		25,200.00	22,639.12	2,560.88
Buildings.	6,000.00	25,000.00		31,000.00
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Advance interest to Chippewa in Minnesota (reimbursable).	28,937.53	90,000.00	89,121.46	29,816.07
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.	7,688.13	200,000.00	202,569.00	5,119.13
Reimbursable.		30,000.00		30,000.00
Appraisal, classification and allotments—				
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak. (reimbursable).		35,000.00	16,327.64	18,672.36
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (reimbursable).		35,000.00	9,473.83	25,526.17
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		50,000.00	20,406.05	29,593.95
Bridges on Old Red Lake Agency Road, across Clearwater River, Minn.		1,000.00		1,000.00
Bridge, Tanners Crossing, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.		1,000.00	514.50	485.50
Court costs, etc.—				
In suits involving lands allotted to Indians.		2,500.00	1,999.94	500.06
In suits of Indian allottees, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).		10,000.00	15.00	9,985.00
Counsel for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Drainage—				
Iowa in Nebraska.	2,600.00	929.00		3,529.00
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).		250,000.00	132,597.99	117,402.01
Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.	10,404.92	200,000.00	168,467.01	41,937.91
Equalizing allotments, Chickasaw Freedmen, Five Civilized Tribes.		20,000.00	12,543.26	7,456.74
Funeral and transportation expenses of certain Bois Fort Indians, Minnesota.		300.07	300.07	
Irrigation—				
Indian reservations.	15,743.56	259,800.00	245,692.53	29,851.03
Colorado River Reservation (reimbursable).		50,000.00		50,000.00
Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).		75,000.00	63,481.30	11,518.70
Irrigation and water system, Fort Hall Reservation (reimbursable).	383.71	100,000.00	44,636.13	55,747.58
Irrigation system—				
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (Reimbursable).	230.73	15,000.00	15,153.70	77.03
Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable).	111,999.75	200,000.00	144,858.58	167,141.17
Flathead Reservation (reimbursable).	82,998.87	250,000.00	271,280.16	61,718.71
Milk River Reservation (reimbursable).		25,000.00	24,592.48	407.52
Uintah Reservation (reimbursable).	53,083.73	75,000.00	70,623.06	57,400.67
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).	40,603.39	75,000.00	103,994.67	11,606.72
Judgment, Court of Claims, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.		606,936.08		606,936.08
Judgments, Court of Claims, Indians.		38,403.33	38,403.33	
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.	98,890.44	110,178.00	146,364.00	62,704.44
"Line riders," northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,375.00	125.00
Payment to—				
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash., for lands.	840,000.00	300,000.00	645,000.00	495,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., for land known as Sullys Hill.		3,120.00	3,120.00	



TABLE 59.—*Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, with unexpended balance—Continued.*

Titles of appropriation.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1910.	Appropriations for 1911.	Disbursements for 1911.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1911.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>				
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes.....		\$90,000.00	\$89,625.33	\$374.67
Purchase of—				
Improvements of Young Doctor, a Makah Indian, on Waada Island, Wash.....		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Implements, etc., for Indians of Tongue River Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	12,435.27	2,564.73
Land for certain Indians in Nevada.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Relief and civilization of Chippewa in Minnesota (reimbursable).....	\$8,351.00	150,000.00	143,873.44	14,477.56
Relief of—				
Samuel W. Campbell.....		696.00	696.00	
Horace C. Dale, administrator, etc.....		2,515.00	2,515.00	
Garland and Bergh.....		600.00	600.00	
Rasmus K. Halsos.....		2,580.00	2,580.00	
Norbert Sero.....		448.29	448.29	
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		40,000.00	29,143.82	10,856.18
Sale of Yakima Reservation in Washington (reimbursable).....		5,000.00	4,993.76	6.24
Straightening Duchesne River at Theodore, Utah (reimbursable).....		5,000.00	4,836.77	163.23
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		80,000.00	76,116.36	3,883.64
Surveying and allotting—				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho (reimbursable).....		7,500.00	7,500.00	
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	4,942.15	10,000.00	5,666.83	9,275.32
Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	23,835.42	215,000.00	167,048.88	71,786.54
Surveying, etc., Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		100,000.00	24,526.66	75,473.34
Survey, sale, etc., Siletz Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....		3,000.00	226.95	2,773.05
Townsites, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, Cal. and Ariz. (reimbursable).....		5,000.00	1,577.03	3,422.97
<b>Trust funds:</b>				
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....		100,000.00		100,000.00
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....		125,000.00		125,000.00
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....		125,000.00		125,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,404,549.57</b>	<b>10,452,911.16</b>	<b>8,439,986.89</b>	<b>3,417,473.84</b>

TABLE 60.—*Commissioner's account for year ended June 30, 1911.*

Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office from time to time with bids for leasing tribal lands, to pay for railroad rights of way, and for various other purposes. For all such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622 Revised Statutes.

On hand July 1, 1910.....	\$165,050.90	
Receipts during year.....	827,359.70	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$922,410.60</b>
Disbursed during year.....	\$382,971.55	
Deposited in United States Treasury during year.....	609,339.05	
Balance on hand June 30, 1911.....	100.00	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>992,410.60</b>

TABLE 61.—*Financial statement for year ended June 30, 1911 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers July 1, 1910.	Received during year 1911.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during year 1911.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911.
Current and contingent expenses.	\$254,610.86	\$1,097,000.47	\$1,351,611.33	\$1,102,889.68	\$248,721.65
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1,785,009.01	1,177,566.45	2,962,575.46	2,302,493.33	660,082.13
Supports (gratuities).....	145,150.31	707,462.85	852,643.16	710,980.41	141,662.75
Incidental expenses.....	13,258.74	49.93	13,308.67	8,242.57	5,066.10
Schools.....	1,168,440.40	3,604,300.33	4,862,640.73	3,918,391.81	949,248.92
Trust funds and interest.....	41,822,671.19	6,850,156.69	48,672,827.88	9,381,232.56	39,291,595.32
Indian moneys.....	3,319,718.92	3,081,773.50	6,401,492.42	1,506,666.55	4,895,825.87
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	7,296,968.52	8,814,336.30	16,111,304.82	6,451,550.03	9,659,754.79
Total.....	55,805,827.95	25,422,576.52	81,228,404.47	25,376,446.94	55,851,957.53

<sup>1</sup> Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$4,026,933.39; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,358,365.19; irrigation funds, \$496,181.08; surveying and allotting, \$277,755.99; payments to Indians for lands, etc., \$1,500,519.14; total, \$9,699,754.79.

<sup>2</sup> The amount disbursed during 1911 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers and disbursements for obligations incurred during prior years.

TABLE 62.—Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands, from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statistics at Large.		On hand July 1, 1910.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1911.
		Vol- ume.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1908 June 28, 1908 Jan. 14, 1896 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902 May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910 June 21, 1906 June 1, 1910 June 1, 1902 June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882 Sept. 29, 1885 July 15, 1870 May 27, 1910 Mar. 3, 1883 May 30, 1910 Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891 July 3, 1882 May 29, 1908 Mar. 3, 1885 May 24, 1888 Apr. 21, 1904	35 34 34 26 26 32 35 36 34 36 32 17 22 14 36 27 36 26 1,006 22 149 22 35 23 25 33	49 213 550 642 17 400 602 440 337 458 638 391 341 687 362 443 633 451 658 1,006 658 149 440 343 157 194	\$2,424,377.71 6,870,312.15 109,688.95 40,574.80 161,384.37 215,009.60 8,400,006.98 212,961.17 1,006.98 20,578.66 4,091.83 98,620.68 288,683.31 19,173.93 88,850.00	\$590,783.16 1,097,953.00 209,106.32 109,910.45 100,000.00 821.00 3,973.01 125,000.00 13,700.88 125,000.00 1,006.98 1,370.00 121,663.48 6,441.93 .....	\$408,088.61 3,868,058.91 13,865.67 41,442.89 12,351.90 200,902.00 ..... 27,413.33 ..... 21,120.30 21,245.94 33,883.04 33,883.04 28,450.00 .....	\$2,807,682.26 4,090,806.24 306,199.60 118,042.36 100,000.00 146,062.60 14,928.60 8,403,979.99 125,000.00 196,258.72 125,000.00 1,064.34 5,461.83 196,258.22 261,241.30 19,075.01 60,400.00
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Apr. 4, 1910 Apr. 30, 1908 Mar. 1, 1907 Apr. 8, 1908	36 35 35 35	279 92 1,060 96	108,527.19 840,000.00 ..... .....	3,120.00 ..... 300,000.00 .....	3,120.00 11,409.05 645,000.00 .....	97,118.14 465,000.00 ..... .....
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907 May 29, 1908 do July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898 Apr. 30, 1908 Apr. 27, 1904 do Mar. 2, 1889	34 35 35 27 30 35 33 25	1,035 47 463 63 593 78 352 319 872	65,000.00 25,683.87 415,000.00 285,516.53 198,603.82 91,979.41 4,280.37	..... 25,129.65 ..... 20,860.24 11,379.17 215,113.35 16,248.59 1,241.89	65,000.00 25,288.37 188,514.87 72,201.81 33,206.70 33,976.41 3,921.26	26,535.15 226,486.13 293,710.96 11,379.17 350,510.47 74,546.59 4,921.26
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas consolidated fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley general fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla general fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and White River Ute fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulfilling treaties with—Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band. Payment to— Indians of Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., for lands known as Sullys Hill. Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Co. Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash. Proceeds of— Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak. Colville Reservation, Wash. Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Crow ceded lands, Mont. Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak. Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	283, 448.50	101, 694.94	296, 533.02	88, 610.42
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	106, 121.25	26, 692.75	106, 121.25	26, 692.75
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	7, 756.54	4, 978.36	4, 350.66	8, 384.24
Lands, Shawnee School, Okla.....	June 21, 1906	34	66, 547.10	.....	464.60	82.50
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	96, 623.76	8, 967.73	46, 757.92	56, 938.57
.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	1, 341, 002.16	883, 639.09	1, 163, 242.08	1, 031, 999.17
.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	.....	.....	.....	402, 998.41
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Feb. 19, 1904	33	514, 452.30	49, 882.55	70, 866.54	402, 998.41
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	14, 078.71	.....	12, 490.95	150.00
Sioux allotted lands, Dakota County, Minn.....	Mar. 3, 1893	12	121, 390.69	10, 960.47	23.82	1, 587.76
Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	7, 236.25	2, 893.95	2, 090.73	132, 217.34
Southern Ute Reservation.....	May 29, 1908	35	77, 397.63	6, 598.29	31, 746.30	8, 029.47
Spokane Reservation.....	June 21, 1906	34	43, 926.25	9, 415.75	5, 296.51	52, 217.62
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	126, 374.75	264, 000.96	139, 015.66	48, 065.49
Townsites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	May 27, 1902	32	.....	.....	.....	251, 360.05
Utah and White River Ute lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	225.47	.....	73.29	152.18
United Peoria and Western Miami surplus lands.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	190, 925.66	8, 948.60	82, 026.00	147, 749.26
Winchita ceded lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	152, 215.90	20, 240.01	158, 815.56	13, 640.35
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	48, 155.85	49, 846.21	.....	98, 002.06
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	15, 490.55	338, 762.69	.....	354, 253.24
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	do.....	36	25, 720.71	1, 015, 523.66	.....	1, 041, 244.37
Creek unallotted lands.....	do.....	36	8, 596.63	116, 052.98	.....	124, 649.61
Seminole unallotted lands.....	do.....	36	30.00	11, 741.30	.....	11, 771.30
Grande Ronde Indians.....	Apr. 28, 1904	33	.....	10, 223.46	41.35	10, 282.11
Total.....	.....	.....	24, 149, 956.18	6, 010, 642.17	7, 844, 698.86	22, 315, 899.49

TABLE 63.—*Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulation, June 30, 1911.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1806, \$3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$400; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$4,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 22, p. 213.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 226, 614.	920
Couer d'Alene.....	Employees, as per art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act Mar. 3, 1891.....			3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools during the pleasure of the President.....	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1857.....	16, p. 720	4,000
Crows.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.....	15, p. 652	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.....	Estimated.....	19, p. 254	90,000
Do.....	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician in cash.....	do.....	15, p. 658	9,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 729	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.....	do.....	do	10,000
Do.....	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.....	(Estimated for iron and steel \$500.)	do	5,000
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	do.....	11, p. 730	1,200
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.....	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.....	7, p. 425	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	12, p. 1172	200
Sacs of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1861.....	4, p. 442	6,000
Shoshone and Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 676	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	do	1,000
Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	do	5,000
Six Neth of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	7, p. 46	4,000
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 638	1,000
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	do	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.....	do.....	19, p. 255	350,000
Sporane.....	Pay blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	27, p. 139	2,000
Texasquache, Meeche, Capote, Winimuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintan bands of Ute.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 5627	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	do.....	15, p. 622	8,120
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.....	do.....	do	30,000
Total.....				595,560

TABLE 64.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1911.*

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,419,963.72	\$70,998.19
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
	June 5, 1906	34	213		
4 per cent fund.....	June 28, 1906	34	550	2,607,082.26	104,283.29
	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49		
	June 10, 1896	29	354		
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	273,909.50	10,956.38
Cherokee asylum fund.....	do.....	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee national fund.....	do.....	21	70	639,201.10	31,960.05
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.....	21	70	362,821.38	18,141.07
Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	21	70	527,709.64	26,385.48
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1024	774,254.45	38,712.72
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 17, 1910	36	533	53,897.20	1,616.92
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460	305,199.60	9,155.99
	June 23, 1910	36	602		
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Chickasaw national fund.....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	223,122.79	11,156.14
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17	4,099,606.24	204,980.31
	June 27, 1902	32	400		
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Choctaw:					
General fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	832.00	41.60
Orphan fund.....	do.....	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
School fund.....	do.....	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	390,257.92	11,707.74
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	335	118,042.36	3,541.27
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
	May 27, 1902	32	249		
	Aug. 27, 1892	27	1094		
Crow fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	6,614.05	330.70
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	350	38,885.91	1,555.44
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	4,540.94	181.64
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	100,000.00	3,000.00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	4,703.89	188.16
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	682.43	34.12
Kansas Consolidated fund <sup>1</sup> .....	July 1, 1902	32	638	149,052.69	7,452.63
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	89,115.65	4,455.78
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	3,397.57	169.88
Klamath fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	367	148,998.51	7,449.93
L'Anse and Vieux de Bert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	703.37	35.17
Menominee fund.....	do.....	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Menominee log fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	911,990.21	45,599.51
Menominee 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 28, 1908	35	51	608,922.87	24,356.91
Nes Perces of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,854.88	142.74
Omaha fund.....	June 10, 1872	17	391	14,928.69	746.43
	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341		
	July 15, 1870 <sup>1</sup>	16	36		
Osage fund.....	May 19, 1872 <sup>1</sup>	17	90	8,403,979.99	420,199.00
	June 16, 1880 <sup>1</sup>	21	292		
	Aug. 19, 1890 <sup>1</sup>	26	344		
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	348,955.97	17,447.80
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	399,639.47	19,996.97
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1910	36	442	125,000.00	3,750.00
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	67,071.36	3,353.57
Potawatomi:					
Education fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	42,894.28	2,144.71
General fund.....	do.....	21	70	49,877.66	2,493.88
Mills fund.....	do.....	21	70	9,668.16	483.41
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin fund.....	Apr. 4, 1910	36	289	180,758.00	9,037.90
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	199,258.72	7,970.35
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	1,000,000.00	30,000.00
	May 30, 1910	36	451	125,000.00	3,750.00
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890 <sup>2</sup>	26	658	1,064.34	
	Mar. 3, 1891 <sup>2</sup>	26	1006		
	Mar. 3, 1909	35	803		
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 4, 1910	36	289	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	20,000.00	1,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	13,530.03	676.50
Seminole:					
General fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	21,099.67	1,054.98
School fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
				500,000.00	25,000.00

<sup>1</sup> These funds have been segregated and are carried on the books of the Indian Office to the credit of individual members of the tribes.

<sup>2</sup> This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

TABLE 64.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1911—Continued.*

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Vol- ume.	Page.		
Seminoles in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	806	\$570,000.00	\$38,500.00
Seneca, Tonawanda Band fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	65,734.20	3,286.71
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	do.....	21	70	1,565.31	78.27
Senecas of New York fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	800	118,050.00	5,902.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	5,461.83	273.91
Siletz general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	16,877.76	843.89
Sioux funds:					
Cheyenne River.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	342,900.82	17,145.04
Crow Creek.....	do.....	25	895	155,438.02	7,771.90
Flandreau.....	do.....	25	895	44.97	2.25
Lower Brulé.....	do.....	25	895	66,617.06	3,330.85
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	25	895	901,920.86	45,096.04
Ponca.....	do.....	25	895	458.00	22.90
Rosebud.....	do.....	25	895	689,681.91	34,484.10
Standing Rock.....	do.....	25	895	542,219.67	27,110.98
Tongue River.....	do.....	25	895	48,075.07	2,403.75
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1039	903,719.36	30,185.97
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	463	199,258.22	5,977.75
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	71,571.66	3,578.58
Uintah and White River Ute fund.....	May 24, 1888	25	157	19,075.01	953.75
Umatilla:					
General fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	261,241.30	13,062.06
School fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	297	32,367.66	1,618.38
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	463,649.86	23,182.49
Winnebago fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	798	879,286.93	43,964.35
Yankton Sioux fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	306,851.69	15,342.58
Total.....				36,637,871.56	1,746,135.00

*Changes during the year ended June 30, 1911, in interest-bearing tribal funds held by the Government.*

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....		\$80,636.28
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	\$182,704.55	
Cherokee School fund.....	844.62	
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....		74,664.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	53,897.20	
Cheyenne River Reservation 2 per cent fund.....	195,510.65	
Chippewa and Christian Indians' fund.....		1,398.35
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....		2,770,705.91
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	68,467.56	
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....		4,322.18
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		971.50
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....		1,180.46
Iowa fund.....		1,364.34
Kansas consolidated fund.....		12,331.68
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....		1,757.26
Klamath fund.....		44,330.12
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....		76.70
Menominee log fund.....		384,568.61
Menominee 4 per cent fund.....	424,603.47	
Omaha fund.....		200,081.00
Osage fund.....	3,973.01	
Ponca fund.....		1,050.22
Potawatomi:		
Education fund.....		22,337.70
General fund.....		25,977.00
Mills fund.....		5,033.70
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....		18,459.66
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund (act Mar. 2, 1907).....	1,000,000.00	
Round Valley general fund.....		19,514.32
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....		2,302.26
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....		1,207.29
Seneca, Tonawanda band fund.....		14,085.90
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	1,370.00	
Siletz general fund.....		1,610.85

*Changes during the year ended June 30, 1911, in interest-bearing tribal funds held by the Government—Continued.*

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Sioux fund:</b>		
Cheyenne River.....		\$10,886.80
Crow Creek.....		626.50
Flandreau.....		43.26
Lower Brule.....		10,362.24
Pine Ridge.....		402.81
Standing Rock.....		17,212.48
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....		406.16
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	\$100,787.54	
Uintah and White River Ute fund.....		96.92
<b>Umatilla:</b>		
General fund.....		27,442.01
School fund.....		4,159.18
Ute 4 per cent fund.....		1,244,493.44
Ute 5 per cent fund.....		34,147.57
Winnebago fund.....	37.35	
Yankton Sioux fund.....		43,684.26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,032,145.95</b>	<b>5,063,932.01</b>
<b>Net decrease.....</b>	<b>3,061,786.06</b>	<b>5,063,932.01</b>
	<b>5,063,932.01</b>	<b>5,063,932.01</b>

*Interest bearing funds, belonging to minors, and held in trust July 1, 1911.*

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3 and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Devils Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	327	\$36,821.33	\$1,104.64
Grande Ronde minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	17,157.38	857.87
Iowa minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	87,543.58	4,377.18
Kickapoo minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	29,360.06	1,468.00
Omaha minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	21,062.98	1,064.15
Otoe and Missouri minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	116,086.23	5,804.31
Potawatomi minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	66,579.24	3,328.96
Quapaw minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.	34	327	387.26	11.62
Red Lake Chippewa minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.	34	327	5,880.20	176.81
Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund.....	do.	34	327	114,372.10	3,431.16
Sac and Fox of Missouri minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	33,828.84	1,691.44
<b>Sioux:</b>					
Flandreau minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	1,753.62	87.68
Ponca minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	687.00	34.35
Santee minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	3,931.23	196.66
Sisseton and Wahpeton minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	8,498.62	424.93
Tonkawa minors' fund.....	do.	34	327	4,075.64	203.78
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>548,045.30</b>	<b>24,253.44</b>

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3 and 5 per cent.
Tribal interest-bearing funds.....	\$36,637,871.56	\$1,746,135.00
Minors' interest-bearing funds.....	548,045.30	24,253.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,185,916.86</b>	<b>1,770,388.44</b>



TABLE 65.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.	\$163,791.64			\$16.67	\$590,793.16	\$759,601.47
Arapahoes in Wyoming.				6,614.06		6,614.06
Bannock.		\$5,000.00				5,000.00
Blackfeet.	10,956.38			23,927.36		34,883.74
Cherokee.	79,021.29			38,131.29	149,846.21	166,998.79
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	41,605.73		\$35,000.00	183.17	25,129.65	101,918.55
Chickasaw.	11,156.14			262,424.38	1338,762.60	612,343.21
Chippewa and Christian (White Earth).	66.18					66.18
Chippewa of the Mississippi.		4,000.00		6.33		4,006.33
Chippewa in Minnesota.	345,568.34	240,000.00			1,097,953.00	1,683,521.34
Chippewa of Red Lake.			7,000.00	3,229.49	49,382.65	52,612.14
Chippewa of Lake Superior.				646.92		7,646.92
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.			13,000.00			13,000.00
Choctaw.	16,208.52	10,520.00		788,066.05	1,015,523.66	1,830,318.23
Coeur d'Alene.	2,480.95	3,000.00		1,089.10	121,289.52	127,859.57
Colorado River Indians.				2,838.18	9,415.75	12,253.93
Colville.				7,466.36	320,396.24	327,862.60
Creek.	123,647.30			44,625.45	1116,052.98	284,325.73
Crow.	330.70	6,000.00	8,000.00	156,787.95	215,113.35	386,232.00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.			7,000.00			7,000.00
Fort Hall Indians.			30,000.00	10.00		30,010.00
Indians in—						
Arizona and New Mexico.			330,000.00			330,000.00
California.			42,000.00			42,000.00
Indians of—						
Colville and Puyallup Agencies.			12,000.00			12,000.00
Flathead Agency.			9,000.00	2,001.94	102,936.83	113,938.77
Fort Belknap Agency.	193.80		20,000.00	11,969.92		32,153.72
Fort Berthold Agency.	3,000.00		20,000.00	9,038.90	100,000.00	132,038.90
Fort Peck Agency.			40,000.00	19,151.16	26,692.75	85,843.91
Fort Yuma Reservation.				4,316.52	4,978.36	9,294.88
Grande Ronde Agency.	918.47				110,323.46	11,241.93
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies.			5,000.00			5,000.00
Klamath Agency.	8,973.10		8,000.00	1,122.18		18,095.28
San Carlos Agency.				36,349.37		36,349.37
Walker River Reservation.				200.00		200.00
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.					20,240.01	20,240.01
Indians on Moapa River, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake Reservations.			8,500.00			8,500.00
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency.		36,000.00				36,000.00
Iowa.	4,079.75					4,079.75
Jicarilla.				249.74		249.74
Kansas.	7,764.08		1,500.00		20.22	9,284.30
Keshena Indians, Wisconsin.				1,043.45		1,043.45
Kickapoo.	10,461.24		2,000.00	10.00		12,471.24
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, Chippewa, Michigan.	36.80					36.80
Makah.			2,000.00			2,000.00
Malki.				784.59		784.59
Menominee.	75,189.07	6.45				75,195.52
Mole.		3,000.00				3,000.00
Navajo.				342.40		342.40
Nez Perce in Idaho.	142.74			871.30		1,014.04
Nez Perce, Joseph's Band.			1,145.39			1,145.39
Nevada Indians.				4,947.28		4,947.28
North Carolina Cherokee.	925.66					925.66
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.		99,000.00				99,000.00
Omaha.	3,103.60			22.00	821.00	3,946.60
Osage.	426,071.44			494,749.11	3,973.01	924,793.56
Oto and Missouri.	23,448.29			821.04		24,269.33
Pawnee.	19,996.98	47,100.00				67,096.98
Pima.				100.50		100.50
Ponca.	3,373.48		8,000.00			11,373.48
Potawatomi:						
Kansas.	6,453.27					6,453.27
Wisconsin.			25,000.00			25,000.00
Puyallup.	8,049.43				20,279.17	28,328.60
Quapaw.	27.44	1,500.00				1,527.44
Quinalt and Quileute.			1,000.00			1,000.00

1 Carried on ledgers of Treasury and Indian Office as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor."

TABLE 65.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratu- ties.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellane- ous.	Proceeds of lands.	Total.
Round Valley Indians, Cali- fornia.....					\$1,605.96	\$1,605.96
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi: Iowa.....	\$16,444.19			\$1,624.05		18,068.24
Oklahoma.....	36,365.70					36,365.70
Sac and Fox of the Missouri... San Juan, N. Mex.....	1,849.12	\$200.00		336.55		2,049.12
Seminole: Oklahoma.....	103,500.00			35.15	11,741.30	115,276.45
Florida.....			\$15,000.00			15,000.00
Seneca and Shawnee.....	78.26					78.26
Seneca, Tonawanda Band.....	3,915.21					3,915.21
Senecas of New York.....	5,902.50	6,000.00				11,902.50
Shebit.....				120.00		120.00
Shoshone and Bannock.....	244.65				1,370.00	1,614.65
Shoshones in Wyoming.....		6,000.00	12,000.00	5,224.47		23,224.47
Siletz.....	868.44			41.75		910.19
Sioux of—						
Different tribes.....		650,000.00				650,000.00
Cheyenne River.....	23,266.51				209,106.32	232,472.83
Crow Creek.....	9,058.31					9,058.31
Devils Lake.....	1,269.66		5,000.00		19,338.69	25,638.35
Flandreau.....	98.40					98.40
Lower Brulé.....	3,741.20				8,867.73	12,608.93
Pine Ridge.....	48,857.60				125,000.00	173,857.60
Ponca.....	83.47					83.47
Rosebud.....	53,193.00			12,801.60	978,639.09	1,044,633.69
Standing Rock.....	32,107.50			12,699.77	121,983.48	166,790.75
Tongue River.....	2,403.76			31,923.60		34,327.36
Yankton.....	16,258.54		15,000.00			31,258.54
Sioux of Sisseton and Wahpe- ton.....	30,770.14					30,770.14
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00				4,500.00
Southern Ute.....					10,860.47	10,860.47
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,883.95	4,883.95
Stockbridge.....	3,578.58					3,578.58
Tonkawa.....	203.78					203.78
Truxton Canon Indians.....				8,604.47		8,604.47
Tule River.....				175.00		175.00
Uintah, etc., Utes.....	957.75			13,819.55	264,000.96	278,778.26
Utes, Confederate Bands.....	54,797.71	53,740.00		16,956.56		125,494.27
Wichita.....			5,000.00		8,848.60	13,848.60
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	16,003.53		3,000.00		6,441.93	25,445.46
Warm Springs Indians.....			4,000.00	7,893.73		11,893.73
Western Navajo Indians.....				80.92		80.92
Western Shoshone Indians.....			8,000.00	4,858.00		12,858.00
Winnebago.....	43,949.96			3,936.26		47,886.22
Yakima and other tribes.....			5,000.00	5,656.48		10,656.48
Zuni.....				83.15		83.15
Total.....	1,911,909.28	1,177,566.45	707,145.39	2,061,015.21	6,010,642.17	11,858,278.50

<sup>1</sup> Carried on ledgers of Treasury and Indian Office as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor."

TABLE 66.—*Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amounts paid.
California: Tule River.....	Mission.....	160	\$9.29	\$1,486.80
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Southern Ute.....	374	20.77	7,767.09
Idaho:				
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	1,311	48.00	62,928.00
Do.....	Lemhi.....	487	73.00	35,551.00
Total Idaho.....		1,798	54.77	98,479.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	372	23.14	8,608.08
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	226	19.71	4,455.78
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.	Ottawa and Chippewa.....	5,644	21.16 1.74	115,545.88
Minnesota:				
Fond du Lac.....	Chippewa.....	929	6.42	5,971.97
Leech Lake.....	Cass Lake and Winnebagoishah.....	457	6.25	2,856.25
Do.....	Leech Lake Chippewa.....	826	6.25	5,162.50
Do.....	White Oak Point Chippewa.....	474	6.25	2,962.50
Total.....		1,757	6.25	10,981.25
Nett Lake.....	Bois Fort Chippewa.....	631	6.61	4,170.91
Red Lake.....	Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,415	6.38	9,027.70
Do.....	Pembina Chippewa.....	1,398	40.70	56,898.60
Total.....		2,813	23.43	65,926.30
White Earth.....	Cass Lake and Winnebago (removal).....	63	6.25	393.75
Do.....	Gull Lake Chippewa.....	401	6.25	2,506.25
Do.....	Fond du Lac (removal).....	111	6.25	693.75
Do.....	Leech Lake (removal).....	282	6.25	1,762.50
Do.....	Millie Lac Chippewa.....	1,045	6.25	6,531.25
Do.....	Millie Lac Chippewa (nonremoval).....	296	6.25	1,850.00
Do.....	Otter Tail Pilliger.....	755	6.25	4,718.75
Do.....	Pembina Chippewa.....	362	6.25	2,262.50
Do.....	White Earth Mississippi Chippewa.....	2,043	6.25	12,768.75
Do.....	White Oak Point Chippewa (removal).....	262	6.25	1,637.50
Total.....		5,620	6.25	35,125.00
Total Minnesota.....		11,750	10.40	122,175.43
Montana:				
Crow.....	Crow.....	1,774	16.00	28,384.00
Do.....	do.....	1,764	16.00	28,224.00
Total.....		3,538	16.00	56,608.00
Tongue River.....	North Cheyenne.....	500	2.40	1,200.00
Total Montana.....		4,038	14.32	57,808.00
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	737	297.96	218,878.74
Do.....	do.....	3	240.00	720.00
Total.....		740	296.75	219,598.74
Santee.....	Ponca.....	260	3.87 2.00	1,026.37
Total Nebraska.....		1,000	220.63	220,625.11
New Mexico: Mescalero.....	Apache.....	471	12.00	5,652.00
New York.....	Seneca.....	2,306	3.25	7,494.50
Do.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	518	10.57	5,138.46
Total New York.....		2,824	4.47	12,632.96
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold.....	Arikara, Grosventre, Mandan.....	256	10.19	2,608.64
Do.....	do.....	403	10.19	4,106.57
Do.....	do.....	468	10.18	4,764.32
Total.....		1,127	10.19	11,479.53
Fort Totten.....	Devil's Lake Sioux.....	979	3.18	3,120.00
Do.....	do.....	981	30.00	29,430.00
Total.....		1,960	16.61	32,550.00
Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	3,421	6.00	20,526.00
Do.....	do.....	6	91.11	546.66
Total.....		3,427	6.15	21,072.66

TABLE 66.—Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amounts paid.
<b>North Dakota—Continued.</b>				
Turtle Mountain.....	Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	2, 149	\$10. 00	\$27, 490. 00
Total North Dakota.....		9, 263	10. 00	92, 592. 19
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	635	17. 45	11, 084. 71
Do.....	do.....	35	9. 16	320. 60
Do.....	do.....	784	8. 75	6, 867. 84
Total.....		1, 454	12. 57	18, 273. 15
Cheyenne and Arapaho...	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1, 125	17. 26	19, 417. 71
Do.....	do.....	1, 255	8. 83	11, 081. 65
Total.....		2, 380	12. 81	30, 499. 36
Kaw.....	Kaw.....	106	107. 47	11, 392. 69
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	170	70. 00	11, 900. 00
Do.....	do.....	1, 412	70. 00	98, 840. 00
Do.....	do.....	1, 522	70. 00	106, 540. 00
Do.....	do.....	13	25. 25	8, 158. 85
Do.....	do.....	155	50. 52	69, 679. 48
Do.....	do.....	52	25. 25	
Do.....	do.....	61	50. 52	
Do.....	do.....	1, 292	50. 53	
Do.....	do.....	75	25. 24	
Do.....	do.....	1, 459	50. 52	75, 652. 21
Do.....	do.....	1	50. 53	
Do.....	Wichita and affiliated bands.....	1, 037	25. 00	25, 925. 00
Do.....	do.....	1, 046	25. 00	26, 150. 00
Total.....		8, 295	50. 98	422, 845. 54
Osage.....	Osage.....	2, 230	68. 00	151, 640. 00
Do.....	do.....	2, 230	117. 00	260, 910. 00
Do.....	do.....	2, 230	70. 42	157, 036. 60
Do.....	do.....	2, 230	132. 49	295, 463. 60
Total.....		8, 920	96. 98	865, 050. 20
Otoe.....	Oto and Missouri.....	116	44. 31	6, 037. 66
		7	94. 88	
		11	21. 18	
Total.....		134	45. 06	6, 037. 66
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	664	37. 60	24, 966. 40
Do.....	do.....	666	37. 50	24, 975. 00
Total.....		1, 330	37. 55	49, 941. 40
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	610	3. 85	2, 348. 50
Red Moon.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	165	8. 81	1, 453. 65
Do.....	do.....	161	17. 91	2, 883. 51
Total.....		326	13. 30	4, 337. 16
Seger.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	532	9. 16	4, 873. 12
Do.....	do.....	520	8. 72	4, 539. 14
Do.....	do.....	582	8. 92	5, 191. 44
Total.....		1, 634	8. 94	14, 603. 70
Total Oklahoma.....		25, 189	56. 59	1, 425, 329. 36
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Klamath.....	Klamath, Palute, Pit River, and Modoc.....	108	12. 79	9, 598. 86
		643	12. 78	
Total Oregon.....		751	12. 78	9, 598. 86
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	2, 626	18. 50	48, 581. 00
Crow Creek.....	do.....	1, 030	8. 00	8, 240. 00
Lower Brule.....	Lower Brule.....	491	12. 00	5, 892. 00
Pine Ridge.....	Oglala Sioux.....	7, 052	4. 50	31, 734. 00
Do.....	do.....	409	109. 37	44, 730. 93
Total.....		7, 461	10. 25	76, 464. 93

TABLE 66.—*Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amounts paid.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>				
Rosebud.....	Sioux.....	5,176	\$30.00	\$155,280.00
Do.....	do.....	5,306	5.00	26,530.00
Total.....		10,482	17.35	181,810.00
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,068	4.86	10,065.49
Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	1,268	6.66	8,442.85
Do.....	do.....	1,748	1.30	2,272.59
Do.....	do.....	1,193	6.57	7,838.01
Total.....		4,209	4.41	18,553.45
Total South Dakota.....		28,367	12.32	349,596.87
<b>Utah:</b>				
Uintah and Ouray.....	Uintah Ute.....	460	21.05	9,683.00
Do.....	Uncompahgre Ute.....	485	21.05	10,209.25
Do.....	White River Ute.....	312	21.05	6,567.60
Total Utah.....		1,257	21.05	26,459.85
Washington: Colville.....	Colville confederated tribes.....	2,229	500.60	1,114,500.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Keshena.....	Menominee.....	1,647	20.00	32,940.00
Do.....	do.....	1,642	10.00	16,420.00
Total.....		3,289	15.01	49,360.00
La Pointe.....	Grand Portage.....	324	6.44	2,085.04
Oneida.....	Oneida.....	2,349	.42	986.58
Wittenberg.....	Winnebago.....	1,324	11.66	15,436.96
Total Wisconsin.....		7,286	9.31	67,868.58
<b>Wyoming:</b>				
Shoshone.....	Arapaho and Shoshone.....	893	3.00	2,679.00
Do.....	do.....	866	3.00	2,568.00
Total Wyoming.....		1,749	3.00	5,247.00
Grand total.....		104,748	.....	3,746,428.34

TABLE 67.—*Pro rata shares tribal trust funds paid during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Pro rata share.	Amount paid.
<b>Kansas:</b> Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	210	\$254.04	\$53,348.40
<b>New York:</b> New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	90	173.90	15,651.00
<b>North Dakota:</b> Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	106	162.38	17,212.28
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	189	364.01	68,797.89
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	175	493.59	86,430.75
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	7	80.32	562.24
Total.....		371	419.92	155,790.88
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	266	280.73	74,674.18
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	152	307.78	46,782.56
Total.....		418	290.57	121,456.74
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	106	137.82	14,608.92
Crow Creek.....	do.....	4	196.20	784.80
Lower Brulé.....	Lower Brulé.....	102	164.48	16,776.96
Pine Ridge.....	Oglala Sioux.....	2	134.01	268.02
Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	115	270.00	31,050.00
Total.....		329	192.97	63,488.70
<b>Utah:</b> Uintah and Ouray.....	Uintah, Uncompahgre, and White River Utes.....	136	251.00	34,136.00
Grand total.....		1,660	277.76	461,064.00

TABLE 68.—*Statement of individual Indian moneys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

On hand July 1, 1910; in hands of disbursing officers..	\$2, 676, 381. 36
In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians.....	6, 874, 031. 09
	<u>\$9, 550, 412. 45</u>

RECEIPTS.

Allotments leased for farming and grazing.....	1, 443, 962. 99
Allotments leased for mining purposes.....	1, 334, 707. 41
Damages, right of way across allotments.....	98, 599. 57
Payments made on sales of allotted lands.....	2, 559, 376. 73
Payments made on timber sold on allotted land.....	786, 993. 25
Sales of cattle belonging to individual Indians.....	79, 709. 02
Pupils, outing earning and deposits.....	97, 479. 49
Proceeds of trust-fund warrants taken up under sec. 2 of the act of Mar. 2, 1907.....	1, 033, 981. 44
Interest on individual deposits.....	272, 948. 29
Miscellaneous sources.....	174, 065. 02
	<u>7, 881, 823. 21</u>
Total on hand and received.....	<u>17, 432, 235. 66</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Direct to Indians.....	2, 357, 286. 48
Checks of Indians approved.....	4, 339, 226. 23
	<u>6, 696, 512. 71</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1911:	
In hands of disbursing officers.....	1, 116, 182. 12
In bonded banks to credit of Indians.....	9, 619, 540. 83
	<u>10, 735, 722. 95</u>
Total.....	<u>17, 432, 235. 66</u>

TABLE 69.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1911.*

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
New York warehouse.....	9, 625	960, 045	\$273, 151. 04			
Chicago warehouse.....	81, 757	27, 882, 179	406, 543. 60	6	403	\$12. 75
St. Louis warehouse.....	25, 901	2, 934, 653	184, 152. 54	8	128	2. 04
Omaha warehouse.....	29, 946	2, 803, 349	139, 461. 56	5	66	44. 25
San Francisco warehouse.....	29, 960	2, 803, 156	142, 534. 12			
Total.....	177, 189	37, 163, 412	1, 145, 873. 16	19	597	59. 04

	Mailed.			Contract requisitions issued.	Open-mar- ket pur- chases made.	Total.
	Number.	Weight.	Value.			
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
New York warehouse.....	568	1, 939	\$1, 235. 75	88	32	120
Chicago warehouse.....	526	1, 157	830. 59	86	1, 176	1, 262
St. Louis warehouse.....	51	129	56. 25	334	138	474
Omaha warehouse.....	192	348	593. 94	115	101	216
San Francisco warehouse.....	4	12	5. 60	121	61	182
Total.....	1, 341	3, 585	2, 722. 13	744	1, 508	2, 254

Total number of shipments.....	178, 549
Total weight.....	pounds.. 37, 167, 564
Total value.....	\$1, 148, 654. 33



# SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

## FISCAL YEAR 1912.

The following tables show the contracts awarded under advertisements of February 1, May 26 and 27, July 17, and August 21, 1911, for supplies for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

### *Classification of supplies.*

	Page.
Agricultural implements.....	29
Bacon, lard, and groceries.....	76
Barley, rolled.....	77
Beef.....	78
Blankets and dry goods.....	5
Bran.....	87
Boots and shoes.....	10
Coal.....	40
Corn.....	80
Corn meal, cracked wheat, etc.....	86
Dry goods.....	5
Enameled ware, lamps, etc.....	28
Feed, ground.....	87
Flour.....	90
Furniture and wooden ware.....	60
Glass, oils, and paint.....	65
Gloves and suspenders.....	8
Groceries, dried fruits, canned goods, etc.....	76
Hardware.....	10
Harness, leather, shoe findings, etc.....	62
Hats and caps.....	9
Hose goods.....	27
Live stock.....	85
Medical supplies.....	50
Mutton.....	79
Notions.....	8
Oats.....	69
Piece goods, clothing, etc.....	4
Salt.....	80
School books, etc.....	69
Shorts.....	88
Sirup.....	85
Stoves, pipe, hollow ware, etc.....	38
Tin and stamped ware.....	37
Underwear and hosiery.....	7
Wagons and wagon fixtures, etc.....	31

### *Names and numbers of contractors.*

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Acme Harvesting Machine Co.      | 10. Art Aseptible Furniture Co. |
| 2. Albers Bros. Milling Co.         | 11. Aseptic Products Co.        |
| 3. Albrecht, Gustave A.             | 12. Aspaas, Hans.               |
| 4. Allen, Oscar.                    | 13. Atlas School Supply Co.     |
| 5. Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co. | 14. Babbitt, David.             |
| 6. American Book Co.                | 15. Badger Hudson Grain Co.     |
| 7. American Seating Co.             | 16. Baker, Benton.              |
| 8. Ard, William.                    | 17. Baker & Taylor Co., The.    |
| 9. Armour & Co.                     | 18. Barkhausen, Henry A.        |



19. Barnes, Edward.
20. Barnhart, Kenneth.
21. Barth, Leopold, & Son.
22. Bauer, Gustav T.
23. Beaton, Alfred J.
24. Beaven, John S.
25. Becker-Moore Paint Co., The.
26. Beebe & Runyan Furniture Co.
27. Bellaire Bottle Co.
28. Benda, Frank.
29. Berwind Fuel Co.
30. Betz, Frank S. Co.
31. Big Bend Milling Co., The.
32. Blackfoot Farmers Milling Co. (Ltd.)
33. Blaisdell Milling Co.
34. Blake, Thomas F.
35. Bloomingdale Bros.
36. Bradley, Milton Co.
37. Bretney, The Harry V., Co.
38. Brooks, Milton M.
39. Browning, William.
40. Buck, Alburts C.
41. Burr, William E.
42. Burtchell, Samuel W.
43. Campbell, William V.
44. Carnegie Fuel Co.
45. Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
46. Carpenter Paper Co.
47. Castle, Timothy P.
48. Chatterton, Howard E.
49. Chicago Belting Co.
50. Clifford, Henry E.
51. Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Co.
52. Clow, James B. & Sons.
53. Cold Blast Feather Co., The.
54. Colton Grain & Milling Co.
55. Columbia Shade Cloth Co.
56. Connick, Arthur E.
57. Cook & Heitman.
58. Corder, James D.
59. Cotton, Clinton N.
60. Coulson, Don Carlos.
61. Cowen, Mark.
62. Cox, Harry L.
63. Crucible Steel Co.
64. Cudahy Packing Co., The.
65. Cutting, Nathaniel H.
66. Dalziel-Moller Co.
67. Dana, Leslie.
68. Davis, William F.
69. Dean, Marvin A.
70. Devitt, James.
71. Dieson, Albert O.
72. Donahoe, Edward L.
73. Douglas, Albert B.
74. Doup, Louis G.
75. Dulany, R. Gordon.
76. Dyer, Abraham O.
77. Eames, John C.
78. Eiseman, David.
79. Elting, Howard.
80. Empire Rubber Manufacturing Co.
81. Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Co.
82. Escondido Lumber, Hay & Grain Co.
83. Farr, David.
84. Fitzgibbons, Thomas J.
85. Flanagan, A., Co.
86. Floete Lumber Co
87. Fogle, Le Roy.
88. Frank, Albert.
89. Fricke, John W.
90. Frye-Bruhn Co.
91. Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co.
92. Fuller, W. P. & Co.
93. Galbraith, Bacon & Co. (Inc).
94. Gale Manufacturing Co.
95. Garner, John T.
96. Gibbs, Milton H.
97. Gibson, Percy C.
98. Gilman, Stephen F.
99. Gimbel, Louis S.
100. Golding, Warren T.
101. Goldman, Charles.
102. Green, Robert B.
103. Greenhut-Siegle Cooper Co.
104. Gregerson, Gregers P.
105. Guggenlime, David J.
106. Haarmann, Ferdinand.
107. Haas, William.
108. Hall, Walter W.
109. Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Co.
110. Hanson, George M.
111. Harberg, John H.
112. Harbison & Gathright.
113. Haslam, Fred & Co.
114. Heath, D. C., & Co.
115. Henderson, Frank B.
116. Herbert, M. S.
117. Herman, Joseph M.
118. Hersch, Leo.
119. Hess, Eugene C.
120. Hinrichs, Edward A.
121. Hockmeyer, Vincent.
122. Hoel, Frank J.
123. Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, The.
124. Holden Patent Book Cover Co.
125. Holmes Packing & Supply Co.
126. Hooker, H. M. Co.
127. Hopkins, Edwin.
128. Horlicks Malted Milk Co.
129. Houghton Mifflin Co.
130. Howe Scale Co., The (Illinois).
131. Ingersoll, Walter E.
132. Iten Biscuit Co.
133. Johns, Hugh M.
134. Kahlke, William J.
135. Kalb, Louis.
136. Kasper, Peter J.
137. Kaul, Burt J.
138. Kellogg, Harry H.
139. Kendall, Oliver P.
140. Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co.
141. Keesling, Edward.
142. Keyes, Rollin A.
143. Keyser, William H.
144. Kiper, Charles.
145. Kleinwort, Emil.
146. Klemer, Frank H.
147. Kopittke, Henry.
148. Krueger & Bilbur.
149. Krummann, Harry H.

150. Kuhlmeier, Albert.
151. Lake, J. Arthur.
152. Lancaster, George W.
153. Lee Glass Andreessen Hardware Co.
154. Leonard, F. B., & Co.
155. Levison Bros. & Co.
156. Levy, David B.
157. Lifka, Edward A.
158. Loth, Moritz.
159. Lyford, Harry B.
160. McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.
161. McClurg, A. C., & Co.
162. McComb, Harry.
163. McDonald, H. S.
164. McGlasson, Oscar B.
165. McKey, William A.
166. McNamara, John J.
167. MacGill, Alexander D.
168. MacMillan Co., The.
169. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
170. Maltbie Chemical Co.
171. Manhattan Supply Co., The.
172. Marks, George.
173. Martin, Wilton G.
174. Master Bros.
175. Medbury, George H.
176. Meinecke & Co.
177. Merrell Drug Co., J. S.
178. Merrill, Charles E., Co.
179. Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
180. Michigan Leather Co., The.
181. Midland Glass & Paint Co.
182. Milwaukee Bag Co.
183. Minden Flour Milling Co. (Inc.).
184. Mineralized Rubber Co.
185. Morgan, Henry A.
186. Morgan, Miles R.
187. Mulford, H. K. Co.
188. Murdock, Mathew C.
189. Nason, Orville P.
190. Nathan-Dohrmann Co.
191. Neiss, John H.
192. Nelson-Jenks Coal Co.
193. Nevada Packing Co.
194. Newmann, Hans.
195. Newmark, Morris A.
196. Newton, William.
197. North Land Coal Co.
198. Novak, Charles J.
199. Nuding, Frank E.
200. Nystrom, Albert J.
201. O'Connor, Charles M.
202. O'Donnell, James J.
203. Omaha Broom Factory.
204. Omaha School Supply Co.
205. Pacific Coast Coal Co.
206. Pacific Grocery Co.
207. Peckham, Little & Co.
208. Perkins-Campbell Co., The.
209. Phoenix Wood & Coal Co.
210. Pick, Albert & Co.
211. Pickens, Charles H.
212. Pippey, William F.
213. Pittsburgh Coal Co., of Minnesota.
214. Porter, James N.
215. Portland Flouring Mills Co., The.
216. Powers - Weightman - Rosengarten Co.
217. Puget Sound Flouring Mills Co., The.
218. Puterbaugh, Jay G.
219. Quealy, Patrick J.
220. Reed, Joseph C.
221. Reid, Murdoch & Co.
222. Rockwell, James A.
223. Rosenberg Bros. & Co.
224. Ross, Ed. T.
225. Rothleutner, Frank.
226. Rothschild, John.
227. Samoa Mercantile Co.
228. Sanders, Frank L.
229. Schafer, Herman K.
230. Schilling, Anton.
231. Schrank, Martin.
232. Schuster, Siegmund J.
233. Seabury & Johnson.
234. Searing, Charles H.
235. Sessions, Edward P.
236. Seymour, C. Birney.
237. Sherburne, Joseph H.
238. Sherwin-Williams Co., The.
239. Silver, Burdett & Co.
240. Singer, Stephen.
241. Skoog, Nils J.
242. Smith, Arthur F.
243. Smith, Dennison B., jr.
244. Smith & Stever.
245. Snellenberg, Joseph N.
246. Solomon's Sons Neckwear Co., S. H.
247. Spear, Willis M.
248. Stadsfold, Sever S.
249. Standard Biscuit Co.
250. Standard Crayon Manufacturing Co., The.
251. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana).
252. Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska).
253. Standard Oil Co. (San Francisco).
254. Steele-Wedeles Co.
255. Steusloff Bros.
256. Stever & Ross.
257. St. Louis Cordage Co.
258. Studebaker Corporation, The.
259. Stumpf, Anthony J.
260. Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
261. Susskind, Joseph N.
262. Swalley, Thomas Z.
263. Swartz, Arthur J.
264. Swift & Co.
265. Syndicate Trading Co.
266. Tacoma Meat Co.
267. Tarr, Nathan W.
268. Tay, George H., Co.
269. Taylor, Hollinshead W.
270. Thompeon, Archie.
271. Thompson & Washburn.
272. Townsend, Edward B.
273. Troy Laundry Machinery Co. (Ltd.).
274. Tuthill Spring Co.
275. Tuttle, William O.
276. Valley Flour Mills, The.

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|---|--|
| <p>276. Vernal Milling &amp; Light Co., The.<br/> 277. Wait, Walter B.<br/> 278. Walker, William I.<br/> 279. Wanamaker, John, New York.<br/> 280. Weller, Charles F.<br/> 281. Westermann, William H.<br/> 282. Western Coal &amp; Mining Co.<br/> 283. Whetton, Arthur J.<br/> 284. Whiteside, Henry C.<br/> 285. Whiteside, Nathaniel H.<br/> 286. Wilder, George S.</p> | <p>287. Wilhelm, Charles M.<br/> 288. Williams, Christ.<br/> 289. Williams, N. A., Co.<br/> 290. Wilson, Francis J.<br/> 291. Windt, Morris.<br/> 292. Wirt, Emmet.<br/> 293. Wright, Perley N.<br/> 294. Wyeth &amp; Bro., John (Inc.).<br/> 295. Yates, Charles M., jr.<br/> 296. Zelle, Charles E.<br/> 297. Zemlicka, Frank C.</p> |
|---|--|

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.*

## PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Piece goods:			
	Cassimere, all wool, navy blue—			
2,485 yards.....	Winter weight.....	51	\$1.81	Clinton, Mich.
783 yards.....	Summer weight.....	51	1.49	Do.
665 yards.....	Conduroy.....	121	.35	New York.
	Conduroy clothing:			
	Coats—			
2,365.....	Double-breasted, sizes 24½ to 28½.....	158	1.87	Do.
	Single-breasted—			
3,966.....	Sizes 29 to 35.....	158	2.40	Do.
1,785.....	Sizes 36 to 44.....	158	3.10	Do.
	Trousers—			
3,491 pairs.....	Knee, 25 to 28 waist.....	158	.67	Do.
	Long—			
2,066 pairs.....	24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam.....	155	1.07	Do.
8,217 pairs.....	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 33 inseam.....	158	1.46	Do.
4,427 pairs.....	33 to 42 waist, 31 to 34 inseam.....	158	1.76	Do.
	White duck clothing:			
830.....	Coats, sizes 28 to 44 chest measure.....	35	.699	Do.
740.....	Aprons.....	244	.20	Do.
	Police uniforms (sizes as may be required):			
	Coats, men's, officers'—			
63.....	Winter weight.....	244	5.96	Do.
59.....	Summer weight.....	279	5.44	Do.
	Coats, men's, privates'—			
577.....	Winter weight.....	244	5.82	Do.
570.....	Summer weight.....	279	5.23	Do.
	Trousers, men's, officers'—			
64 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	61	3.83	Do.
61 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	61	3.18	Do.
	Trousers, men's, privates'—			
570 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	61	3.61	Do.
569 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	61	2.96	Do.
	Waistcoats, men's, officers' and privates'—			
586.....	Winter weight.....	20	1.27	Chicago.
507.....	Summer weight.....	20	1.19	Do.
	Uniforms—navy-blue cassimere:			
	Coats, uniform, single-breasted—			
1,053.....	Sizes 24½ to 28½ chest measure—			
	Winter weight.....	279	3.25	New York.
1,066.....	Summer weight.....	279	2.89	Do.
	Sizes 29 to 35 chest measure—			
1,621.....	Winter weight.....	244	4.66	Do.
2,031.....	Summer weight.....	244	4.20	Do.
	Sizes 36 to 44 chest measure—			
455.....	Winter weight.....	244	5.54	Do.
1,026.....	Summer weight.....	244	4.99	Do.
	Trousers, uniform—			
	Knee, 25 to 28 waist (ages 6 to 12)—			
780 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	244	1.64	Do.
1,102 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	61	1.44	Do.
	Long, 24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam (ages 6 to 12)—			
250 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	279	2.47	Do.
148 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	244	2.14	Do.
	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 33 inseam (ages 13 to 19)—			
1,368 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	244	3.34	Do.
1,920 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	61	3.00	Do.
	33 to 42 waist, 31 to 34 inseam—			
483 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	244	3.91	Do.
1,183 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	244	3.50	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Uniforms—navy-blue cassimere—Continued.			
	Overalls, with bib, denim—			
4,667 pairs.....	24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam.....	20	\$0.32	Chicago.
9,003 pairs.....	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 33 inseam.....	20	.52	Do.
7,122 pairs.....	33 to 42 waist, 31 to 34 inseam.....	20	.62	Do.
	Jumpers, denim—			
902.....	Boys', sizes 12 to 14½.....	20	.396	Do.
3,356.....	Men's, sizes 15 to 18.....	20	.47	Do.
	Shirts (standard sample, assorted sizes)—			
	Chambray—			
14,444.....	Boys', 11 to 14½ inches.....	285	.30	Do.
11,000.....	Men's, 15 to 18 inches.....	285	.34	Do.
	Fancy flannel—			
4,773.....	Boys', 11 to 14½ inches.....	78	.47½	St. Louis.
3,000.....	Men's, 15 to 18 inches.....	78	.57	Do.
	Tailors' trimmings:			
3,820 yards...	Sateen, black or Italian cloth, 32 inches wide, for body linings of uniform coats.....	279	.1519	New York.
1,940 yards...	Drilling, or corset jeans, slate, 27-28.....	285	.0898	Chicago.
365 yards...	Haircloth, 16 inches wide.....	279	.1391	New York.
1,314 yards...	Canvas, tailors', unbleached, 22 inches wide.....	103	.102	Do.
209 dozen.....	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....	20	.175	Chicago.
650 yards.....	Wigan, black.....	279	.06	New York.
	Buttons—			
	Black, vegetable ivory—			
22 gross.....	Overcoat, 40-line.....	20	1 1.70	Chicago.
7 gross.....	Overcoat, 50-line.....	20	1 3.20	Do.
213 gross.....	Coat, 30-line.....	20	1 1.75	Do.
66 gross.....	Vest.....	20	1 1.55	Do.
	Bronze, Indian Service—			
120 gross.....	Coat, 30-line.....	20	1 1.225	Do.
64 gross.....	Vest, 24-line.....	20	.645	Do.
	Metal—			
741 gross.....	Trousers, suspender.....	20	.067	Do.
523 gross.....	Trousers, fly.....	20	.06	Do.
162 (1-pound spools).	Tissue, rubber, tailors'.....	285	.97	Do.
310 ounces.....	Twist, buttonhole, silk, No. 8, 2-ounce spools, standard make.....	20	1 3.63	Do.

## DRY GOODS.

	Blankets, wool, single:			
968.....	Indigo blue, 54 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4½ pounds each. (For single beds.)	212	1 \$0.665	Chicago.
477.....	Indigo blue, 68 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5½ pounds each. (For double beds.)	212	1 .665	Do.
925.....	Scarlet, 54 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4½ pounds each. (For single beds.)	212	1 .665	Do.
714.....	Scarlet, 68 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5½ pounds each. (For double beds.)	212	1 .665	Do.
182.....	White, 54 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4½ pounds each. (For single beds.)	212	1 .665	Do.
135.....	White, 68 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5½ pounds each. (For double beds.)	212	1 .665	Do.
	Blankets, all cotton, no wool in, single:			
	68 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 3½ pounds. (For double beds.)—			
253.....	Tan.....	212	1 \$1.41	New York.
554.....	Gray.....	212	1 \$1.41	Do.
	Blankets, all cotton, no wool in, single:			
	54 by 84 inches, to weigh not less than 3 pounds. (For single beds.)—			
882.....	Tan.....	212	1 \$1.24	Do.
806.....	Gray.....	212	1 \$1.24	Do.

1 Carded.  
2 36-line.

3 Per 1½-ounce spool.  
4 Per pound, in cases.

5 Wrapped, delivered in cases.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

DRY GOODS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
907.....	Counterpanes, white:			
561.....	Single.....	103	\$0.971	New York.
1,400 yards...	Double.....	244	1.10	Do.
	Bedticking, blue and white stripe, 6-ounce.....	20	.1104	Chicago.
9,040 yards...	Calico:			
4,990 yards...	Indigo.....	78	.0475	St. Louis.
1,620 yards...	Shirting.....	78	.046	Do.
49,735 yards...	Oil red.....	78	.046	Chicago.
	Crash, linen, 18-inch, brown, washed; no colored border; about 11½-cent grade.	78	.045	St. Louis.
	Denim:	20	.1154	Chicago.
8,975 yards...	Indigo blue, 8-ounce, standard.....	20	.1237	Do.
2,990 yards...	Art, green (for table and couch covers).....	78	.15	St. Louis.
5,810 yards...	Domett flannel, 30 or 32 inch.....	78	.08	Do.
646 yards...	Flannel, red, twilled.....	20	.08	Chicago.
76,000 yards...	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality, staple styles, 6 by 6, blue.	78	.335	St. Louis.
46,670 yards...	Hickory shirting, fast colors.....	20	.0946	Do.
13,240 yards...	Linen, table, 62-inch, cream damask, about 55-cent grade.	20	.4624	Do.
580 pieces....	Mosquito net or bar, blue, white, and green (8 yards to the piece).....	87	.61	Do.
12,160 yards...	Muslin, white, 48 by 48 in the gray; 36-inch, bleached, shrunk finish.	20	.0946	Do.
33,800 yards...	Outing flannel, fancy.....	78	.07625	St. Louis.
4,755 yards...	Panama, dress, gray, 54-inch.....	146	.46875	Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
	Percale, 80 by 84 count:			
25,100 yards...	Indigo dye.....	77	.09225	New York.
14,470 yards...	White-and-black.....	77	.09225	Do.
2,265 yards...	Plaid, glass toweling, all linen, 18 to 20 inches wide, about 11½-cent grade.	78	.115	St. Louis.
9,190 yards...	Panama cloth, dark blue, 54-inch, all wool.....	20	.60	Chicago.
39,000 yards...	Seersucker, assorted patterns, blue, fast colors..	78	.0695	St. Louis.
	Sheeting, brown, heavy, standard:	285	.0694	Chicago.
36,930 yards...	4/4, 48 by 48, weight 2.85.....	20	.08	Do.
8,800 yards...	4/4, 64 by 68, weight 3.50.....	77	.0686	New York.
42,870 yards...	6/4.....	20	.13	Chicago.
21,060 yards...	9/4.....	20	.19	Do.
26,950 yards...	Shirting (sheeting), 4/4, bleached, 84 by 80, 36-inch.....	20	.08	Do.
8,443 yards...	Silesia, black and slate, 36 inches wide.....	78	.09625	St. Louis.
19,000 yards...	White crossbar (for aprons), 27-inch, about 7½-cent grade, assorted patterns.	20	.07375	Chicago.
	Oficloth, table, 5/4:			
6,350 yards...	White.....	20	.14	Do.
1,500 yards...	Veined.....	20	.14	Do.
	Opaque, for window shades, assorted colors:			
6,670 yards...	36 inches wide.....	55	.1128	New York or Chicago.
1,750 yards...	38 inches wide.....	55	.1128	Do.
2,070 yards...	42 inches wide.....	55	.154	Do.
390 yards...	45 inches wide.....	55	.164	Do.
90 yards...	48 inches wide.....	55	.185	Do.
105 yards...	54 inches wide.....	55	.215	Do.
10 yards...	63 inches wide.....	55	.308	Do.
92 yards...	72 inches wide.....	55	.359	Do.
	Window-shade rollers, with fixtures, complete:			
2,493.....	36 inches wide.....	55	.062	Do.
905.....	38 inches wide.....	55	.062	Do.
773.....	42 inches wide.....	55	.062	Do.
215.....	45 inches wide.....	55	.085	Do.
53.....	48 inches wide.....	55	.085	Do.
38.....	54 inches wide.....	55	.17	Do.
3.....	63 inches wide.....	55	.20	Do.
43.....	72 inches wide.....	55	.40	Do.
2,160 pounds.	Cotton bats, full net weight.....	285	.13	Chicago.
578.....	Fascinators, woolen, assorted colors.....	20	.2733½	Do.

1 Awarded 1,860 yards.

2 Awarded 3,130 yards.

3 Awarded 4,210 yards.

4 Awarded 1,600 yards.

5 Awarded 12,750 yards.

6 Awarded 26,260 yards.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.*

## DRY GOODS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
2,006 dozen...	Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, plain white, linen:			
1,900 dozen...	Men's, 18 inches square.....	78	<sup>1</sup> \$0.875	St. Louis.
	Ladies', 14 inches square.....	78	1.60	Do.
	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes:			
294 doz. prs.	Boys' mixed gray.....	285	1.97	Chicago.
179 doz. prs.	Girls', plain colors.....	285	1.85	Do.
202 doz. prs.	Misses' and women's, plain colors.....	285	1.87	Do.
	Shawls, dark-colored plaid:			
1,350.....	Single, about 8/4.....	103	1.713	New York.
495.....	Double, about 16/4.....	103	3.426	Do.
3,250.....	Skirts, balmoral, wool, woven, gray only.....	78	.725	St. Louis.

## UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

9,544.....	Undershirts, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44.	78	\$0.34½	St. Louis.
9,842 pairs...	Drawers, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40.	78	.34½	Do.
8,288.....	Undershirts, men's, merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44.	78	.33½	Do.
8,076 pairs...	Drawers, men's, merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40.	78	.33½	Do.
5,937.....	Undershirts, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32.	20	.17	Chicago.
6,315 pairs...	Drawers, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32.	20	.17	Do.
6,360.....	Undershirts, boys', merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32.	87	(*)	Do.
6,970 pairs...	Drawers, boys', merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32.	87	(*)	Do.
	Union suits:			
	For small boys, assorted sizes, 24 to 28—			
3,278.....	For summer wear.....	78	.30	St. Louis.
3,631.....	For winter wear.....	20	(*)	Chicago.
	Women's, ribbed, knit, 32 to 38 bust measure—			
7,266.....	Low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear..	78	.34½	St. Louis.
3,431.....	For summer wear, long sleeves and high neck.	78	.355	Do.
10,960.....	For winter wear.....	20	.33	Chicago.
	Misses', knit, ribbed, 24 to 30 bust measure—			
3,308.....	Low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear..	20	(*)	Do.
3,622.....	For summer wear, long sleeves and high neck.	20	(*)	Do.
7,768.....	For winter wear.....	20	.33	Do.
	Half-hose:			
	Men's, in whole and half sizes—			
470 doz. prs.	Woolen, sizes 10½–11½.....	20	1.90	Do.
1,037 doz. prs.	Heavy cotton, sizes 9½–11½.....	20	.89	Do.
1,224 doz. prs.	Cotton, medium weight, sizes 9½–11½.....	78	1.00	St. Louis.
	Boys', in whole and half sizes—			
504 doz. prs.	Cotton, sizes 9–10.....	19	.65	New York.
938 doz. prs.	Heavy cotton, sizes 8, 9, and 10.....	285	.725	Chicago.
	Hose:			
1,218 doz. prs.	Boys', heavy cotton, ribbed, black, sizes 7–9, in whole and half sizes.	78	1.95	St. Louis.
	Women's, sizes 9–10, in whole and half sizes—			
998 doz. prs.	Heavy cotton, black.....	78	2.00	Do.
1,469 doz. prs.	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye.	78	2.00	Do.
	Misses', sizes 6½–8½, in whole and half sizes—			
1,035 doz. prs.	Heavy cotton, black.....	78	1.90	Do.
785 doz. prs.	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye.	78	1.775	Do.
2,353 doz. prs.	Stocking feet, sizes 6½–10, in whole and half sizes.	78	.41	Do.

<sup>1</sup> In bundles.

<sup>2</sup> Size 24, \$0.15; size 26, \$0.175; size 28, \$0.20; size 30, \$0.225; size 32, \$0.25.

<sup>3</sup> Size 24, \$0.28; size 26, \$0.30; size 28, \$0.32.

<sup>4</sup> Size 24, \$0.16; size 26, \$0.17; size 28, \$0.18; size 30, \$0.19.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## GLOVES AND SUSPENDERS.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Gloves, buck or horsehide, No. 1, standard quality:			
1,150 pairs....	Boys', wool-lined.....	87	\$0.35 <sup>1</sup>	Chicago.
729 pairs....	Boys', unlined, outside seam.....	87	.33 <sup>1</sup>	Do.
1,726 pairs....	Men's, wool-lined.....	20	.59	Do.
1,336 pairs....	Men's, unlined, outside seam.....	87	.66 <sup>1</sup>	Do.
	Gloves, canvas:			
2,541 pairs....	Boys'.....	20	1.71	Do.
3,860 pairs....	Men's.....	20	1.725	Do.
	Suspenders:			
	Mohair, leather or cord ends, solid nickle-brass trimmings—			
7,778 pairs....	Boys', about 11-cent value, 28-inch.....	265	.11	Do.
8,171 pairs....	Men's, about 16-cent value, 36-inch.....	245	.155	St. Louis.

## NOTIONS.

	Braid:			
	Dress, worsted, black—			
1,150 yards....	1-inch.....	35	\$0.0143	New York.
2,800 yards....	1-inch.....	35	.0192	Do.
1,025 yards....	1-inch.....	35	.0241	Do.
	Dress, white—			
5,590 yards....	1-inch.....	35	.0153	Do.
4,050 yards....	1-inch.....	35	.0209	Do.
5,280 yards....	Braid, cardinal, worsted, 1-inch.....	35	.0153	Do.
311 dozen....	Brushes:			
	Hair, pure bristles, 8 rows, securely copper-wired, or cemented, in wood block, substantially backed.	285	1.62	Chicago.
1,092 dozen....	Tooth, pure bristles, 4 rows, securely drawn or cemented.	280	.75	Omaha.
	Buttons, dress:			
367 gross....	Vegetable Ivory, 26-line.....	264	.61	New York.
761 gross....	Smoked pearl, plain, 24-line.....	264	.48	Do.
	Buttons, shirt, bone:			
684 gross....	18-line.....	20	1.120	Chicago.
1,016 gross....	20-line.....	20	1.1275	Do.
	Buttons, domestic, pearl:			
925 gross....	Shirt, 16-line.....	20	1.327	Do.
858 gross....	Dress, 24-line.....	20	1.428	Do.
614 gross....	Buttons, bone, 28-line.....	20	1.168	Do.
8,873.....	Collars, military, white rubber or celluloid (for boys' uniform coats), assorted sizes, from 12 to 17 inches.	20	.104	Do.
1,041 dozen....	Clamps, for fastening rubber or celluloid collars to uniform coats.	279	.10	New York.
	Combs, coarse:			
960 dozen....	Boys', pocket, raw horn or aluminum.....	5	.255	Chicago.
1,432 dozen....	Strong, dressing, raw horn or aluminum, with metal back.	5	.66	Do.
1,020 dozen....	Combs, fine, aluminum.....	5	.75	Do.
	Cotton, darning, No. 2, 8-ply:			
1,559 doz. spls.	Black, fast color.....	35	.177	New York.
225 doz. spls.	White.....	35	.177	Do.
274 doz. spls.	Gray.....	35	.177	Do.
	Hooks and eyes:			
720 gross....	Brass, white and black, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....	35	.075	Do.
58 gross....	Trousers, brass.....	285	.18	Chicago.
427 dozen....	Indelible ink.....	285	.61	Do.
	Laces, shoe:			
216 gross....	Leather, 36-inch.....	20	1.44	Do.
1,223 gross....	Tubular, 4/4, black, extra heavy.....	20	.365	Do.
	Needles, Sharps:			
995 hundred..	No. 5.....	20	.065	Do.
1,006 hundred	No. 6.....	20	.055	Do.
782 hundred..	No. 7.....	20	.055	Do.
383 hundred..	Needles, darning, small size.....	20	.12	Do.
52,890 rolls....	Paper, toilet, rolls of 1,000 sheets, 4½ by 5½ inches.	20	.0383	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Per dozen pairs.<sup>2</sup> 23-line.<sup>3</sup> Carded.<sup>4</sup> 27-line.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.*

## NOTIONS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pins, brass, standard brand, 360 pins to the paper:			
266 packs.....	No. 2.....	20	\$0.5544	Chicago.
478 packs.....	M. C.....	20	.4556	Do.
265 packs.....	S. C.....	20	.3960	Do.
	Pins, hat, girls', steel, black heads:			
152 dozen.....	6½-inch.....	20	.0225	Do.
396 dozen.....	7½-inch.....	20	.05	Do.
742 pounds.....	Pins, hair, crinkled, wire, 3 sizes.....	20	.07	Do.
	Pins, safety, brass:			
248 gross.....	1-inch.....	285	.18	Do.
416 gross.....	1½-inch.....	285	.21	Do.
346 gross.....	2-inch.....	285	.26	Do.
	Ribbon, all silk, taffeta, white, black, cardinal, navy, and light blue:			
13,300 yards.....	3-inch.....	20	.086	Do.
10,550 yards.....	4-inch.....	20	.101	Do.
302.....	Scissors, buttonhole.....	20	.13	Do.
	Silk, sewing, standard make, No. A, 50-yard spools:			
222 doz. spls..	Cardinal.....	20	.30	Do.
651 doz. spls..	Black.....	20	.30	Do.
8,182 doz. spls.	Spool cotton, best of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 100, white and black, 200 yds. to the spool.	20	.325	Do.
116 dozen.....	Tape, measures, medium, sateen, folded and stitched.	87	.20	Do.
	Tape, white, cotton:			
605 doz. pcs..	1-inch.....	20	.051	Do.
367 doz. pcs..	1½-inch.....	20	.061	Do.
840 doz. pcs..	1-inch.....	20	.082	Do.
434 doz. pcs..	1-inch.....	20	.102	Do.
	Tape, elastic, black:			
145 yards.....	1-inch.....	78	1 3.75	St. Louis.
2,745 yards.....	1-inch.....	78	1 4.90	Do.
15,275 yards.....	1-inch.....	78	1 6.75	Do.
	Thimbles, steel:			
474 dozen.....	Closed.....	20	.11	Chicago.
67 dozen.....	Open.....	20	.11	Do.
	Thread, linen, standard make, 200 yds. to the spool, dark blue and unbleached, as required:			
41 doz. spls..	No. 30.....	285	.8057	Do.
79 doz. spls..	No. 35.....	285	.8057	Do.
37 doz. spls..	No. 40.....	285	.8057	Do.
381 pounds.....	Twine, sack.....	20	.09	Do.

## HATS AND CAPS.

	Caps:			
	With ear covers, corduroy, assorted sizes—			
2,172.....	Boys'.....	175	\$0.36	New York.
1,261.....	Men's.....	175	.37	Do.
6,531.....	Military, navy blue, sizes 6 to 7½.....	260	.51	Do.
3,118.....	Cloth, tam-o'-shanter, wired, dark color, assorted sizes, for large and small girls.	103	.472	Do.
	Hats:			
	Military, tan color, assorted sizes—			
4,661.....	Boys'.....	43	.70	Do.
3,734.....	Men's, staple shape.....	43	.72	Do.
876.....	Men's, police, military, tan color, assorted sizes.	43	.91	Do.
2,031.....	Stocking caps or Canadiana toques, for small boys and girls.	20	.155	Chicago.

<sup>1</sup> Per gross yards.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
675 pairs....	Boots, rubber, assorted sizes, 5 to 13.....	279	\$2.91	New York.
	Overshoes:			
	Articles, 4 buckles, assorted sizes—			
1,334 pairs....	Boys', sizes 1 to 6.....	279	1.54	Do.
601 pairs....	Misses', sizes 11 to 2.....	103	1.088	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
883 pairs....	Women's, sizes 3 to 8.....	99	1.49	New York.
1,048 pairs....	Men's, sizes 7 to 13.....	99	1.04	Do.
	Rubber, "storm," assorted sizes—			
606 pairs....	Boys', sizes 1 to 6.....	99	.55	Do.
461 pairs....	Misses', sizes 11 to 2.....	103	.36	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
923 pairs....	Women's, sizes 3 to 8.....	103	.425	Do.
274 pairs....	Men's, sizes 7 to 13.....	131	.60	Chicago.
	Shoes, good quality:			
1,034 pairs....	Little girls', sizes 9 to 12.....	117	1.02	(1).
5,905 pairs....	Youths', sizes 12½ to 2.....	117	1.185	(1).
13,777 pairs....	Boys', sizes 2½ to 5½.....	117	1.325	(1).
8,220 pairs....	Men's, sizes 6 to 13.....	296	1.575	St. Louis, Chicago.
136 pairs....	Children's, sizes 5 to 8.....	296	.66	Do.
1,900 pairs....	Children's, sizes 8½ to 11½.....	284	.88	St. Louis.
		296	.87	St. Louis, Chicago.
		284	1.01	St. Louis.
8,642 pairs....	Misses', sizes 12 to 2.....	296	1.01	St. Louis, Chicago.
12,690 pairs....	Women's, sizes 2½ to 8.....	296	1.24	Do.

## HARDWARE.

11.....	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4½-inch cut, square head.....	220	\$0.69	St. Louis.
	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face:			
10.....	100-pound, per pound.....	159	.089	Chicago.
6.....	140-pound, per pound.....	159	.089	Do.
2.....	200-pound, per pound.....	159	.089	Do.
	Augers, nut, with extension lip:			
12.....	1-inch.....	159	.19	Do.
16.....	1½-inch.....	159	.2425	Do.
13.....	1½-inch.....	159	.315	Do.
3.....	2-inch.....	159	.43	Do.
20.....	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut ¾ to 1 inch.....	159	.36	Do.
	Axes, inserted or overlaid steel:			
168 dozen....	Yankee pattern, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds....	201	3.46	St. Louis.
33.....	Hunter's, handled, No. 2.....	220	.27	Do.
1,265 pounds.	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....	283	.0575	Do.
4.....	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....	159	6.70	Chicago
	Bells:			
17.....	Cow, No. 2, wrought.....	220	.158	St. Louis.
39.....	Hand, No. 8, polished, extra heavy.....	220	.457	Do.
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:			
5.....	To weigh 240 to 260 pounds.....	159	10.00	Chicago.
6.....	To weigh 300 to 350 pounds.....	159	16.00	Do.
	Belting, leather, single:			
137 feet....	1-inch.....	109	.0487	St. Louis.
640 feet....	1½-inch.....	109	.0735	Do.
760 feet....	1½-inch.....	109	.0855	Do.
1,700 feet....	2-inch.....	109	.0975	Do.
230 feet....	2½-inch.....	109	.1315	Do.
1,175 feet....	3-inch.....	109	.1575	Do.
375 feet....	3½-inch.....	109	.185	Do.
1,640 feet....	4-inch.....	109	.21	Do.
50 feet....	4½-inch.....	49	.243	Chicago.
270 feet....	5-inch.....	49	.27	Do.
608 feet....	6-inch.....	259	.322	Omaha or Chicago.
	Belting, rubber, 3-ply:			
190 feet....	3-inch.....	259	.0675	Do.
425 feet....	4-inch.....	259	.09	Do.
790 feet....	6-inch.....	259	.135	Do.

1 Delivered in New York, N. Y. Freight paid to Chicago, Ill.

\* Awarded 950 pairs.

\* Awarded 950 pairs.

\* Awarded 4,321 pairs.

\* Awarded 4,321 pairs.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Belting, rubber, 4-ply:			
595 feet.....	8-inch.....	259	\$0.216	Omaha or Chicago.
75 feet.....	10-inch.....	259	.27	Do.
20 feet.....	12-inch.....	259	.32	Do.
36.....	Bevels, sliding T, 10-inch, metal handle.....	220	.38	St. Louis.
	Bits, auger, c. s., extension lip:			
16 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.33	Do.
20 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.33	Do.
14 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.33	Do.
8 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.52	Do.
16 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.60	Do.
7 1/2 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	1.86	Do.
7 1/2 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	2.03	Do.
6 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	2.36	Do.
13 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	2.36	Do.
5 1/2 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	2.70	Do.
9 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	2.70	Do.
8 1/2 dozen.....	1-inch.....	220	3.04	Do.
23 dozen.....	Blades, saw, butcher's, bow, 20-inch.....	201	1.00	Do.
20.....	Blowers, blacksmith's, crank motion, 12-inch fan, complete.....	159	8.92	Chicago.
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:			
6,000.....	by 1.....	201	.175	St. Louis.
8,450.....	by 1 1/2.....	201	.175	Do.
10,850.....	by 2.....	220	.187	Do.
9,050.....	by 2 1/2.....	201	.208	Do.
9,000.....	by 3.....	220	.208	Do.
5,400.....	by 3 1/2.....	201	.23	Do.
6,250.....	by 4.....	201	.245	Do.
5,250.....	by 1 1/2.....	201	.3325	Do.
6,320.....	by 2.....	201	.36	Do.
7,400.....	by 2 1/2.....	201	.39	Do.
8,100.....	by 3.....	220	.418	Do.
6,175.....	by 4.....	201	.4725	Do.
5,700.....	by 5.....	201	.53	Do.
5,800.....	by 6.....	201	.584	Do.
4,400.....	by 4.....	159	.82	Chicago.
3,000.....	by 5.....	201	.9225	St. Louis.
3,800.....	by 6.....	220	1.013	St. Louis.
1,900.....	by 7.....	220	1.12	Do.
2,750.....	by 8.....	159	1.22	Chicago.
1,050.....	by 9.....	201	1.32	St. Louis.
2,100.....	by 10.....	201	1.4175	Do.
650.....	by 11.....	220	1.51	Do.
2,850.....	by 12.....	220	1.61	Do.
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:			
34 dozen.....	5-inch.....	220	.25	Do.
7 dozen.....	8-inch.....	201	.79	Do.
	Bolts, machine; made of refined iron, hot-punched nuts, per 100:			
3,825.....	by 1.....	220	.286	Do.
4,650.....	by 1 1/2.....	220	.286	Do.
5,400.....	by 2.....	220	.297	Do.
4,650.....	by 2 1/2.....	220	.308	Do.
3,900.....	by 3.....	220	.319	Do.
3,000.....	by 3 1/2.....	220	.33	Do.
3,150.....	by 1.....	220	.33	Do.
4,300.....	by 1 1/2.....	220	.33	Do.
5,250.....	by 2.....	220	.352	Do.
4,950.....	by 2 1/2.....	220	.374	Do.
5,600.....	by 3.....	220	.396	Do.
3,875.....	by 3 1/2.....	220	.418	Do.
4,700.....	by 4.....	220	.44	Do.
2,800.....	by 4 1/2.....	220	.46	Do.
2,575.....	by 5.....	220	.473	Do.
4,400.....	by 2.....	220	.429	Do.
3,650.....	by 2 1/2.....	220	.462	Do.
4,550.....	by 3.....	220	.484	Do.
2,950.....	by 3 1/2.....	220	.516	Do.
3,950.....	by 4.....	201	.544	Do.
1,925.....	by 4 1/2.....	201	.735	Do.
2,800.....	by 5.....	159	.77	Chicago.
1,475.....	by 5 1/2.....	201	.805	St. Louis.

1 Cut thread.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Bolts, machine; made of refined iron, hot-punched nuts, per 100—Continued.			
2,850.....	by 6.....	220	\$0.836	St. Louis.
1,300.....	by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.875	Do.
1,650.....	by 7.....	201	.91	Do.
1,250.....	by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	220	.946	Do.
1,500.....	by 8.....	220	.978	Do.
2,000.....	by 3.....	201	.744	Do.
1,450.....	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.7875	Do.
1,850.....	by 4.....	159	.83	Chicago.
1,400.....	by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.875	St. Louis.
970.....	by 5.....	201	.92	Do.
1,250.....	by 6.....	201	1.006	Do.
600.....	by 7.....	201	1.094	Do.
2,600.....	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	220	1.01	Do.
3,400.....	by 4.....	159	1.07	Chicago.
1,300.....	by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	1.128	St. Louis.
2,000.....	by 5.....	220	1.18	Do.
850.....	by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	1.24	Do.
2,700.....	by 6.....	159	1.30	Chicago.
400.....	by 7.....	220	1.41	St. Louis.
1,200.....	by 8.....	220	1.52	Do.
600.....	by 9.....	201	1.64	Do.
1,000.....	by 10.....	201	1.754	Do.
	Bolts, fire, "Philadelphia," per 100:			
6,100.....	by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.18	Do.
8,800.....	by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	201	.18	Do.
8,200.....	by 2.....	201	.192	Do.
2,000.....	by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.24	Do.
4,200.....	by 2.....	201	.27	Do.
3,300.....	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.30	Do.
2,000.....	by 3.....	201	.33	Do.
1,300.....	by 2.....	201	.366	Do.
1,700.....	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.40	Do.
1,000.....	by 3.....	201	.438	Do.
1,350.....	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	201	.474	Do.
26 dozen.....	Bolts, window, spring, cast-brass bolts, screw socket.	201	.285	Do.
88.....	Braces, ratchet, B. B. 10-inch sweep, nickel or rustless finish.	201	.98	Do.
	Brads, steel, wire, in 1-lb. packages:			
77 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 20 gauge.....	201	.0825	Do.
146 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 18 gauge.....	201	.05	Do.
241 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 17 gauge.....	201	.038	Do.
188 pounds.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 16 gauge.....	201	.0325	Do.
190 pounds.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15 gauge.....	201	.08	Do.
	Butts, brass, middle:			
22 doz. pairs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.185	Chicago.
42 doz. pairs.....	2-inch.....	159	.2825	Do.
54 doz. pairs.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.52	Do.
	Butts, loose pin, steel:			
54 doz. pairs.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.284	St. Louis.
42 doz. pairs.....	3 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.379	Do.
42 doz. pairs.....	3 by 3 inches.....	220	.409	Do.
58 doz. pairs.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.598	Do.
30 doz. pairs.....	4 by 4 inches.....	220	.738	Do.
18 doz. pairs.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.93	Do.
	Calipers, spring, 6-inch, Yankee pattern:			
22.....	Outside.....	201	.42	Do.
24.....	Inside.....	201	.42	Do.
	Calks, toe, steel:			
575 pounds.....	No. 1.....	201	.036	Chicago.
925 pounds.....	No. 2.....	201	.036	Do.
800 pounds.....	No. 3.....	201	.036	Do.
40.....	Cards, cattle, leather back, bound edge.....	220	.058	St. Louis.
750.....	Catches, or turns, iron, cupboard, bronzed, metal knob, good quality, and heavy.	220	.039	Do.
	Chains:			
	Log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook; 10, 12, 14, and 16 feet, as required, per pound—			
50.....	1-inch.....	159	.0425	Chicago.
61.....	1-inch.....	159	.0375	Do.
44.....	Well, 24 inches long, with hook and ring.....	201	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.

<sup>1</sup> Cut thread.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
18 gross.....	Chalk, carpenters', assorted colors.....	159	\$0.50	Chicago.
87 dozen.....	Chalk lines, braided, medium size.....	159	.17	Do.
122.....	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches.....	159	.065	Do.
7.....	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1 inch, handled.....	220	.379	St. Louis.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
123.....	1-inch.....	220	.139	Do.
70.....	1-inch.....	220	.139	Do.
79.....	1-inch.....	220	.139	Do.
71.....	1-inch.....	220	.154	Do.
81.....	1-inch.....	220	.178	Do.
62.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.19	Do.
60.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.20	Do.
37.....	2-inch.....	220	.24	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, oval back, sharpened and handled:			
22.....	1-inch.....	159	.1825	Chicago.
18.....	1-inch.....	159	.1825	Do.
22.....	1-inch.....	159	.195	Do.
18.....	1-inch.....	159	.21	Do.
26.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
15.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
19.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.27	Do.
16.....	2-inch.....	159	.315	Do.
	Clamps:			
34.....	Malleable, carriage, 10-inch.....	159	.30	Do.
15.....	Saw, swivel, 9-inch jaw.....	220	.278	St. Louis.
19.....	Cleavers, butcher's, 10-inch.....	220	.845	Do.
176 pairs.....	Clippers, toilet, good quality, B. B.....	220	.58	Do.
	Cloth:			
143 quires....	Emery, assorted, per quire.....	220	.45	Do.
85,900 square feet.	Wire, for screens, painted black, or galvanized finish.....	201	1.54	Do.
12.....	Cocks, brass, racking, to screw, loose key, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.33	Chicago.
33.....	Corkscrews, wood handle, cut worm.....	159	.025	Do.
84.....	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.....	159	.023	Do.
30.....	Cutters, bolt, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	201	2.28	St. Louis.
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
26.....	6-inch.....	220	.084	Do.
52.....	10-inch.....	220	.17	Do.
	Drills:			
	Blacksmith's—			
3.....	Horizontal.....	220	1.238	Do.
20.....	Vertical.....	283	5.27	Do.
16.....	Breast, 2 pairs of jaws, 2-speed.....	220	1.74	Do.
57 sets.....	Bitstock, assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 32ds.....	159	.89	Chicago.
48 sets.....	Straight shank, jobber's, assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 32ds.....	220	1.46	St. Louis.
44 sets.....	Wood, boring, brace, assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 32ds.....	159	.94	Chicago.
46.....	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, best, No. 6.....	159	.055	Do.
	Files, flat, bastard:			
45 dozen.....	10-inch.....	201	1.07	St. Louis.
52 dozen.....	12-inch.....	201	1.48	Do.
	Files, cabinet:			
18 dozen.....	12-inch.....	201	2.85	Do.
16 dozen.....	14-inch.....	201	3.78	Do.
	Files, half round, bastard:			
11 dozen.....	10-inch.....	201	1.39	Do.
17 dozen.....	12-inch.....	201	1.80	Do.
	Files, mill, bastard, 1 round edge:			
78 dozen.....	8-inch.....	201	.73	Do.
67 dozen.....	10-inch.....	201	.96	Do.
83 dozen.....	12-inch.....	201	1.28	Do.
54 dozen.....	14-inch.....	201	1.83	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
18 dozen.....	6-inch.....	201	.54	Do.
12 dozen.....	8-inch.....	201	.66	Do.
13 dozen.....	10-inch.....	201	.86	Do.
6 dozen.....	12-inch.....	201	1.14	Do.
9 dozen.....	14-inch.....	201	1.63	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Per hundredweight.

<sup>2</sup> 10 to 30 pounds.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.*

**HARDWARE—Continued.**

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Files, double end, taper, with handles:</b>			
113 dozen	7-inch	159	\$0.54	Chicago.
70 dozen	8-inch	159	.59	Do.
36 dozen	9-inch	159	.67	Do.
33 dozen	10-inch	159	.76	Do.
544 dozen	Forks, table, imitation stag handle, with bolster.	201	.80	St. Louis.
80	Gates, molasses, "o. 2."	220	.10	Do.
	<b>Gauges:</b>			
39	Marking, brass mounted	220	.145	Do.
25	Mortise, screw slide	220	.355	Do.
18	Gluepots, "o. 1, porcelain or tin lined.	159	.31	Chicago.
	<b>Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:</b>			
9	1-inch	201	.3075	St. Louis.
16	1-inch	201	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
4	1-inch	201	.36	Do.
9	1-inch	201	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
4	1-inch	201	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
12	1-inch	201	.40	Do.
	<b>Grindstones, unmounted, per pound:</b>			
40	Weighting 50 pounds	201	.011	Do.
35	Weighting 100 pounds	201	.011	Do.
13	Weighting 150 pounds	201	.011	Do.
3	Weighting 250 pounds	201	.011	Do.
120	Grindstone fixtures, 17-inch, improved patent cap, extra heavy, turned rollers.	220	.29	Do.
	<b>Handles:</b>			
63 dozen	Chisel, socket, leather top, assorted	220	.239	Do.
27 dozen	File, brass ferrule, assorted	159	.11	Chicago.
310 dozen	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, "extra," XXX	157	1.25	St. Louis.
42 dozen	Hammer, blacksmith's, 18-inch	157	.33	Do.
87 dozen	Hammer, claw, 13-inch	157	.25	Do.
15 dozen	Hatchet, broad, 17-inch	157	.45	Do.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	Hatchet, lathing, 13-inch	157	.30	Do.
19 dozen	Hatchet, shingling, 14-inch	159	.30	Chicago.
86 dozen	Pick, 36-inch, "extra"	157	.75	St. Louis.
41 dozen	Sledge, 36-inch, "extra"	157	.90	Do.
340	Hammers, A. E., solid c. s., forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	201	.29	Do.
	<b>Hammers, farrier's:</b>			
40	Shoeing, c. s.	159	.33	Chicago.
7	Turning, half bright, assorted, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	220	1.15	St. Louis.
	<b>Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:</b>			
51	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	283	.27	Do.
50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	283	.31	Do.
	<b>Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:</b>			
25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	159	.275	Chicago.
17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	159	.295	Do.
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	159	.31	Do.
	<b>Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., handled:</b>			
21	2-pound	220	.29	St. Louis.
19	3-pound	220	.36	Do.
16	6-pound	220	.239	Do.
19	8-pound	220	.31	Do.
20	10-pound	220	.38	Do.
	<b>Hammers, mason's, solid c. s.:</b>			
36	Ax finish, 5-pound	159	.415	Chicago.
20	Natural finish, 8-pound	12 )	.058	Do.
12	Natural finish, 12-pound	12 )	.058	Do.
24	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, steel	220	.13	Do.
	<b>Hatchets, c. s.:</b>			
80	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.	220	.43	Do.
54	Lathing, No. 1	220	.238	Do.
94	Shingling, No. 2	220	.31	Do.
	<b>Hasps, hinge:</b>			
107 dozen	6-inch	20	.32	Chicago.
52 dozen	10-inch	20	.60	Do.
	<b>Hinges, T, extra heavy:</b>			
29 doz. pairs	8-inch	20	1.05	Do.
14 doz. pairs	10-inch	20	1.63	Do.
11 doz. pairs	12-inch	20	2.20	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Hinges, heavy:			
9 doz. pairs...	8-inch.....	20	\$0.60	Chicago.
4 doz. pairs...	10-inch.....	20	.89	Do.
40 doz. pairs...	Hinges, light, 6-inch.....	20	.24	Do.
	Hinges, strap, heavy:			
38 doz. pairs...	8-inch.....	159	.79	Do.
23 doz. pairs...	10-inch.....	159	1.19	Do.
22 doz. pairs...	12-inch.....	159	1.82	Do.
	Hinges, light:			
61 doz. pairs...	6-inch.....	20	.35	Do.
21 doz. pairs...	8-inch.....	20	.46	Do.
6 doz. pairs...	10-inch.....	20	.68	Do.
3 doz. pairs...	12-inch.....	20	1.00	Do.
390 dozen...	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy, japanned.	220	.119	St. Louis.
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:			
850 pounds...	by 1.....	283	2.00	Do.
1,100 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.85	Do.
1,450 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.80	Do.
2,350 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.80	Do.
3,500 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.80	Do.
2,400 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.75	Do.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds:			
2,850 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.80	Do.
3,700 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,850 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.65	Do.
3,600 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
650 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
800 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,150 pounds...	by 4.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,700 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
600 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
550 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.65	Do.
600 pounds...	by 3.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,600 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.75	Do.
2,350 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.65	Do.
2,100 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.60	Do.
3,350 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.55	Do.
2,150 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,600 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
550 pounds...	by 3.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,300 pounds...	by 3.....	283	1.55	Do.
300 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.75	Do.
400 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.55	Do.
700 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.75	Do.
2,350 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,700 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.55	Do.
2,900 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.55	Do.
2,150 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,350 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,450 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
700 pounds...	by 1.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,250 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
1,000 pounds...	by 2.....	283	1.55	Do.
	Iron, refined, round, per 100 pounds:			
3,100 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.90	Do.
5,450 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.80	Do.
3,350 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.75	Do.
7,700 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.70	Do.
2,250 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.70	Do.
6,500 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.65	Do.
5,550 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.60	Do.
2,450 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.60	Do.
3,100 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.55	Do.
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:			
3,650 pounds...	Junista, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25.....	159	3.40	Chicago.
2,300 pounds...	Refined, 1/4 inch thick.....	159	2.45	Do.
625 pounds...	Refined, No. 26.....	159	2.60	Do.
	Iron, refined, square, per 100 pounds:			
850 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.80	St. Louis.
1,100 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.70	Do.
1,600 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.65	Do.
1,170 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.60	Do.
800 pounds...	1-inch.....	283	1.55	Do.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.*

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Knives:</b>			
722 dozen....	Table, imitation stag handle, with bolster...	201	\$0.80	St. Louis.
268.....	Bread, thin blade, good quality.....	220	.08	Do.
60 dozen.....	Butcher, 8-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	220	1.20	Do.
103 pairs.....	Carving, and forks, forged, with bolster and guard, genuine stag handles, per pair.	150	.72	Chicago.
65.....	Chopping, hollow iron handle, forged blade.	150	.0625	Do.
	<b>Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's, hollow-ground:</b>			
53.....	10-inch.....	150	.30	Do.
48.....	12-inch.....	150	.33	Do.
	<b>Knives:</b>			
48.....	Horseshoeing, assorted widths, stag handle.	150	.20	Do.
157.....	Putty, with bolster.....	220	.079	St. Louis.
167.....	Skinning, 6-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	150	.11	Chicago.
12 dozen.....	Latches, thumb, heavy, all wrought.....	220	.06	St. Louis.
64.....	Levels, spirit, with plumb, 30-inch, adjustable.	150	.70	Chicago.
	<b>Locks:</b>			
27 dozen.....	Closet, rim, dead, 2-tumbler, 3½-inch, brass bolt, 2 steel keys.	150	2.25	Do.
35 dozen.....	Drawer, 2-tumbler, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.	220	2.17	St. Louis.
	<b>Locks, upright rim, mineral knob, brass bolt, 2 steel keys:</b>			
52 dozen.....	4-inch.....	220	2.50	Do.
36 dozen.....	4½-inch.....	150	3.30	Chicago.
11 dozen.....	5-inch.....	150	4.30	Do.
6 dozen.....	6-inch.....	150	6.40	Do.
	<b>Locks, spring, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order:</b>			
130 dozen.....	Suitable for outside use.....	220	3.00	St. Louis.
40 dozen.....	Suitable for inside use.....	201	1.00	Do.
50 dozen.....	Locks, sash, heavy, bronzed.....	150	.29	Chicago.
79 dozen.....	Lock sets, 3½-inch, mortise, jet knobs, bronzed steel combined rose and escutcheon, brass bolts and face, 2 steel keys.	201	3.65	St. Louis.
68.....	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.	201	.1625	Do.
52.....	Measures, tape, 75-foot, bent leather case.....	220	.785	Do.
103 M.....	Nails, gilt, upholsterer's, size 43, per M.....	20	.27	Chicago.
5,350 pounds.	Nails, wire, steel, 3d., lath, per 100 pounds.	220	2.361	Do.
	<b>Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:</b>			
6,500 pounds.	3d.....	220	2.312	Do.
4,600 pounds.	4d.....	220	2.164	Do.
11,300 pounds.	6d.....	220	2.066	Do.
33,150 pounds.	8d.....	220	1.968	Do.
23,850 pounds.	10d.....	220	1.92	Do.
6,900 pounds.	12d.....	220	1.92	Do.
24,000 pounds.	20d.....	220	1.87	Do.
7,850 pounds.	30d.....	220	1.87	Do.
9,000 pounds.	40d.....	220	1.87	Do.
7,900 pounds.	60d.....	220	1.87	Do.
	<b>Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:</b>			
1,300 pounds.	8d.....	220	1.968	Do.
1,300 pounds.	10d.....	220	1.92	Do.
450 pounds.....	12d.....	220	1.92	Do.
	<b>Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:</b>			
4,575 pounds.	6d.....	220	2.312	Do.
7,675 pounds.	8d.....	220	2.214	Do.
6,000 pounds.	10d.....	220	2.116	Do.
	<b>Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:</b>			
2,325 pounds.	No. 6.....	283	.074	St. Louis.
1,500 pounds.	No. 7.....	283	.074	Do.
890 pounds.....	No. 8.....	283	.074	Do.
265 pounds.....	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds.	283	.074	Do.
44.....	Nippers, shoeing.....	150	.80	Chicago.
	<b>Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched, for—</b>			
88 pounds.....	½-inch bolt.....	150	.0685	Do.
148 pounds.....	¾-inch bolt.....	150	.0685	Do.
260 pounds.....	1-inch bolt.....	150	.0435	Do.
550 pounds.....	1½-inch bolt.....	150	.0285	Do.
510 pounds.....	2-inch bolt.....	150	.0255	Do.
510 pounds.....	2½-inch bolt.....	150	.0235	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
450.....	Oilers, bronzed steel, No. 14, 5-inch spout.....	220	\$0.109	St. Louis.
140.....	Oilstones, Washita, composition, or carborundum.	201	.16	Do.
122 pounds..	Packing, hemp, 1-inch, square.....	159	.135	Chicago.
320 pounds..	Packing, C. I. rubber, good quality: 1-inch.....	125	.095	Chicago, or Trenton, N. J.
400 pounds..	1-inch.....	125	.0925	Do.
275 pounds..	1-inch.....	125	.09125	Do.
145 pounds..	1-inch.....	125	.09125	Do.
880 pounds..	Packing, Rainbow style: 1-inch.....	115	.31	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.
920 pounds..	1-inch.....	115	.31	Do.
910 quires..	Paper, sand (assorted), per quire.....	201	.0875	St. Louis.
225 dozen..	Pencils, carpenter's, 7-inch.....	220	.107	Do.
55.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.....	201	.34	Do.
42.....	Planes: Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint, No. 18.....	220	.61	Do.
33.....	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms, No. 29.....	220	.89	Do.
3 pairs.....	Planes, wood, hollow and round: 1-inch, c. s.....	220	.72	Do.
3 pairs.....	1 1/2-inch, c. s.....	220	.73	Do.
47.....	Planes, adjustable, wood bottoms: Jack, No. 27.....	220	.79	Do.
22.....	Jointer's, No. 33.....	220	1.03	Do.
2 pairs.....	Planes, match, iron: 1-inch, No. 49.....	159	1.44	Chicago.
3 pairs.....	1-inch, No. 48.....	159	1.44	Do.
6.....	Planes, plow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbet and filister, dado, plow, matching and slitting plane, No. 45.....	201	4.65	St. Louis.
3.....	Planes, dado, iron, 1-inch, No. 39.....	220	.879	Do.
1.....	Planes, rabbet, iron: 1-inch, No. 192.....	220	.684	Do.
5.....	1 1/2-inch, No. 190.....	220	.684	Do.
46.....	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms, No. 25.....	220	.79	Do.
170.....	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy: Slide-cutting.....	201	.35	Do.
27.....	Round nose.....	159	.20	Chicago.
68.....	Pliers, end-cutting, nippers, reversible blade, 10-inch, c. s., heavy.....	159	.75	Do.
18.....	Presses, meat, good quality, suitable for schools and hospitals.....	201	.75	St. Louis.
24.....	Punches: Hand, oval, assorted, Nos. 1 to 16.....	201	.90	Do.
37.....	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes.....	220	.40	Chicago.
13.....	Saddler's, c. s., round, to drive, assorted, Nos. 1 to 12.....	159	.35	St. Louis.
44.....	Conductor's, heavy, assorted shapes of holes.....	159	(*)	Chicago.
75.....	Rasps, horse, floor: 12-inch.....	220	.19	St. Louis.
194.....	14-inch.....	201	.16	Do.
456.....	16-inch.....	201	.22	Do.
21.....	Rasps, shoe, regular, oval: 8-inch.....	201	.30	Do.
20.....	10-inch.....	159	.13	Do.
58.....	Rasps, wood, flat: 12-inch.....	159	.21	Chicago.
50.....	14-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
62.....	Rasps, wood, half-round: 12-inch.....	159	.29	Do.
44.....	14-inch.....	159	.23 1/2	Do.
19.....	Rivet sets, polished and blued: No. 2.....	159	.31	Do.
16.....	No. 3.....	159	.24	Do.
6.....	No. 7.....	159	.18	Do.
31 pounds..	Rivets and burrs, copper, No. 8, in 1-pound boxes: 1-inch.....	159	.12	Do.
67 pounds..	1-inch.....	159	.19	Do.
139 pounds..	1-inch.....	159	.19	Do.
100 pounds..	1-inch.....	159	.19	Do.
55 pounds..	1-inch.....	159	.19	Do.

\* Awarded 24.

\* Sizes, 1 to 6, \$0.0325; sizes 7 to 9, \$0.045; sizes, 10 to 12, \$0.05.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Rivets and burrs, copper, No. 10, in 1-pound boxes:			
13 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	\$0.205	Chicago.
19 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.205	Do.
37 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.205	Do.
33 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.205	Do.
22 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.205	Do.
	Rivets and burrs, copper, No. 12, in 1-pound boxes:			
1 pound.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
22 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
43 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
23 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
30 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.22	Do.
	Rivets, iron, oval head, No. 7:			
65 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.05	Do.
84 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.0475	Do.
85 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.044	Do.
100 pounds.....	1-inch.....	159	.04	Do.
75 pounds.....	No. 6 by 1 inch.....	159	.036	Do.
147 pounds.....	No. 6 by 2 inches.....	159	.036	Do.
80 pounds.....	No. 6 by 4 inches.....	159	.036	Do.
70 pounds.....	No. 3 by 1 inch.....	159	.034	Do.
70 pounds.....	No. 3 by 1 1/2 inches.....	159	.034	Do.
110 pounds.....	No. 3 by 2 inches.....	159	.034	Do.
78 pounds.....	No. 3 by 2 1/2 inches.....	159	.034	Do.
160 pounds.....	No. 3 by 3 inches.....	159	.03	Do.
127 pounds.....	No. 3 by 3 1/2 inches.....	159	.034	Do.
150 pounds.....	No. 3 by 4 inches.....	159	.03	Do.
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
22 thousand.....	10-ounce.....	201	.055	St. Louis.
28 thousand.....	12-ounce.....	201	.06	Do.
23 thousand.....	1-pound.....	201	.0725	Do.
18 thousand.....	1 1/2-pound.....	201	.095	Do.
19 thousand.....	2-pound.....	201	.125	Do.
647.....	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass bound.....	1220	.23	Do.
364 pairs.....	Sad irons, 5 to 8 pounds, polished face, half-round wrought handles, per pound.....	1201	.23	Do.
	Saw sets:			
24.....	For crosscut saws.....	220	.41	Do.
53.....	For handsaws.....	159	.21	Chicago.
	Saws:			
160.....	Compass, 12-inch.....	220	.137	St. Louis.
40.....	Back, 12-inch, blued back.....	220	.58	Do.
75.....	Buck, complete, 30-inch blade, painted frames.....	220	.32	Do.
	Saws, circular, crosscut:			
8.....	24-inch.....	283	6.00	Do.
3.....	30-inch.....	283	7.60	Do.
	Saws, crosscut, with handles:			
25.....	5-foot.....	159	1.33	Chicago.
34.....	6-foot.....	159	1.57	Do.
	Saws:			
200.....	Hand, 26-inch, hollow back, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....	220	.75	St. Louis.
38.....	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	220	.48	Do.
59.....	Rip, 28-inch, 4 1/2 and 5 points.....	220	.85	Do.
18.....	Scroll, frames and 1 dozen blades each.....	159	.25	Chicago.
	Scales:			
16.....	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square pan, 30-pound, by ounces.....	201	1.80	St. Louis.
2.....	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard platform.....	130	\$57.00	Chicago.
5.....	Platform, counter, 240-pound.....	130	1.95	Do.
	Scales, platform, drop lever, on wheels:			
12.....	1,000-pound.....	130	\$13.50	Do.
4.....	1,500 pound.....	130	\$18.00	Do.
1.....	2,000-pound.....	130	\$19.50	Do.
74 dozen.....	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....	159	2.10	Do.
	Screw drivers, steel blade running through handle:			
127.....	6-inch.....	159	.16	Do.
120.....	8-inch.....	159	.2175	Do.
98.....	10-inch.....	159	.24	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 323.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 324.

<sup>3</sup> Champion.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
52.....	Screws, wrought iron, bench, 1½-inch.....	159	\$0.30	Chicago.
1.....	Screw, wood, bench, 2½-inch.....	159	.28	Do.
	Screws, flat head, bright:			
70 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 3.....	201	.064	St. Louis.
84 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 4.....	201	.067	Do.
93 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 5.....	201	.069	Do.
79 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 4.....	201	.067	Do.
89 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 5.....	201	.069	Do.
96 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 6.....	201	.073	Do.
144 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 6.....	201	.076	Do.
238 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 7.....	201	.08	Do.
181 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 8.....	201	.085	Do.
129 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 7.....	201	.084	Do.
127 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 8.....	201	.089	Do.
200 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 9.....	201	.093	Do.
106 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 7.....	201	.084	Do.
133 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 8.....	201	.093	Do.
311 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 9.....	201	.098	Do.
168 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 10.....	201	.107	Do.
144 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 9.....	201	.107	Do.
308 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 10.....	201	.115	Do.
144 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 11.....	201	.125	Do.
137 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 10.....	201	.125	Do.
101 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 11.....	201	.133	Do.
94 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 12.....	201	.147	Do.
47 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 11.....	201	.15	Do.
56 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 12.....	201	.16	Do.
39 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 13.....	201	.177	Do.
69 gross.....	2-inch, No. 10.....	201	.156	Do.
33 gross.....	2-inch, No. 11.....	201	.164	Do.
36 gross.....	2-inch, No. 12.....	201	.178	Do.
31 gross.....	2-inch, No. 13.....	201	.195	Do.
21 gross.....	2-inch, No. 14.....	201	.217	Do.
20 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 14.....	201	.236	Do.
5 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 15.....	201	.276	Do.
15 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 14.....	201	.257	Do.
24 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 15.....	201	.293	Do.
19 gross.....	3-inch, No. 16.....	201	.373	Do.
17 gross.....	3-inch, No. 18.....	201	.499	Do.
	Shears, c. s., japanned handle, straight, trimmers, good quality:			
34 dozen.....	8-inch.....	220	3.24	Do.
24 dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	5.10	Do.
	Shears, tinner's, hand:			
23.....	No. 7.....	201	.98	Do.
28.....	No. 9.....	201	.58	Do.
1,368 pounds.....	Solder, half and half.....	201	.215	Do.
	Soldering irons, each, per pound:			
24 pairs.....	1½-pound.....	201	.195	Do.
11 pairs.....	2-pound.....	201	.195	Do.
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
3,300 pounds.....	No. 0.....	201	3.807	Chicago.
4,900 pounds.....	No. 1.....	201	3.807	Do.
7,200 pounds.....	No. 2.....	201	3.557	Do.
8,400 pounds.....	No. 3.....	201	3.557	Do.
4,900 pounds.....	No. 4.....	201	3.557	Do.
2,800 pounds.....	No. 5.....	201	3.557	Do.
800 pounds.....	No. 6.....	201	3.557	Do.
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
470 pounds.....	No. 2.....	201	3.557	Do.
1,270 pounds.....	No. 3.....	201	3.557	Do.
800 pounds.....	No. 4.....	201	3.557	Do.
55 dozen.....	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle, heavy.....	159	.95	Do.
56 dozen.....	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, 13-inch.....	159	1.06	Do.
60.....	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide, with rafter scale.	159	.71	Do.
	Squares, try:			
29.....	4½-inch.....	159	.10	Do.
22.....	10-inch.....	159	.21	Do.
13.....	Squares, try and miter, 7½-inch.....	159	.245	Do.
141 dozen.....	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....	159	.0225	Do.
	Steel, cast:			
200 pounds.....	¾ by 3 inches.....	63	.0585	New York; Chicago, St. Louis.
3 pounds.....	¾ by 4 inches.....	159	.059	Chicago.
220 pounds.....	¾ by 1 inch.....	159	.049	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
670 pounds...	Steel, cast, octagon: 1-inch.....	63	\$0.0585	New York; Chicago; St. Louis.
560 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.054	Chicago.
870 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
1,400 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
3,000 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
950 pounds...	1 1/2-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
230 pounds...	Steel, cast, square: 1-inch.....	63	.0585	New York; Chicago; St. Louis.
320 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.054	Chicago.
260 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
450 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
150 pounds...	1-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
690 pounds...	1 1/2-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
570 pounds...	2-inch.....	159	.049	Do.
220 pounds...	Steel, plow: 1 by 3 inches.....	63	.0275	New York; Chicago; St. Louis.
35 pounds...	1 by 4 inches.....	63	.0275	Do.
320 pounds...	1 by 5 inches.....	63	.0275	Do.
840 pounds...	1 by 6 inches.....	63	.0275	Do.
200 pounds...	Steel, spring: by 1 inch.....	273	.025	Chicago.
335 pounds...	by 1 1/2 inches.....	273	.025	Do.
220 pounds...	by 1 1/2 inches.....	273	.025	Do.
10 pounds...	by 1 1/2 inches.....	273	.025	Do.
310 pounds...	by 2 inches.....	273	.025	Do.
53.....	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, with swivel.	220	.49	St. Louis.
17 sets.....	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's, to cut 1/4, 1/8, 3/16, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, and 1 inch, complete with taps, in case.	283	12.00	Do.
82 doz. pprs..	Tacks, upholsterer's, full weigh per dozen papers: 2-ounce.....	20	.145	Chicago.
54 doz. pprs..	3-ounce.....	20	.195	Do.
101 doz. pprs..	4-ounce.....	20	.22	Do.
140 doz. pprs..	6-ounce.....	20	.29	Do.
105 doz. pprs..	8-ounce.....	20	.37	Do.
35 doz. pprs..	10-ounce.....	20	.44	Do.
29 doz. pprs..	12-ounce.....	20	.52	Do.
362.....	Thermometers: Mercurial.....	159	.17	Do.
100.....	Spirit.....	201	.25	St. Louis.
8.....	Trimmers, spoke, adjustable.....	220	.24	Do.
68.....	Trowels, 10 1/2-inch: Brick.....	159	.27	Chicago.
35.....	Plastering.....	159	.32	Do.
9.....	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, adjustable pattern, single, heavy, with cleaning drop.	283	1.19	St. Louis.
11.....	Vises, blacksmith's solid box: 6-inch jaw.....	201	6.09	Do.
6.....	4 1/2-inch jaw.....	201	3.18	Do.
16.....	Vises, square slide, 4-inch jaw.....	159	3.40	Chicago.
235 pounds...	Washers, iron, flat, for: 1-inch bolt.....	159	.049	Do.
210 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	159	.04	Do.
422 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	159	.033	Do.
670 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	159	.023	Do.
520 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	159	.02	Do.
335 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	159	.019	Do.
6,450 pounds...	Waste, cotton, white.....	159	.0975	Do.
64.....	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound: 5-pound.....	220	.0241	St. Louis.
35.....	6-pound.....	220	.0241	Do.
17.....	Well-wheels, 10-inch, heavy.....	159	.17	Chicago.
417 pounds...	Wire, annealed, blued: No. 16.....	159	.0275	Do.
145 pounds...	No. 20.....	159	.039	Do.
190 pounds...	No. 24.....	159	.045	Do.
205 pounds...	Wire, bright, iron: No. 3.....	159	.02	Do.
150 pounds...	No. 6.....	159	.02	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Net weight, "only."

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Wire, bright, iron—Continued.			
25 pounds....	No. 7.....	159	\$0.02	Chicago.
320 pounds....	No. 8.....	159	.02	Do.
270 pounds....	No. 9.....	159	.02	Do.
3,700 pounds....	No. 10.....	159	.0205	Do.
95 pounds....	No. 11.....	159	.021	Do.
275 pounds....	No. 12.....	159	.0215	Do.
80 pounds....	No. 14.....	159	.0235	Do.
45 pounds....	No. 16.....	159	.0255	Do.
5 pounds....	No. 18.....	159	.0285	Do.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge:			
43,000 pounds	For hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.	1220	.02185	Do.
		1201	.02185	Do.
273,000 lbs....	For cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.	1220	.02185	Do.
		1201	.02185	Do.
17,650 pounds.	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized, 1-inch and 1½-inch.	1220	.02185	Do.
		1201	.02185	Do.
104.....	Wire-fence stretchers.....	159	.46	Do.
	Wrenches, solid handle, screw, black:			
119.....	8-inch.....	159	.30	Do.
92.....	10-inch.....	159	.36	Do.
92.....	12-inch.....	159	.42	Do.
93.....	15-inch.....	159	.72	Do.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies:			
110 pounds....	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages....	66	.076	San Francisco.
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel—			
22.....	To cut ½ to 1 inch.....	159	.66	Chicago.
34.....	To cut 1 to 2 inches.....	159	.88	Do.
18.....	Furnaces, blast, gasoline, combination, hot blast, complete, with melting pot.	159	3.60	Do.
	Ladles, wrought, double lip—			
13.....	4-inch.....	220	.097	St. Louis.
6.....	6-inch.....	220	.175	Do.
	Pliers, gas, forged—			
39.....	6-inch.....	159	.16	Chicago.
81.....	12-inch.....	159	.29	Do.
	Ratchets, sleeve—			
11.....	Handle 10 inches long.....	159	3.08	Do.
3.....	Handle 16 inches long.....	159	4.71	Do.
	Reamers, pipe—			
10.....	1-inch.....	109	.20	St. Louis.
8.....	1-inch.....	109	.26	Do.
9.....	1-inch.....	109	.33	Do.
5.....	1½-inch.....	109	.40	Do.
6.....	1½-inch.....	109	.49	Do.
9.....	2-inch.....	109	.66	Do.
	Stocks and dies, pipe, adjustable—			
27 sets.....	½ to 1 inch.....	159	2.49	Chicago.
24 sets.....	1½ to 2 inches.....	159	3.18	Do.
	Taps, pipe—			
19.....	1-inch.....	109	.20	St. Louis.
30.....	1-inch.....	109	.26	Do.
17.....	1-inch.....	109	.33	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	109	.40	Do.
22.....	1½-inch.....	109	.49	Do.
17.....	2-inch.....	109	.66	Do.
22.....	Vices, pipe, malleable-iron, hinged, to hold ½ to 2 inch pipe.	220	.89	Do.
	Wrenches, pipe—			
77.....	10-inch.....	220	.49	Do.
109.....	18-inch.....	220	.88	Do.
	Pipe fittings:			
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
160.....	1-inch.....	259	.314	Omaha or Chicago.
172.....	1-inch.....	259	.49	Do.
38.....	1-inch.....	259	.98	Do.

1 Awarded 21,500 pounds.

4 Awarded 136,500 pounds.

1 No. 1, Armstrong.

2 Awarded 21,500 pounds.

5 Awarded 8,825 pounds.

2 16-Inch No. 3 Armstrong.

3 Awarded 136,500 pounds.

6 Awarded 8,825 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
893.....	1-inch.....	159	\$0.25	Chicago.
899.....	1-inch.....	159	.42	Do.
89.....	1-inch.....	159	.79	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, with thimbles, for lead pipe—			
6.....	1-inch.....	259	.32	Omaha or Chicago.
27.....	1-inch.....	259	.56	Do.
6.....	1-inch.....	259	.97	Do.
	Bushings, malleable iron—			
1,100.....	1 by 1 inch.....	259	.0119	Do.
1,200.....	1 by 1 inch.....	259	.0142	Do.
1,020.....	1 by 1 1/2 inch.....	259	.0166	Do.
840.....	1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inch.....	259	.0214	Do.
660.....	1 1/2 by 2 inch.....	259	.033	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, black—			
160.....	1-inch.....	52	.011	Chicago.
200.....	1-inch.....	52	.0156	Do.
200.....	1-inch.....	267	82 at .0254	San Francisco.
110.....	1 1/2-inch.....	267	118 at .0295	Omaha or Chicago.
100.....	1 1/2-inch.....	52	87 at .0223	Chicago.
130.....	2-inch.....	267	23 at .0259	San Francisco.
		52	83 at .0341	Chicago.
		267	17 at .0296	San Francisco.
		52	80 at .0503	Chicago.
		267	50 at .0455	San Francisco.
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized—			
240.....	1-inch.....	52	.0156	Chicago.
280.....	1-inch.....	52	.0219	Do.
234.....	1-inch.....	52	115 at .0414	Do.
160.....	1 1/2-inch.....	267	119 at .0355	San Francisco.
125.....	1 1/2-inch.....	52	.0353	Chicago.
147.....	2-inch.....	52	66 at .0639	Do.
		267	59 at .0454	San Francisco.
		52	56 at .0794	Chicago.
		267	89 at .0721	San Francisco.
	Couplings, boiler, with unions, malleable, iron straight—			
67.....	1 by 1 by 1 inch.....	267	34 at .123	Do.
65.....	1 by 1 by 1 inch.....	259	33 at .096	Omaha or Chicago.
59.....	1 by 1 by 1 inch.....	267	35 at .123	San Francisco.
		259	30 at .12	Omaha or Chicago.
		267	35 at .123	San Francisco.
		259	24 at .12	Omaha or Chicago.
	Couplings, wrought iron, black—			
235.....	1-inch.....	52	156 at .0157	Chicago.
178.....	1-inch.....	267	79 at .0164	San Francisco.
224.....	1-inch.....	52	89 at .0225	Chicago.
63.....	1 1/2-inch.....	267	89 at .0233	San Francisco.
64.....	1 1/2-inch.....	52	95 at .0292	Chicago.
100.....	2-inch.....	267	129 at .034	San Francisco.
		52	43 at .0382	Chicago.
		267	20 at .0397	San Francisco.
		52	43 at .0472	Chicago.
		267	21 at .0491	San Francisco.
		52	32 at .063	Chicago.
		267	68 at .0656	San Francisco.
	Couplings, wrought-iron galvanized—			
420.....	1-inch.....	52	312 at .0225	Chicago.
540.....	1-inch.....	267	108 at .0233	San Francisco.
430.....	1-inch.....	52	386 at .0292	Chicago.
216.....	1 1/2-inch.....	267	164 at .034	San Francisco.
175.....	1 1/2-inch.....	52	284 at .0405	Chicago.
170.....	2-inch.....	267	176 at .042	San Francisco.
		52	156 at .0562	Chicago.
		267	80 at .0594	San Francisco.
		52	109 at .073	Chicago.
		267	66 at .0748	San Francisco.
		52	82 at .09	Chicago.
		267	88 at .0935	San Francisco.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.*

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
37.....	1-inch.....	52	\$0.0171	Chicago.
49.....	1-inch.....	52	.0282	Do.
33.....	1-inch.....	52	.0247	Do.
17.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0895	Do.
17.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0508	Do.
17.....	2-inch.....	267	5 at .0593	San Francisco.
		52	12 at .0852	Chicago.
		267	5 at .096	San Francisco.
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
80.....	1-inch.....	52	.024	Chicago.
50.....	1-inch.....	52	.0396	Do.
44.....	1-inch.....	52	.0389	Do.
40.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0624	Do.
28.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0802	Do.
34.....	2-inch.....	52	.1345	Do.
	Crosses, malleable iron, black—			
69.....	1-inch.....	52	46 at .0355	Do.
		267	23 at .0417	San Francisco.
67.....	1-inch.....	267	21 at .0435	Do.
		259	46 at .065	Omaha or Chicago.
74.....	1-inch.....	52	45 at .077	Chicago.
		267	29 at .0698	San Francisco.
14.....	1½-inch.....	52	7 at .0734	Chicago.
		267	7 at .0789	San Francisco.
25.....	1½-inch.....	267	22 at .116	Do.
		259	13 at .092	Omaha or Chicago.
25.....	2-inch.....	267	23 at .1809	San Francisco.
		259	13 at .151	Omaha or Chicago.
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized—			
84.....	1-inch.....	259	.047	Do.
96.....	1-inch.....	259	.06	Do.
78.....	1-inch.....	267	50 at .0976	San Francisco.
		259	36 at .09	Omaha or Chicago.
23.....	1½-inch.....	52	12 at .1158	Chicago.
28.....	1½-inch.....	267	20 at .1243	San Francisco.
47.....	2-inch.....	259	.16	Omaha or Chicago.
		52	.243	Chicago.
	Elbows, malleable iron, black—			
485.....	1-inch.....	52	278 at .0223	Do.
		267	207 at .0197	San Francisco.
718.....	1-inch.....	52	425 at .0223	Chicago.
		267	293 at .0199	San Francisco.
624.....	1-inch.....	267	291 at .0801	Do.
		259	333 at .084	Omaha or Chicago.
267.....	1½-inch.....	52	245 at .0549	Chicago.
		267	153 at .0468	San Francisco.
250.....	1½-inch.....	52	207 at .0688	Chicago.
		267	143 at .063	San Francisco.
223.....	2-inch.....	52	205 at .1180	Chicago.
		267	118 at .1018	San Francisco.
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized—			
1,060.....	1-inch.....	52	709 at .0312	Chicago.
		267	341 at .0275	San Francisco.
1,420.....	1-inch.....	52	914 at .0352	Chicago.
		267	506 at .0315	San Francisco.
1,084.....	1-inch.....	52	620 at .0539	Chicago.
		267	414 at .048	San Francisco.
580.....	1½-inch.....	267	164 at .074	Do.
		259	394 at .086	Omaha or Chicago.
400.....	1½-inch.....	52	247 at .1086	Chicago.
		267	153 at .10	San Francisco.
465.....	2-inch.....	52	253 at .1863	Chicago.
		267	212 at .161	San Francisco.
	Elbows, boiler, with unions, malleable iron, bent—			
54.....	1/2 by 1/2 by 1 inch.....	267	24 at .123	Do.
		259	30 at .106	Omaha or Chicago.
55.....	1/2 by 1/2 by 1 inch.....	267	25 at .123	San Francisco.
		259	30 at .135	Omaha or Chicago.
37.....	1/2 by 1/2 by 1 inch.....	267	2 at .123	San Francisco.
		259	35 at .135	Omaha or Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
8.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	3 at \$0.0223 5 at .024	Chicago. San Francisco.
8.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	52 267	3 at .0372 5 at .04	Chicago. San Francisco.
8.....	1-inch.....	52 267	3 at .0560 5 at .06	Chicago. San Francisco.
8.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	52 267	3 at .0549 5 at .055	Chicago. San Francisco.
8.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	3 at .0688 5 at .075	Chicago. San Francisco.
8.....	2-inch.....	52 267	3 at .118 5 at .12	Chicago. San Francisco.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
27.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	6 at .0312 21 at .0325	Chicago. San Francisco.
42.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	52 267	18 at .0522 24 at .055	Chicago. San Francisco.
30.....	1-inch.....	52 267	6 at .0798 24 at .0825	Chicago. San Francisco.
24.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	52 267	18 at .0867 6 at .0875	Chicago. San Francisco.
12.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	6 at .1086 6 at .1175	Chicago. San Francisco.
24.....	2-inch.....	52 267	6 at .1863 18 at .1925	Chicago. San Francisco.
	Elbows, malleable iron, black, side outlet—			
23.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 66	15 at .0252 18 at .0255	Chicago. San Francisco.
39.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	52 66	31 at .0411 8 at .0399	Chicago. San Francisco.
41.....	1-inch.....	52	.0277	Chicago.
27.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	52	.0625	Do.
25.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52	.10	Do.
23.....	2-inch.....	52	.1252	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, side outlet—			
48.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 66	39 at .0354 19 at .0358	Do. San Francisco.
74.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	52 66	59 at .0576 15 at .0566	Chicago. San Francisco.
56.....	1-inch.....	52	.0433	Chicago.
32.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	52	.0988	Do.
26.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52	.1580	Do.
26.....	2-inch.....	52	.1977	Do.
	Gas service cocks, brass, female—			
58.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	25 at .23 33 at .235	Do. San Francisco.
52.....	1-inch.....	52 267	16 at .30 36 at .307	Chicago. San Francisco.
32.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	52 267	10 at .45 22 at .46	Chicago. San Francisco.
	Nipples, close, wrought iron, black—			
367.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	259 267	157 at .0075 210 at .0076	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.
544.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	259 267	289 at .009 255 at .0091	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.
459.....	1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	259 267	229 at .012 230 at .0121	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.
440.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	259 267	246 at .0165 194 at .0167	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.
310.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	259 267	134 at .0195 176 at .0197	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.
265.....	2 by 2 inches.....	259 267	101 at .0265 164 at .0273	Omaha or Chicago. San Francisco.

<sup>1</sup> Plain only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Nipples, close, wrought iron, galvanized—			
555.....	½ by 1½ inches.....	250 364 at \$0.009		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 191 at .0091		San Francisco.
695.....	¾ by 1½ inches.....	250 470 at .012		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 225 at .0121		San Francisco.
900.....	1 by 1½ inches.....	250 353 at .015		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 247 at .0167		San Francisco.
500.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	250 303 at .025		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 197 at .0272		San Francisco.
400.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	250 205 at .03		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 195 at .0318		San Francisco.
410.....	2 by 2 inches.....	250 214 at .039		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 196 at .0409		San Francisco.
	Nipples, short, wrought iron, black—			
210.....	½ by 1½ inches.....	250 107 at .007		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 103 at .0076		San Francisco.
210.....	¾ by 2 inches.....	250 107 at .0086		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 103 at .0091		San Francisco.
205.....	1 by 2 inches.....	250 109 at .0111		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 96 at .0121		San Francisco.
150.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	250 66 at .016		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 84 at .0167		San Francisco.
120.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	250 51 at .0193		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 79 at .0197		San Francisco.
84.....	2 by 2½ inches.....	250 55 at .026		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 29 at .0273		San Francisco.
	Nipples, short, wrought iron, galvanized—			
07.....	½ by 1½ inches.....	250 237 at .0086		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 70 at .0091		San Francisco.
435.....	¾ by 2 inches.....	250 329 at .011		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 106 at .0121		San Francisco.
300.....	1 by 2 inches.....	250 213 at .015		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 87 at .0167		San Francisco.
160.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	250 132 at .024		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 28 at .0272		San Francisco.
140.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	250 109 at .0313		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 31 at .0318		San Francisco.
160.....	2 by 2½ inches.....	250 122 at .037		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 38 at .0409		San Francisco.
	Nipples, long, wrought iron, black—			
90.....	½ by 3 inches.....	250 41 at .0103		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 49 at .0106		San Francisco.
130.....	¾ by 3½ inches.....	250 58 at .0134		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 72 at .0136		San Francisco.
140.....	1 by 3½ inches.....	250 55 at .0192		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 85 at .0197		San Francisco.
115.....	1½ by 4 inches.....	250 41 at .0251		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 74 at .0272		San Francisco.
85.....	1½ by 4 inches.....	250 35 at .029		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 52 at .0303		San Francisco.
107.....	2 by 4 inches.....	250 36 at .04		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 71 at .0409		San Francisco.
	Nipples, long, wrought iron, galvanized—			
150.....	½ by 3 inches.....	250 104 at .0162		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 46 at .0167		San Francisco.
155.....	¾ by 3½ inches.....	250 107 at .02		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 48 at .0212		San Francisco.
165.....	1 by 3½ inches.....	250 107 at .0282		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 58 at .0288		San Francisco.
110.....	1½ by 4 inches.....	250 80 at .0425		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 30 at .0439		San Francisco.
58.....	1½ by 4 inches.....	250 35 at .0515		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 23 at .053		San Francisco.
100.....	2 by 4 inches.....	250 61 at .069		Omaha or Chicago.
		267 39 at .0713		San Francisco.
	Pipe, wrought iron, black—			
3,350 feet.....	½-inch.....	167 .0919		Chicago.
5,400 feet.....	¾-inch.....	167 .0251		Do.
6,800 feet.....	1-inch.....	167 .036		Do.
3,450 feet.....	1½-inch.....	167 .0491		Do.
3,000 feet.....	1½-inch.....	167 .0580		Do.
4,450 feet.....	2-inch.....	167 .0749		Do.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized—			
8,500 feet.....	1-inch.....	167	\$0.0321	Chicago.
15,100 feet.....	1-inch.....	167	.0366	Do.
16,500 feet.....	1-inch.....	167	.0525	Do.
6,500 feet.....	1½-inch.....	167	.0716	Do.
4,670 feet.....	1½-inch.....	167	.0859	Do.
7,700 feet.....	2-inch.....	167	.1109	Do.
	Pipe, lead, per pound—			
225 feet.....	1-inch.....	159	.0545	Do.
200 feet.....	1-inch.....	159	.0545	Do.
260 feet.....	1-inch.....	159	.0545	Do.
175 feet.....	1½-inch.....	159	.0545	Do.
200 feet.....	1½-inch.....	159	.0545	Do.
110 feet.....	2-inch.....	159	.0666	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, black—			
312.....	1-inch.....	52	.004	Do.
320.....	1-inch.....	52	.006	Do.
300.....	1-inch.....	52	.0085	Do.
200.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0107	Do.
170.....	1½-inch.....	52	.015	Do.
170.....	2-inch.....	52	.0214	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, galvanized—			
300.....	1-inch.....	52	.0085	Do.
459.....	1-inch.....	52	.0128	Do.
334.....	1-inch.....	52	.0171	Do.
144.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0214	Do.
140.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0299	Do.
185.....	2-inch.....	52	.0428	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, black—			
190.....	½ by ½ inch.....	52	112 at .0218	Do.
	½ by 1 inch.....	52	78 at .0198	San Francisco.
260.....	1 by 1 inch.....	52	.0265	Chicago.
200.....	1 by 1½ inches.....	52	.0177	Do.
160.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	52	.0416	Do.
150.....	1½ by 2 inches.....	52	46 at .0734	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized—			
365.....	½ by ½ inch.....	52	260 at .0306	Chicago.
	½ by 1 inch.....	52	105 at .0277	San Francisco.
429.....	1 by 1 inch.....	52	.0372	Chicago.
377.....	1 by 1½ inches.....	52	.0289	Do.
307.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	52	.0656	Do.
285.....	1½ by 2 inches.....	52	145 at .1159	Do.
	Stopcocks, brass, steam—			
119.....	1-inch.....	259	.24	Omaha or Chicago.
100.....	1-inch.....	259	.47	Do.
36.....	1½-inch.....	259	.74	Do.
16.....	1½-inch.....	259	.97	Do.
27.....	2-inch.....	259	1.46	Do.
86 dozen.....	Straps, tinned, for ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 1½, and 2 inch pipe, per pound.	259	.07	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, black—			
285.....	1-inch.....	259	127 at .027	Do.
	1-inch.....	52	158 at .0284	San Francisco.
250.....	1-inch.....	52	122 at .0270	Chicago.
	1-inch.....	52	128 at .0262	San Francisco.
290.....	1-inch.....	52	150 at .0385	Chicago.
	1-inch.....	52	140 at .0424	San Francisco.
196.....	1½-inch.....	52	103 at .0441	Chicago.
158.....	1½-inch.....	52	92 at .0639	San Francisco.
147.....	2-inch.....	52	63 at .1313	Chicago.
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized—			
400.....	1-inch.....	52	84 at .1498	San Francisco.
	1-inch.....	52	279 at .0375	Chicago.
635.....	1-inch.....	52	121 at .0398	San Francisco.
415.....	1-inch.....	52	390 at .0425	Chicago.
265.....	1½-inch.....	52	245 at .0417	San Francisco.
170.....	1½-inch.....	52	.0808	Chicago.
175.....	2-inch.....	52	158 at .1013	Do.
	2-inch.....	52	97 at .1085	San Francisco.
	2-inch.....	52	.1272	Chicago.
	2-inch.....	52	.2074	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
<b>Pipe fittings—Continued.</b>				
<b>Tees, cross, malleable iron, black—</b>				
9.....	1-inch.....	52	6 at \$0.0355	Chicago.
15.....	1-inch.....	66	3 at 1.0356	San Francisco.
9.....	1-inch.....	66	12 at 1.0565	Chicago.
6.....	1-inch.....	66	8 at 1.0448	San Francisco.
3.....	1-inch.....	52	6 at .077	Chicago.
3.....	1-inch.....	52	3 at 1.0734	San Francisco.
3.....	1-inch.....	52	52	Chicago.
3.....	1-inch.....	52	52	Do.
3.....	1-inch.....	52	52	Do.
<b>Tees, cross, malleable iron, galvanized—</b>				
44.....	1-inch.....	52	29 at .0498	Do.
75.....	1-inch.....	66	15 at 1.0506	San Francisco.
58.....	1-inch.....	52	47 at .0792	Chicago.
36.....	1-inch.....	66	28 at 1.0628	San Francisco.
30.....	1-inch.....	52	24 at .108	Chicago.
34.....	1-inch.....	52	34 at 1.1028	San Francisco.
288.....	1-inch.....	259	173 at .0463	Omaha or Chicago.
350.....	1-inch.....	267	115 at .052	San Francisco.
350.....	1-inch.....	259	212 at .063	Omaha or Chicago.
260.....	1-inch.....	267	138 at .0637	San Francisco.
230.....	1-inch.....	267	208 at .074	Omaha or Chicago.
188.....	1-inch.....	267	142 at .0776	San Francisco.
360.....	1-inch.....	259	152 at .104	Omaha or Chicago.
594.....	1-inch.....	267	108 at .1066	San Francisco.
482.....	1-inch.....	259	138 at .131	Omaha or Chicago.
285.....	1-inch.....	267	92 at .1368	San Francisco.
214.....	1-inch.....	259	96 at .172	Omaha or Chicago.
220.....	1-inch.....	267	92 at .177	San Francisco.
<b>Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—</b>				
360.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Omaha or Chicago.
594.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
482.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
285.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
214.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
220.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
<b>Valves, gate, high pressure—</b>				
360.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
430.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
265.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
173.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
109.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
128.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
<b>Valves, globe, high pressure—</b>				
257.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
439.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
322.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
166.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
132.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.
150.....	1-inch.....	259	259	Do.

## HOSE GOODS.

260.....	Couplings, hose, cast brass:	159	\$0.03	Chicago.
36.....	1-inch.....	159	.1025	Do.
20.....	1-inch.....	184	.22	Do.
31.....	1-inch.....	184	.30	Do.
20.....	1-inch.....	184	.60	Do.
15.....	1-inch.....	184	1.20	Do.
86 dozen.....	Hose clamps, brass:	115	.21	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
7 dozen.....	For 1-inch hose.....	115	.65	Do.
24 dozen.....	For 1-inch hose.....	115	.75	Do.
54 dozen.....	For 1-inch hose.....	115	.90	Do.
14 dozen.....	For 1-inch hose.....	115	1.20	Do.
94 dozen.....	For 2-inch hose.....	115	2.10	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Plain only, side outlet.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## HOSE GOODS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
18,800 feet....	Hose, rubber, garden, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.	125	\$0.0625	Chicago or Trenton, N. J.
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled:			
4,000 feet....	1-inch.....	283	.1232	St. Louis.
1,100 feet....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	283	.15	Do.
700 feet....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	283	.1596	Do.
2,800 feet....	2-inch.....	184	.2275	Chicago.
4,700 feet....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, double jacket.....	80	.52	St. Louis, New York, or Chicago.
135.....	Nozzles, hose, screw, combination, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	201	.21	St. Louis.
	Nozzles, hose, screw:			
46.....	1-inch.....	201	.30	Do.
10.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	184	.49	Chicago.
10.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	184	.60	Do.
3.....	2-inch.....	184	.90	Do.
13.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	184	1.80	Do.

## ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

	White enameled ware:			
	Bowls—			
197 dozen....	Pint.....	159	\$1.06	Chicago.
157 dozen....	Quart.....	21	1.30	New York.
177.....	Chambers with covers, size 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches....	90	.40	San Francisco.
460 dozen....	Cups, tea, diameter not less than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches nor more than 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth not less than 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches nor more than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	190	1.08	Do.
	Dishes, meat—			
436.....	Not less than 14 inches nor more than 15 inches in length.	103	.253	New York.
466.....	Not less than 16 inches nor more than 17 inches in length.	103	.316	Do.
1,327.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, without covers, not less than 14 by 10 inches.	210	.31	Do.
	Pitchers—			
184.....	Pint.....	159	.19	Chicago.
402.....	Quart.....	159	.2425	Do.
	Pitchers, water—			
810.....	2-quart.....	159	.875	Do.
864.....	3-quart.....	159	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
403.....	Pitchers, washbowl, to hold 5 quarts.	159	.78	Do.
406 dozen....	Plates, dinner, diameter not less than 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor more than 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	103	.957	New York.
234 dozen....	Plates, sauce.....	103	.749	Do.
92 dozen....	Plates, soup, not less than 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor more than 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	103	.957	Do.
806 dozen....	Saucers, tea, diameter not less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	159	.85	Chicago.
	Washbowls, diameter not less than—			
443.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	159	.345	Do.
135.....	12 inches.....	103	.161	New York.
141.....	14 inches.....	159	.26	Chicago.
	China ware, good quality, medium weight:			
	Bowls—			
190 dozen....	Pint.....	99	1.06	New York.
90 dozen....	Quart.....	99	1.29	Do.
292 dozen....	Cups, tea, with handle.....	21	.63	Do.
	Dishes, meat—			
289.....	14-inch, rolled rim.....	99	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
240.....	16-inch, rolled rim.....	99	.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
771.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, about 14 by 10 inches, without covers, rolled rim.....	199 21	.30 .30	Do. Do.
	Pitchers—			
267.....	Pint.....	21	.11	Do.
810.....	Quart.....	21	.22	Do.
282 dozen....	Plates, dinner, about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, rolled rim.	99	1.06	Do.
227 dozen....	Plates, sauce, rolled rim.....	99	.67	Do.
86 dozen....	Plates, soup, about 9 inches in diameter, rolled rim.	99	.90	Do.
274 dozen....	Saucers, tea, rolled rim.....	99	.48	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 386.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 385.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
8 dozen.....	Burners, lamp, heavy, "Sun":	279	\$0.45	New York.
96 dozen.....	No. 1.....	279	.63	Do.
	No. 2.....			
154.....	Crocks, with covers, stoneware, acid fruit glass lining:	289	.18	Chicago.
843.....	1-gallon.....	289	.28	Do.
819.....	2-gallon.....	289	.375	Do.
58 dozen.....	3-gallon.....	21	1.10	New York.
	Cruets, vinegar, glass.....			
74 dozen.....	Globes:			
35.....	Lantern, tubular, safety, No. 0.....	220	.40	St. Louis.
	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	159	.29	Chicago.
10.....	Lamp shades:			
140.....	Metal, 20-inch (for Mammoth hanging lamp).....	159	.16	Do.
	Porcelain, 7-inch (for student's lamp).....	281	.08	St. Louis.
418.....	Lamps:			
	Bracket, heavy metal, with cup and thumb-screw for reflector, complete, with glass fount, No. 2 sun-burner, and chimney, and 8-inch glass reflector and oil gauge.....	201	.48	Do.
56.....	Hall, hanging, extension, complete, with 10-inch frosted globe, No. 2 fount, No. 2 sun-burner and chimney.....	279	1.98	New York.
179.....	Table, nickel-plated, complete, with 10-inch opal dome shade, holder, burner, and lead-glass chimney.....	120	1.68	Omaha.
75.....	Student's, No. 1, complete, with opal shade and chimney.....	190	3.30	San Francisco.
39.....	Hanging, Mammoth, complete, with 20-inch metal shade, burner, and chimney.....	279	2.25	New York.
25.....	Street, tubular, globe, No. 3, with burner and time gauge, complete.....	279	2.82	Do.
	Lamp chimneys, pure lead glass:			
28 dozen.....	Sun-burner—			
264 dozen.....	No. 1.....	159	.65	Chicago.
116 dozen.....	No. 2.....	159	.73	Do.
18 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamp.....	120	.55	Omaha.
69 dozen.....	For No. 96 B and H Mammoth lamp.....	159	1.43	Chicago.
28 dozen.....	For No. 2 B and H lamp.....	159	.78	Do.
85 dozen.....	Mammoth, for No. 5 B and H Radiant lamp.....	201	1.50	St. Louis.
	For No. 4 B and H Radiant lamp.....	279	.75	New York.
19 dozen.....	Lamp wicks:			
43 dozen.....	No. 0.....	201	.015	St. Louis.
314 dozen.....	No. 1.....	201	.02	Do.
77 dozen.....	No. 2.....	201	.0275	Do.
29 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamp.....	159	.08	Chicago.
17 dozen.....	For tubular street lamp No. 3.....	201	.045	St. Louis.
42 dozen.....	For No. 96 B and H Mammoth lamp.....	159	.60	Chicago.
14 dozen.....	For No. 2 B and H lamp.....	279	.2475	New York.
70 dozen.....	For No. 5 B and H Radiant lamp.....	279	.375	Do.
467.....	For No. 4 B and H Radiant lamp.....	279	.24	Do.
184 dozen.....	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	279	.2975	Do.
118 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	21	.30	Do.
56.....	Pitchers, sirup, glass, pint, metal top.....	21	1.88	Do.
614 dozen.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps, diameter 8 inches.....	159	.15	Chicago.
	Tumblers, glass, plain, medium heavy, not less than 3 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth.....	21	.39	New York.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

48.....	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....	220	\$0.458	St. Louis.
639 dozen.....	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case), with maker's name.....	250	.33	Chicago.
300.....	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....	182	.205	Milwaukee, Wis.
18.....	Bush hooks, handled.....	159	.44	Chicago.
28.....	Corn planters, hand.....	159	.42	Do.
26.....	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....	159	6.00	Do.
8.....	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes.....	159	1.90	Do.
	Cultivators:			
101.....	1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel.....	134	2.90	Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul.
19.....	Riding, 2-horse.....	134	18.00	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS . TC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
81.....	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.	201	\$0.70	St. Louis.
65 dozen.....	Forks: Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 54-foot handles, extra tied. Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, strapped ferrule, extra tied— Long handles.....	150	3.70	Chicago.
36 dozen.....	Short D handles.....	150	6.25	Do.
10½ dozen.....	Handles: Plow, left-hand, straight, 1½ by 2½ inches by 5 feet.	150	6.10	Do.
50 dozen.....	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for mold board, 1½ by 2½ inches by 5 feet.	258	1.75	Do.
29 dozen.....	Shovel, long.....	258	2.25	Do.
73 dozen.....	Shovel, short, D.....	201	1.50	St. Louis.
26 dozen.....	Spade, D.....	150	1.80	Chicago.
11 dozen.....	Spade, long.....	150	1.72	Do.
16 dozen.....	Harrows: 60 teeth, ½ by 8 inches, steel, with drawbar and clevises.	150	1.27	Do.
147.....	Harrows, disk— 2-horse, eight 16-inch disks.....	94	7.52	St. Louis, Omaha, or Chicago.
15.....	3-horse, twelve 16-inch disks.....	94	15.00	Do.
9.....	4-horse, fourteen 16-inch disks.....	94	17.00	Do.
6.....	Hoes: Garden, solid socket, c. s., 6½-inch, extra quality.	94	18.50	Do.
114 dozen.....	Solid forged steel, planter's eye, 7½-inch, No. 1, with handle.	180	2.86	Chicago.
25 dozen.....	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....	180	3.26	Do.
15 dozen.....	Knives: Corn, c. s., 3 rivets.....	180	2.57	Do.
21 dozen.....	Hay.....	201	1.55	St. Louis.
15.....	Mowers, lawn, hand, 14-inch, ball-bearing.	150	.96	Chicago.
81.....	Machines, mowing: Singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections— 4½-foot cut.....	20	3.15	Do.
111.....	5-foot cut.....	1	27.00	Do.
	6-foot cut.....	39	35.84	Do.
		1	27.00	Do.
		39	35.84	Do.
		1	28.00	Do.
		39	39.10	Do.
17.....	Machines, harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete, with transports.	1	82.00	Do.
26 dozen.....	Mattlocks, ax, c. s.....	39	103.08	Do.
287.....	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds	150	3.04	Do.
134.....	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share.	150	.22	Do.
		134	4.75	Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or St. Paul.
144.....	Plows, 2-horse, with extra share— 10-inch, c. s.....	134	7.15	Do.
136.....	12-inch, c. s.....	134	8.05	Do.
29.....	14-inch, c. s.....	134	8.85	Do.
	Plows, "breaker," with rolling or standing coulter (as may be required), gauge wheel, and extra share: 12-inch.....	134	11.25	Do.
22.....	14-inch.....	134	12.25	Do.
6.....	Plows, shovel: Double.....	91	1.50	Chicago.
17.....	Single.....	134	1.70	Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or St. Paul.
31.....	Plow beams: For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long.....	154	.40	Chicago.
126.....	For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long.....	154	.50	Do.
97.....	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long.....	154	.55	Do.
119.....	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long.....	154	.70	Do.
81.....	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long.....	154	.85	Do.
38.....	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long.....	154	.90	Do.
58.....				

1 Awarded 42.

2 Awarded 60.

3 Awarded 3.

4 Awarded 14.

5 Steel or wood beam.

6 Lots of not less than 20,000 pounds.

7 If in less lots, 10 per cent additional, f. o. b. Chicago.

8 10 by 12 blade.

9 Inspection at Metropolis, Ill. Carload lots.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Rakes:</b>			
	Hay, sulky—			
18.....	8-foot, hand dump.....	1	\$11.00	Chicago.
18.....	8-foot, self dump.....	1	13.75	Do.
10.....	10-foot, hand dump.....	1	12.00	Do.
40.....	10-foot, self dump.....	1	15.00	Do.
	<b>Rakes:</b>			
4 dozen.....	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....	159	1.65	Do.
9 dozen.....	Wrought steel, handled, 12 teeth.....	220	2.15	St. Louis.
131.....	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4.....	159	.41	Chicago.
158.....	Scrapers, road, 2-horse.....	201	2.79	St. Louis.
	<b>Shovels, steel:</b>			
227.....	Coal, D handle.....	159	.30	Chicago.
1,496.....	Long-handled, No. 2, round, stiff point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen.....	103	.39	New York.
198.....	D handle, No. 2, square point.....	220	.348	St. Louis.
417.....	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....	201	.11	Do.
	<b>Scythes:</b>			
12 dozen.....	Brush, 21 to 24 inch.....	220	4.50	Do.
8½ dozen.....	Grass, assorted, 34 to 38 inch.....	220	4.30	Do.
6½ dozen.....	Weed, 28 to 30 inch.....	220	4.50	Do.
19 dozen.....	Scythe snaths, patent ring.....	220	5.10	Do.
55 dozen.....	Scythestones.....	159	.32	Chicago.
	<b>Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen:</b>			
159.....	Long handle.....	159	.35	Do.
142.....	D handle.....	159	.39	Do.
10,000 pounds	Twine, binder, long fiber (sisal), subject to actual tare.....	96	1.064	Omaha.
	<b>Wheelbarrows:</b>			
143.....	All iron, tubular.....	159	2.47	Chicago.
13.....	Garden, wood, No. 2.....	40	2.00	Do.
1,000.....	Bags, burlap, grain, 12-ounce.....	20	1.125	Do.

## WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

	<b>Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:</b>			
7.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	\$0.60	Chicago.
14.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	.65	Do.
12.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	.70	Do.
13.....	3 by 4.....	257	.78	Do.
35.....	3½ by 4½.....	137	.90	Do.
34.....	3½ by 4½.....	137	1.10	Do.
40.....	4 by 5.....	257	1.39	Do.
	<b>Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:</b>			
2.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	.60	Do.
14.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	.65	Do.
27.....	2½ by 3½.....	137	.70	Do.
28.....	3 by 4.....	257	.78	Do.
42.....	3½ by 4½.....	137	.90	Do.
54.....	3½ by 4½.....	137	1.10	Do.
46.....	4 by 5.....	257	1.39	Do.
22.....	4½ by 6.....	257	1.69	Do.
	<b>Bolsters, sand, white oak, wagon, front, narrow-track:</b>			
2.....	2½ by 3½.....	154	1.30	Do.
51.....	2½ by 4½.....	154	1.45	Do.
32.....	3 by 4½.....	154	1.50	Do.
14.....	3½ by 5.....	154	1.65	Do.
	<b>Bolsters, sand, white oak, wagon, front, wide-track:</b>			
2.....	2½ by 3½.....	257	.34	Do.
24.....	2½ by 4½.....	154	1.45	Do.
59.....	3 by 4½.....	257	.68	Do.
47.....	3½ by 5.....	257	.63	Do.
	<b>Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, narrow track:</b>			
6.....	2½ by 3½.....	154	1.25	Do.
33.....	2½ by 4½.....	154	1.45	Do.
36.....	3 by 4½.....	154	1.50	Do.
21.....	3½ by 5.....	154	1.50	Do.

<sup>1</sup>Packed in flat bales of 50 pounds each.  
<sup>2</sup>16-ounce bag.

<sup>3</sup>Inspection at Metropolis, Ill., carload lots.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, wide track:</b>			
6.....	2½ by 3½.....	154	\$0.35	Chicago.
32.....	2½ by 4½.....	154	1.45 <sup>1</sup>	Do.
40.....	3 by 4½.....	154	1.60	Do.
13.....	3½ by 5.....	154	1.70	Do.
	<b>Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:</b>			
6.....	2½ by 3.....	257	.35	Do.
36.....	2½ by 3½.....	257	.42	Do.
43.....	3 by 4.....	257	.48	Do.
28.....	3½ by 4½.....	257	.58	Do.
	<b>Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear wide track:</b>			
6.....	2½ by 3.....	257	.35	Do.
12.....	2½ by 3½.....	257	.42	Do.
48.....	3 by 4.....	257	.48	Do.
42.....	3½ by 4½.....	257	.58	Do.
162 sets.....	Bows, white oak, farm wagon, round top, ½ by 1½ inches, per set of 5.	283	.92	St. Louis.
	<b>Clevises, wrought-iron, per pound:</b>			
714.....	2 by 4½ inches, with self-fastening pin.....	159	.0375	Chicago.
590.....	2 by 5½ inches, with key pin.....	159	.0375	Do.
36 dozen.....	Clips, center, ½-inch ring.....	159	.62	Do.
239.....	Covers, wagon, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and 3 tie ropes (36 inches long) each side.	163	4.39	Omaha.
	<b>Eveners, hickory, wagon:</b>			
	Full ironed, ends riveted, top and bottom plate at center, ½-inch hole; stay chains and eyebolts—			
218.....	Narrow track, 1½ by 4 inches by 4 feet.....	257 283 283	2.66 2.49 4.62	Chicago. St. Louis. Do.
380.....	Wide track, 2½ by 4½ inches by 54 inches.....	283	8.87	Do.
125.....	Plain, narrow track, 1½ by 4 inches by 4 feet.....	154	1.24	Chicago.
80.....	Plain, wide track, 2½ by 4½ inches by 54 inches.....	154	1.34	Do.
	<b>Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:</b>			
14 sets.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	258	\$1.50	Do.
2 sets.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	258	1.75	Do.
24 sets.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	258	2.10	Do.
8 sets.....	1½ by 1½ inches.....	258	2.45	Do.
12 sets.....	2 by 2 inches.....	258	3.65	Do.
	<b>Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent:</b>			
12 sets.....	1½ by 2 inches.....	258	\$1.90	Do.
16 sets.....	2 by 2½ inches.....	258	2.60	Do.
10 sets.....	2½ by 2½ inches.....	257	3.22	Do.
	<b>Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced:</b>			
162 sets.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	258	\$1.90	Do.
66 sets.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	258	2.30	Do.
12 sets.....	1½ by 2½ inches.....	258	2.75	Do.
27 sets.....	2½ by 3 inches.....	258	4.50	Do.
22 sets.....	3 by 3 inches.....	258	4.90	Do.
8 sets.....	4 by 2½ inches.....	258	6.50	Do.
414.....	Hooks and ferrules, singletree, 1½-inch.....	159	.04½	Do.
	<b>Hounds, white oak, smooth finish, wagon:</b>			
182 sets.....	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length.	258	.65	Do.
266 sets.....	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end.	258	.35	Do.
144 sets.....	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve.	258	.50	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Inspection at Metropolis, Ill., carload lots.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 72.

<sup>3</sup> Awarded 146 without stay chains.

<sup>4</sup> Without stay chains.

<sup>5</sup> With stay chains.

<sup>6</sup> Per set of 8 pieces.

<sup>7</sup> Per set of 4 wheels.

<sup>8</sup> Per set of 26 pieces.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGON AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Hubs, wagon, white oak, cupped:			
20 sets.....	7½ by 9.....	283	\$1.50	St. Louis.
15 sets.....	8 by 10.....	283	\$1.55	
13 sets.....	8½ by 11.....	283	\$1.80	
4 sets.....	9 by 12.....	283	\$2.00	
8 sets.....	10 by 12.....	283	\$3.00	
	Reaches, white oak, wagon, butt cut, tough, sliding:			
390.....	9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ by 1½.....	283	\$.45	Do.
585.....	9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ by 1½.....	283	\$.48	Do.
	Skeins, with boxing, long-hooded steel, wagon, per set:			
17 sets.....	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds.....	257	3.20	Chicago.
14 sets.....	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds.....	257	3.41	Do.
25 sets.....	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds.....	257	3.57	Do.
15 sets.....	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds.....	257	4.12	Do.
18 sets.....	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds.....	257	4.67	Do.
20 sets.....	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "A select".....	283	2.25	St. Louis.
	Spokes, wagon, "B select":			
12 sets.....	1½-inch.....	283	1.50	Do.
24 sets.....	1½-inch.....	283	1.55	Do.
60 sets.....	2-inch.....	283	1.60	Do.
150 sets.....	2½-inch.....	283	1.65	Do.
45 sets.....	2½-inch.....	283	2.00	Do.
6 sets.....	2½-inch.....	283	2.25	Do.
10 sets.....	2½-inch.....	283	2.50	Do.
	Springs:			
366.....	For wagon seats, 3-leaf, 26 by 1½ inches, with spring bars and hooks attached.....	257	\$.90	Chicago.
2.....	Wagon, elliptic, per pound.....	273	.045	Do.
420.....	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough, 11 feet long, 3½ inches wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2½ inches square.....	258	1.10	Do.
400.....	Wagons, wide and narrow track, complete, with hickory axletrees, bent front hounds, ironed on both sides below the reach, and also on the underside of the top sliding bar with ½ by 1½ inch iron on the 2½ by 8 inch wagons, and increase according to size of wagons. Reaches to be ironed on both sides opposite their respective irons; evener, lower box, neck yoke, single-tree, stay chains, tongue, and flat iron bar under the whole length of axles, viz:			
	California, narrow track, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skeins.....			
	2½ by 8 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	257	43.50 46.60 45.37 53.83 44.19 44.07 45.99 46.53	Do. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 1½ by ½ inches.....	257	55.93 44.83 47.92 46.87 57.00 44.10 43.98 45.91 46.45	San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.

1 7½ by 8½ by 9½.  
2 8 by 9 by 10.  
3 8½ by 10 by 11.  
4 9 by 11 by 12.  
5 10 by 12 by 13.

6 In bundles; hubs to be straight mortised.  
7 Erases words "white," "butt cut, tough, sliding," from bid.  
8 Per pair.  
9 Awarded 76 wagons, all sizes.  
10 Awarded 333 wagons, all sizes.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGON AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
400.....	Wagons, etc.—Continued. California, narrow track, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skains—			
		1257	\$50.19	Chicago.
			53.95	Kansas City.
			52.67	Minneapolis.
			63.98	San Francisco.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		49.00	Chicago.
			48.87	St. Louis.
		1140	50.95	St. Paul.
			51.52	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			63.05	San Francisco.
			49.50	Chicago.
		1257	52.98	Kansas City.
			51.74	Minneapolis.
			61.84	San Francisco.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches, tires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		48.29	Chicago.
			48.16	St. Louis.
		1140	50.24	St. Paul.
			50.81	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			60.98	San Francisco.
			52.50	Chicago.
		1257	55.55	Kansas City.
			55.17	Minneapolis.
			67.47	San Francisco.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches, tires 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		51.93	Chicago.
			51.79	St. Louis.
		1140	54.05	St. Paul.
			54.65	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
	California, wide track, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skains—		66.97	San Francisco.
		1257	40.50	Chicago.
			43.22	Kansas City.
			42.29	Minneapolis.
			50.25	San Francisco.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, tires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....		41.73	Chicago.
			41.63	St. Louis.
		1140	42.32	St. Paul.
			43.81	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			52.26	San Francisco.
			43.50	Chicago.
		1257	46.60	Kansas City.
			45.37	Minneapolis.
			53.83	San Francisco.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, tires 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		44.19	Chicago.
			44.07	St. Louis.
		1140	45.99	St. Paul.
			46.53	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			55.93	San Francisco.
			44.83	Chicago.
		1257	47.92	Kansas City.
			46.87	Minneapolis.
			57.00	San Francisco.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		44.10	Chicago.
			43.98	St. Louis.
		1140	45.89	St. Paul.
			46.45	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			55.89	San Francisco.
			50.19	Chicago.
		1257	53.95	Kansas City.
			52.67	Minneapolis.
			63.98	San Francisco.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....		49.00	Chicago.
			48.87	St. Louis.
		1140	50.95	St. Paul.
			51.52	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
			63.05	San Francisco.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 76 wagons, all sizes.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 333 wagons, all sizes.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
409.....	Wagons, etc.—Continued. California, wide track, etc.—Continued.			
		1257	\$49.50	Chicago.
			52.98	Kansas City.
			51.74	Minneapolis.
			61.84	San Francisco.
	3½ by 10 inches, tires 1½ by ½ inches.....	48.29	Chicago.	
		48.16	St. Louis.	
		50.24	St. Paul.	
		60.81	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		60.98	San Francisco.	
		52.50	Chicago.	
		56.55	Kansas City.	
		55.17	Minneapolis.	
		67.47	San Francisco.	
	3½ by 10 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	51.93	Chicago.	
		51.79	St. Louis.	
		54.05	St. Paul.	
		54.65	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		66.97	San Francisco.	
		58.50	Chicago.	
		62.77	Kansas City.	
		61.32	Minneapolis.	
		74.65	San Francisco.	
	3½ by 11 inches, tires 2 by ½ inches.....	58.66	Chicago.	
		58.52	St. Louis.	
		60.78	St. Paul.	
		61.38	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		74.47	San Francisco.	
		66.95	Chicago.	
		71.80	Kansas City.	
		70.35	Minneapolis.	
		85.08	San Francisco.	
	3½ by 11 inches, tires 4 by ½ inches.....	67.83	Chicago.	
		67.66	St. Louis.	
		70.42	St. Paul.	
		71.13	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		85.67	San Francisco.	
	Ordinary, narrow track, equipped with hooded steel skeln and box brake—			
		1257	44.90	Chicago.
			48.94	Kansas City.
			47.48	Minneapolis.
			58.08	San Francisco.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	44.74	Chicago.	
		44.61	St. Louis.	
		46.66	St. Paul.	
		47.22	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		57.95	San Francisco.	
		47.85	Chicago.	
		51.21	Kansas City.	
		50.09	Minneapolis.	
		61.20	San Francisco.	
	3½ by 10 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	48.24	Chicago.	
		48.10	St. Louis.	
		50.34	St. Paul.	
		50.94	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		62.01	San Francisco.	
	Ordinary, wide track, equipped with hooded steel skeln and box brake—			
		1257	40.27	Chicago.
			42.74	Kansas City.
			41.99	Minneapolis.
			50.67	San Francisco.
	2½ by 8 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	41.09	Chicago.	
		40.97	St. Louis.	
		42.87	St. Paul.	
		43.40	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	
		52.84	San Francisco.	

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 76 wagons, all sizes.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 333 wagons, all sizes.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
400.....	Wagons, etc.—Continued. Ordinary, wide track, equipped with hooded steel skain and box brake—Continued.			
	3 by 9 inches, tires 1½ by ½ inches.....	1257	\$41.40 44.24 43.34 52.77 40.99 40.89 42.50 42.99	Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 2 by ½ inches.....	1257	52.14 44.90 47.94 46.99 58.08 44.74 44.61 46.66	San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul.
	3½ by 10 inches, tires 3 by ½ inches.....	1257	47.22 57.95 47.85 51.90 50.09 61.20 48.24 48.10 50.34 50.94	Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
	3½ by 11 inches, tires 4 by ½ inches.....	1257	62.01 60.85 64.97 63.64 77.39 60.75 60.59 63.30 64.00	San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
83 sets.....	Separate prices were invited for— Hows, white oak.....	283	77.27	San Francisco.
82.....	Covers (according to specification, wagon covers).	163	.92 4.39	St. Louis. Omaha.
222.....	Spring seats.....	1257	1.60 1.72 1.72 2.10 1.67 1.67 1.74 1.76	Chicago. Kansas City. Minneapolis. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
		140	2.15 2.75 3.40 2.85 3.60 2.85 3.60 3.15 4.05 3.00	San Francisco. Chicago. Do. Kansas City. Do. Minneapolis. Do. San Francisco. Do. Chicago.
205.....	Top boxes.....	140	3.68 3.00 3.67 3.10 3.81 3.13 3.84 3.69 4.55	Do. St. Louis. Do. St. Paul. Do. Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City. Do. San Francisco. Do.

1 Awarded 76 wagons, all sizes.

2 Awarded 333 wagons, all sizes.

3 Awarded 2 spring seats.

4 Awarded 220 spring seats.

5 8-inch.

6 10-inch.

7 Awarded 203 top boxes.

8 Awarded 203 top boxes.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
1,263.....	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 34 inches long: Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center.	1 283	\$0.2825	St. Louis.
268.....	Plain	1 283	.08	Do.
297.....	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long: Full iron	1 159	.30	Chicago.
65.....	Plain, turned to shape and size	1 283	.13	St. Louis.
30.....	Additional articles: Axletrees, wagon (full measure), 3½ by 4½ inches by 6 feet long, rough sawed, select seasoned hickory. Felles, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, 3 by 2½ inches:	283	.90	Do.
6 sets.....	For wheels 48 inches high, 14 pieces to set for 2 wheels.	2 258	2.50	Chicago.
6 sets.....	For wheels 52 inches high, 14 pieces to set for 2 wheels.	2 258	2.50	Do.

## TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

985.....	Boilers, wash, XX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8, heavy.	21	\$0.71	New York.
2,700.....	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, heavy, full size, 14-quart.	159	.245	Chicago.
11 dozen.....	Candlesticks, planished tin or japanned, 6-inch..	159	.24	Do.
42 dozen.....	Cans: Kerosene, galvanized, corrugated sides, 1-gallon, common top.	220	1.24	St. Louis.
73.....	Milk, all steel, 32-quart, ironclad, retinned...	159	1.50	Chicago.
152.....	Coffee pots, full size, IX tin, solid spout, riveted ball and handle: 2-quart.	201	.20	St. Louis.
144.....	4-quart.	201	.275	Do.
75.....	Coffee boilers, full size, XX tin, solid spout, riveted ball and handle: 6-quart.	201	.345	Do.
94.....	11-quart.	103	.674	New York.
255.....	Coffee pots, 4-quart, gray enameled ware.	103	.245	Do.
127.....	Coffee boilers, 6-quart, gray enameled ware.	103	.333	Do.
40.....	Coffee mills: Iron or block tin hopper box.	279	.71	New York.
22.....	Side, medium.	159	.24	Chicago.
2.....	With wheel, capacity of hopper, 6 pounds.	159	16.00	Do.
80.....	Colanders, seamless, steel, 16½ by 5½ inches.	279	.60	New York.
16 dozen.....	Cups, full size, XX, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle: ½ pint.	159	.44	Chicago.
85 dozen.....	Pint.	159	.44	Do.
11 dozen.....	Quart.	159	.945	Do.
72 dozen.....	Dippers, water, 1-quart, XX tin, full size, long handles, riveted.	220	2.28	St. Louis.
353.....	Flour sifters.	201	.08	Do.
24 dozen.....	Funnels, full size, stamped, fluted, retinned: 1-pint.	220	.30	Do.
22 dozen.....	1-quart.	220	.41	Do.
13 dozen.....	2-quart.	220	.59	Do.
73.....	Kettles, with covers, wrought-steel hollow ware, retinned: 8-quart.	159	.755	Chicago.
92.....	12-quart.	159	.86	Do.
58.....	Measures, XX tin, with full rim: Pint.	159	.0875	Do.
91.....	Quart.	159	.185	Do.
910.....	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned: 10-quart.	201	.20	St. Louis.
675.....	14-quart.	201	.25	Do.
225.....	Pans, bake, sheet steel, No. 27: 12 by 19 by 4 inches.	220	.354	Do.
364.....	15 by 20 by 4 inches, with two ½-inch oval runners.	220	.402	Do.

<sup>1</sup> In bundles.

<sup>2</sup> Per set of 14 pieces.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pans, dish, full size, XX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
652.....	14-quart.....	103	\$0.28	New York.
764.....	17-quart.....	103	.28	Do.
110 dozen.....	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy.....	103	1.337	Do.
190.....	Pans, fry, No. 4, wroughtsteel, polished, 8 inches across bottom.	220	.082	St. Louis.
	Pans, tin, full size, XX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
919 dozen.....	1-quart.....	159	.435	Chicago.
31 dozen.....	2-quart.....	159	.60	Do.
59 dozen.....	4-quart.....	201	1.15	St. Louis.
71 dozen.....	6-quart.....	201	1.45	Do.
64 dozen.....	8-quart.....	201	1.75	Do.
	Plates, XX stamped tin, 9-inch:			
28 dozen.....	Baking, deep, jelly.....	159	.23	Chicago.
142 dozen.....	Pla.....	159	.205	Do.
	Scoops, grocer's, hand, XX stamped tin, retinned:			
113.....	No. 20.....	103	.113	New York.
74.....	No. 40.....	103	.165	Do.
33 dozen.....	Spoons, basting, forged steel, retinned.....	220	.41	St. Louis.
	Spoons, plain silver steel:			
446 dozen.....	Table.....	201	.40	Do.
1206 dozen.....	Tes.....	201	.20	Do.
203.....	Strainers, milk, XX tin, 12-inch.....	220	.305	Do.
44.....	Teapots, heavy, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.	103	.275	New York.
	Teapots:			
125.....	4-quart, gray enameled ware.....	103	.264	Do.
54.....	6-quart.....	279	.325	Do.
	Tin, sheet, charcoal, bright:			
3 boxes.....	10 by 14 inches, 1C.....	268	\$ 4.35	Do.
19 boxes.....	14 by 20 inches, 1C.....	268	\$ 4.35	Do.
4 boxes.....	10 by 14 inches, 1X.....	268	\$ 5.25	Do.
22 boxes.....	20 by 28 inches, 1X.....	268	\$ 10.50	Do.
23 boxes.....	14 by 20 inches, 1X.....	268	\$ 5.25	Do.
4 boxes.....	14 by 60 inches, boiler, 1X.....	268	\$ 21.00	Do.
434.....	Trays, tea, oval, extra heavy, hotel, japanned, 26-inch.....	159	.195	Chicago.
123 dozen.....	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11-inch.....	159	.60	Do.
	Washtubs, galvanized iron, 10½ inches deep, inside measurement, corrugated bottom, and heavy drop handles:			
202.....	19½ inches in diameter, inside measurement.....	201	.31	St. Louis.
477.....	21½ inches in diameter, inside measurement.....	201	.35	Do.
481.....	23½ inches in diameter, inside measurement.....	201	.41	Do.
11,370 pounds.	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....	159	.0764	Chicago.

## STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

5.....	Caldrons, iron, portable, full jacket, with furnace: 48 gallons capacity.....	159	\$19.50	Chicago.
2.....	75 gallons capacity.....	159	25.00	Do.
	Dampers, stovepipe:			
555.....	6-inch.....	159	.04	Do.
80.....	7-inch.....	159	.0525	Do.
	Elbows, stovepipe, adjustable, corrugated, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
1296.....	6-inch.....	201	.10	St. Louis.
190.....	7-inch.....	201	.15	Do.
	Furnaces, full jacket:			
4.....	For 45-gallon portable caldron.....	159	\$ 13.50	Chicago.
2.....	For 75-gallon portable caldron.....	159	16.50	Do.
	Hods, coal, galvanized, heavy, riveted bottoms or pressed in:			
414.....	16-inch.....	159	.18	Do.
263.....	18-inch.....	159	.22	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Sample of 17-quart dish pan taken to fill this item.

<sup>2</sup> 224 sheets.

<sup>3</sup> 112 sheets.

<sup>4</sup> 48-gallon.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc.—Continued.

## STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, polished, edges curved, crimped, and formed; nested in bundles:			
5,406 joints...	6-inch.....	201	\$0.095	St. Louis.
545 joints.....	7-inch.....	201	.11	Do.
193 dozen.....	Polish, stove.....	201	.36	Do.
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
9.....	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	47	3.99	Chicago or St. Louis.
4.....	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.	47	4.50	Do.
18.....	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	67	5.00	St. Louis.
14.....	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.	47	6.85	Chicago or St. Louis.
	Stoves, steel box, heating, wood, not lighter than 22-gauge steel, with cast lining:			
23.....	22 inches long.....	67	3.20	St. Louis.
17.....	25 inches long.....	67	3.80	Do.
21.....	28 inches long.....	67	4.40	Do.
	Stoves, sheet steel, heating, coal, cast lining, with hot-blast tube:			
44.....	15-inch body.....	67	7.30	Do.
39.....	17-inch body.....	67	8.45	Do.
61.....	Stoves, heating, small, air-tight.....	67	.73	Do.
	Stoves, heating, coal:			
16.....	14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.	67	6.10	Do.
27.....	16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.	67	7.10	Do.
3.....	22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.	47	18.75	Chicago or St. Louis.
7.....	Stoves, heating, combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	47	17.60	Do.
	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, with outside rods:			
10.....	32-inch.....	47	10.30	Do.
5.....	37-inch.....	47	13.00	Do.
	Stoves, heating, hard coal, mounted, base burner:			
10.....	Fire pot about 12 by 14 inches.....	67	17.00	St. Louis.
16.....	Fire pot about 15 by 17 inches.....	67	20.00	Do.
	Stoves, coal, laundry:			
2.....	For heating 13 irons.....	272	11.50	Chicago.
9.....	For heating 28 irons.....	272	13.50	Do.
11.....	For heating 33 irons.....	272	16.50	Do.
	Stoves, cooking, coal:			
27.....	8-inch, oven not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches, to weigh not less than 240 pounds.	159	10.21	Do.
45.....	9-inch, oven not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches, to weigh not less than 280 pounds.	67	11.10	St. Louis.
	Stoves, cooking, wood:			
24.....	6-inch, length of wood 18 inches, oven not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches, to weigh not less than 180 pounds.	47	8.60	Chicago or St. Louis.
6.....	7-inch, length of wood 20 inches, oven not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches, to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	67	9.70	St. Louis.
32.....	8-inch, length of wood 22 inches, oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches, to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	67	11.10	Do.
16.....	9-inch, length of wood 22 inches, oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches, to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	47	12.85	Chicago or St. Louis.

<sup>1</sup> Not crated.<sup>2</sup> Crated.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911.

## COAL.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
250.....	For Albuquerque School, N. Mex. (f. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex.), soft lump.	162	\$2.98
366.....	For Albuquerque School, day schools, etc., N. Mex. (f. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex.), soft, best American black, lump: 200 tons for Albuquerque School, 20 tons for Isleta Day School, 6 tons for Isleta field matron, 12 tons for San Felipe Day School, 6 tons for San Felipe field matron, 6 tons for Pueblo Indians, 12 tons for Acoma Day School, 6 tons for Acoma farmer, 12 tons for Paquate Day School, 5 tons for Paquate field matron, 12 tons for Laguna Day School, 7 tons for Laguna farmer, 6 tons for Laguna and Acoma Pueblo Indians, 6 tons for Laguna field matron, 10 tons for Paraje Day School, 10 tons for Mesita Day School, 10 tons for McCartys Day School, 10 tons for Seama Day School, 10 tons for Encinal Day School.	24	\$2.64
300.....	For Bismarck School, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), soft, lump, Youghiogheny screened.	44	\$3.50
450.....	For Blackfeet School and Agency, Mont. (f. o. b. cars Browning, Mont.): Soft, lump, "San Coulee," Nelson mine, Mont. (350 tons for school, 50 tons for day schools, 50 tons for agency).	192	4.00
10.....	Anthracite, Pittston, from Pennsylvania, stove, for agency (delivered at the agency).	236	19.60
90.....	For Cantonment School, etc., Okla., McAlester soft lump (60 tons for school, 30 tons for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians) if— F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218	\$3.35
75.....	For Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.), anthracite, nut, genuine Lehigh, from Pennsylvania: During April, 1911 and 1912..... During May, 1911 and 1912..... During June, 1911 and 1912..... During July, 1911..... During August, 1911..... September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....	218 197	\$5.90 \$6.25 \$6.35 \$6.45 \$6.55 \$6.65 \$6.75
260.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny screened lump.	71	3.50
350.....	For Carson School, Nev. (f. o. b. cars Gunn, Wyo.), soft lump, "Rock Springs."	219	2.90
8.....	For Cass Lake School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), anthracite (mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., in and about Wilkes-Barre) nut: During June, 1911..... During July, 1911..... During August, 1911..... September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive..... During April, 1912..... During May, 1912.....	44	\$6.45 \$6.55 \$6.65 \$6.75 \$6.25 \$6.35
200.....	For Cherokee School, N. C. (f. o. b. cars Ela, N. C.), soft, run of mine, "Keekee."	45	3.15
150.....	For Cheyenne and Arapaho School, etc., Okla., McAlester soft, lump, if— F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla..... F. o. b. cars Concho Siding, Okla.....	218 218	\$3.35 \$5.45
130.....	McAlester soft, nut (100 tons for school and 30 tons for agency), if— F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla..... F. o. b. cars Concho Siding, Okla.....	218 218	\$3.00 \$4.60
175.....	For Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, nut, mined by the Pennsylvania Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre (150 tons for school and 25 tons for the agency)— During April, 1911..... During May, 1911..... During June, 1911..... During July, 1911..... During August, 1911..... Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....	213	\$6.25 \$6.35 \$6.45 \$6.55 \$6.65 \$6.75

1 Delivery after Sept. 1, 1911.

2 Delivery prior to Sept. 1, 1911.

3 If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

4 For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weights on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery," correct Government weights at destination to govern.

5 If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added. All shipments to be made in car lots.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<b>Tons.</b>	<b>For Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak.—Continued.</b>		
25.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuylkill Government standard white ash," grate (for school):		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	\$5.75
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		5.85
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		5.95
	During July, 1911.....		6.05
	During August, 1911.....		6.15
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.25
75.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite from the Schuylkill district, nut (for agency):		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.55
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.65
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.23
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1912.....		6.45
175.....	For Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak. (100 tons for school, 75 tons for agency f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis.), soft, lump, screened, genuine Youghiogheny, mined by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in Westmoreland County, Pa.	213	3.50
10.....	For Collins Institute, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.), McAlester soft, lump.	218	3.35
75.....	For Crow Creek School, etc., S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., anthracite, genuine Lehigh from Pennsylvania, nut, for school—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	197	6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
145.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, stove (75 tons for school, 70 tons for agency)—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
	During April, 1912.....		5.98
	During May, 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1912.....		6.20
190.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft Youghiogheny lump (150 tons for school, 40 tons for agency).	242	3.50
800.....	For Cushman School, Wash., in bins at school, soft, "South Prairie Washed" mine run.	205	3.85
70.....	For Eufaula School, Okla., McAlester soft lump, if—		
	F. o. b. cars North McAlester, Okla.....	218	3.35
	F. o. b. Eufaula, Okla.....	218	4.60
30.....	F. o. b. Chicago, Ill., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, nut—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.55
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.65
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.23
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1912.....		6.45
50.....	For Flandreau School, S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, nut—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.55
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.65
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.23
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1912.....		6.45
100.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.— Anthracite, genuine Lehigh from Pennsylvania, stove—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	197	6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
1,000.....	Soft lump, second pool, Youghiogheny.....	197	3.50
400.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft lump, thin vein Youghiogheny.....	29	3.50

1 If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

2 All shipments to be made in car lots.

3 For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weights on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery" correct Government weights at destination to govern.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
435.....	For Fort Belknap School, etc., Mont.: F. o. b. cars Harlem, Mont., "San Coules" Nelson Mine, Mont., soft, run of mine (300 tons for school, 35 tons for day schools, 100 tons for agency).....	192	\$3.20
80.....	For Fort Lapwai School, Idaho: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuyllkill Government-standard white ash," nut— During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
30.....	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny, screened, lump.....	71	3.50
350.....	For Fort Hall School, etc., Idaho: F. o. b. cars Kemmerer, Wyo., soft lump, "Kemmerer" (300 tons for school, 50 tons for agency).....	219	3.00
115.....	For Fort Totten School, etc., N. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite from Hazelton No. 1, Hazelton shaft, Spring Mountain mines, Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre grate (for school)— During April, 1911 and 1912.....	1242	5.75
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		5.85
	During June, 1911.....		5.95
	During July, 1911.....		6.05
	During August, 1911.....		6.15
25.....	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912. F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars— Anthracite, "Schuyllkill Government-standard white ash," stove (for school)— During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
900.....	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive Soft Youghiogheny screened lump (for school) F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut, sacked, (for Devils Lake Sioux Indians)— During June, 1911.....	149	6.50
6.....	During July, 1911.....	144	3.50
	During August, 1911.....		6.45
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.55
	During April, 1912.....		6.65
	During May, 1912.....		6.75
1,300.....	For Genoa School, Nebr.: F. o. b. cars Johnston City, Ill., soft, nut, 3 by 1½ inches, "Black Brier," from mine of the Williamson County Coal Co. at Johnston City, Ill., on Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. For Hayward School, Wis.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuyllkill Government-standard white ash," nut, viz— During April, 1911 and 1912.....	202	1.35
75.....	During May, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.25
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During July, 1911.....		6.45
	During August, 1911.....		6.55
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.65
275.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.— Anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co., in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, egg— During June, 1911.....	44	6.75
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.20
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.30
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		1 6.40
	During April, 1912.....		1 6.50
70.....	During May, 1912.....	44	1 6.00
40.....	Soft, run of pile. For Jicarilla School, etc., N. Mex.: In bins at agency— Soft screened lump "Monero," for agency.....	292	1 6.10
10.....	Anthracite, egg, for agency.....	292	1 3.20
250.....	In bins at school— Soft screened lump "Monero," for school.....	292	4.35
			16.50
			4.85

¹ If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
100.....	For Jones Male Academy, Okla, soft "Kali-inla," run of mine, viz: F. o. b. cars at mine tippie.....	218	1 \$3.00
	Delivered at Jones Male Academy.....	218	1 3.75
25.....	For Kaw School, Okla.: McAlester soft, lump, if— F. o. b. cars at Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218	1 3.35
	F. o. b. cars at Kaw, Okla.....	218	1 5.90
180.....	For Keabena School, Wis.: F. o. b. cars at Shawano, Wis., anthracite, Scranton, screened, stove, subject to the following discounts, viz: April shipments 50 cents per ton.....	18	1 7.50
	May shipments 40 cents per ton.....		
	June shipments 30 cents per ton.....		
	July shipments 20 cents per ton.....		
	August shipments 10 cents per ton.....		
	September and after no discount.....		
30.....	For Kickapoo School, Kans.: F. o. b. cars Chicago, Ill., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, grate, viz— During July, 1911.....	102	6.05
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.15
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.25
	During April, 1912.....		5.73
	During May, 1912.....		5.85
	During June, 1912.....		5.95
200.....	F. o. b. cars Johnston City, Ill., soft, lump, over 1½ inch screen, "Black Brier," from mine of the Williamson County Coal Co., at Johnston City, Ill., on Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.....	202	1.50
620.....	For Kiowa schools, etc., Okla., McAlester, soft, lump, viz, 170 tons for Riverside School, 8 tons for Kiowa, etc., Indians, 2 tons for Wichita, etc., Indians, 240 tons for Fort Sill School, 200 tons for Rainy Mountain School if— F. o. b. cars at Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218	1 3.35
	F. o. b. cars at Anadarko, Okla.....		1 5.65
	F. o. b. cars at Lawton, Okla.....		1 5.75
	F. o. b. cars at Gotebo, Okla.....		1 5.85
10.....	F. o. b. cars Chicago, Ill., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, nut, viz (8 tons for Kiowa Indians, 2 tons for Wichita Indians): During July, 1911.....	102	6.55
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.65
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.23
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1912.....		6.45
90.....	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis., (f. o. b. Lac du Flambeau, Wis.): Anthracite, Pittston, from Scranton district, nut.....	230	8.00
100.....	Soft, lump, Youghiogheny.....	230	4.50
400.....	Soft, run of pile, Youghiogheny.....	230	4.20
5.....	For La Pointe Agency, Wis., anthracite, Pittston, from Scranton district, Pa., stove, if— F. o. b. dock Ashland, Wis.....	230	6.50
	In burlap sacks, f. o. b. dock Ashland, Wis.....	230	8.00
150.....	For Leech Lake School, etc., Minn.: F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., soft, lump, genuine Youghiogheny, screened, mined by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., in Westmoreland County, Pa.....	213	1 3.50
5.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, from Hasleton No. 1, Hazelton shaft, Spring Mountain mine, Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut, sacked (for Cass Lake subagency): During April, 1911 and 1912.....	242	6.25
	During May 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1911.....		6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....		6.75
80.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, from the Schuylkill district, nut (36 tons for school and 15 tons for agency)— During July, 1911.....	102	6.55
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.65
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.23
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1912.....		6.45

<sup>1</sup> For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weights on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery" correct Government weights at destination to govern.

<sup>2</sup> These prices are based on present freight rates and are subject to change of freight rates that may occur in which case the difference is to be added or deducted whatever the amount may be.

<sup>3</sup> If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

<sup>4</sup> All shipments to be made in car lots.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
350.....	For Leupp School, etc., Ariz.: F. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex., carload lots, soft, egg or engine, for school, at the following prices— If over a 1-inch square hole.....	162	\$2.00
20.....	If over a 1½-inch round hole..... F. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex., soft, lump, best American black, for Navajo Indians, delivery prior to Sept. 1, 1911.	162 24	2.25 2.64
106.....	For Lower Brule School, etc., S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, soft, Youghiogheny, lump, screened (75 tons for school, 30 tons for agency).	149	3.50
135.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., anthracite, genuine Lehigh from Pennsylvania, stove, for school— During April..... During May..... During June..... During July..... During August..... September to March, inclusive.....	197	6.00 6.10 6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
90.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, from Hazelton No. 1, Hazelton shaft, Spring Mountain mines, Luzerne County, near Wilkes-Barre, nut (40 tons for school and 50 tons for agency)— During April, 1911 and 1912..... During May, 1911 and 1912..... During June, 1911..... During July, 1911..... During August, 1911..... Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....	242	6.25 6.35 6.45 6.55 6.65 6.75 5.20
125.....	For Mesalero School, N. Mex. (f. o. b. cars Tularosa, N. Mex.), soft lump over 2-inch screen, in open cars only, Raton vein, known as Dawson coal, mined by the Stag Canon Fuel Co. at Dawson, Colfax County, N. Mex.	110	
1,000.....	For Mount Pleasant School, Mich., in bins at school, soft "Monitor" steam, three-fourths lump.	48	3.19
60.....	For Nevada School, Nev. (f. o. b. cars Kemmerer, Wyo.), soft, lump, "Kemmerer."	219	3.00
20.....	For Omaha Agency, Nebr.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny screened lump.	71	3.50
25.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., anthracite, genuine Lehigh from Pennsylvania, nut— During April..... During May..... During June..... During July..... During August..... September to March, inclusive.....	197	6.25 6.35 6.45 6.55 6.65 6.75
600.....	For Oneida School, Wis. (in bins at school): Soft lump, Youghiogheny thin vein from Crescent mine, California, Pa. (rescreened at dock).	18	4.39
50.....	In bins at school, anthracite, Scranton, screened, if— Nut..... Stove.....	18 18	7.70 7.45
	Subject to the following discount: April shipments, 50 cents per ton. May shipments, 40 cents per ton. June shipments, 30 cents per ton. July shipments, 20 cents per ton. August shipments, 10 cents per ton. September and after, no discount.		
192.....	For Otse School, Okla., McAlester, soft lump, if— F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218 218	3.35 5.90
110.....	F. o. b. cars Red Rock, Okla..... For Pawnee School, etc., Okla., McAlester, soft lump (100 tons for school and 10 tons for agency): F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla..... F. o. b. cars Pawnee, Okla.....	218 218	3.35 5.35
300.....	For Phoenix School, Ariz. (f. o. b. Gallup, N. Mex.), soft, lump, best American black (delivery prior to Sept. 1, 1911).	24	2.64

<sup>1</sup> If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.<sup>2</sup> These prices are based on present freight rates and are subject to change of freight rates that may occur, in which case the difference is to be added or deducted, whatever the amount may be.<sup>3</sup> For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weight on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery" correct Government weights at destination to govern.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>	For Pine Ridge School, etc., S. Dak., f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars (30 tons for school, 10 tons for agency):		
40.....	Anthracite, "Schuylkill Government standard white ash," stove—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	\$6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
20.....	Anthracite, nut (for agency)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
20.....	Anthracite, grate (for agency)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	5.75
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		5.85
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		5.95
	During July, 1911.....		6.05
	During August, 1911.....		6.15
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.25
515.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., soft, thin vein Youghiogheny lump (400 tons for school, 15 tons for day schools, 100 tons for agency).	29	3.50
800.....	For Pipestone School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), soft, Youghiogheny lump.	242	1 3.50
90.....	For Pottawatomie Day Schools, etc., Kans. (f. o. b. cars Johnston City, Ill.), soft, "Black Brier," from mine of the Williamson County Coal Co. at Johnston City, Ill., on Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., lump, over 1½-inch screen (45 tons for day schools, 45 tons for agency).	202	1.50
800.....	For Rapid City School, S. Dak. (in bins at school), soft, lump, "Carney."	235	4.55
20.....	For Red Lake School, etc., Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.): Anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut (for Cross Lake School):		
	During June, 1911.....	144	6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.25
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
20.....	Anthracite, from Hazelton No. 1, Hazelton shaft, Spring Mountain mine, Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut (10 tons for school, 20 tons for agency)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	242	6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.35
	During June, 1911.....		6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....		6.75
10.....	Soft, Youghiogheny lump (5 tons, sacked, for Red Lake School; 5 tons, sacked, for Cross Lake School).	242	1 3.50
40.....	For Red Moon School, etc., Okla., McAlester soft lump (20 tons for school and 20 tons for Cheyenne Indians):		
	F. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218	2 3.35
	F. o. b. cars Hammon, Okla.....	218	2 6.25
185.....	For Rosebud School, etc., S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, mined at Nanticoke, in the Wyoming region, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., nut (25 tons for school, 100 tons for day schools, 60 tons for agency)—		
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....	71	6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.25
	During May, 1912.....		6.35

<sup>1</sup> If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

<sup>2</sup> For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weights on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery," correct Government weights at destination to govern.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<b>Tons.</b>	<b>For Rosebud School, etc., S. Dak.—Continued.</b>		
25.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuylkill Government standard white ash," stove (for school)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	\$6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
30.....	Anthracite, egg (for agency)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
275.....	F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., soft, lump, screened genuine Youghiogheny, mined by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., in Westmoreland County, Pa. (200 tons for Rosebud Day schools, 75 tons for agency).....	213	\$ 3.50
400.....	Soft "Brighton," mined at Christopher, Franklin County, Ill. (for school)—		
	F. o. b. cars, mines, Christopher, Ill.—		
	Lump size.....	222	1.85
	2 by 3 inch nut.....		1.85
	1½ by 2 inch nut.....		1.70
	F. o. b. cars, Chicago, Ill.—		
	Lump size.....	222	2.90
	2 by 3 inch nut.....		2.90
	1½ by 2 inch nut.....		2.75
	F. o. b. cars, Peoria, Ill.—		
	Lump size.....	222	2.82
	2 by 3 inch nut.....		2.82
	1½ by 2 inch nut.....		2.67
80.....	For Sac and Fox School, etc., Okla., McAlester soft lump (70 tons for school and 10 tons for agency):		
	F. o. b. Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.....	218	\$ 3.35
	F. o. b. cars, Stroud, Okla.....	218	\$ 5.25
160.....	For Salem School, Oreg. (f. o. b. cars Gunn, Wyo.), soft, lump, "Rock Springs".....	219	2.90
900.....	For Santa Fe School, etc., N. Mex. (delivered at Santa Fe School, N. Mex.), "Cerrillos," soft, mine run.....	199	\$ 4.40
20.....	For Santee Agency, etc., Nebr. (for Santee Indians):		
	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuylkill Government standard white ash," stove—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
205.....	For Seger School, etc., Okla. (f. o. b. cars, Weatherford, Okla.), soft, Lehigh, Okla., run of mine (180 tons for school and 25 tons for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians).....	282	4.00
40.....	For Seneca School, Okla. (f. o. b. cars, Johnston City, Ill.), soft, lump, "Black Brier" from mine of Williamson County Coal Co. at Johnston City, Ill., on Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., over 1½-inch screen.....	202	1.50
225.....	For Shawnee School, Okla.: F. o. b. Thackery, Okla., soft, lump, McAlester vein, delivery to be made not later than Oct. 1, 1911.....	160	4.50
40.....	F. o. b. cars, Chicago, Ill., anthracite from the Schuylkill district, egg—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
	During April, 1912.....		5.98
	During May, 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1912.....		6.20

1 If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

2 Shipments to be made in car lots.

3 For delivery f. o. b. cars nearest railroad station to mines, correct Western Weighing Association weights on track scales at mines to govern. For delivery f. o. b. cars at "railroad point of delivery," correct Government weight at destination to govern.

4 In the event of some unknown cause that the entire tonnage could not be furnished from Cerrillos mines, the right is reserved to furnish from Raton district.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
125.....	For Sherman Institute, Cal. (f. o. b. cars, Gallup, N. Mex.), soft, American black, lump, delivery prior to Sept. 1, 1911.....	24	\$2.64
20.....	For Sisseton School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis.): Anthracite, from Hazelton No. 1, Hazelton shaft, Spring Mountain mine, Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	242	1 6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		1 6.35
	During June, 1911.....		1 6.45
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.55
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.65
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....		1 6.75
125.....	Soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny, run of mine.....	71	3.20
20.....	For Springfield School, S. Dak.: F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite from the Schuykill district, stove—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
	During April, 1912.....		5.98
	During May, 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1912.....		6.20
50.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, grate—		
	During June, 1911.....	44	1 5.95
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.05
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.15
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		1 6.25
	During April, 1912.....		1 5.75
	During May, 1912.....		1 5.85
25.....	Soft, Crescent thin vein, Youghiogheny, screened, lump.....	71	3.50
50.....	For Standing Rock schools, etc., N. Dak.: F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis. (25 tons for agency school and 25 tons for agency), anthracite, from Hazelton No. 1, Hazelton mine, Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut (sacked)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	242	1 6.25
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		1 6.35
	During June, 1911.....		1 6.45
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.55
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.65
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....		1 6.75
103.....	Anthracite, stove (50 tons for Standing Rock Agricultural School, 3 tons for day school, 50 tons for agency; sacked)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	242	1 6.00
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		1 6.10
	During June, 1911.....		1 6.20
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.30
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.40
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912.....		1 6.50
175.....	F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, mined by the Pennsylvania Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, furnace (sacked)—		
	During April, 1911.....	213	1 5.75
	During May, 1911.....		1 5.85
	During June, 1911.....		1 5.95
	During July, 1911.....		1 6.05
	During August, 1911.....		1 6.15
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		1 6.25
150.....	For Standing Rock Agricultural School, N. Dak.: F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, mined at Nanticoke, in the Wyoming region, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., egg, sacked—		
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....	71	6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		6.50
	During April, 1912.....		6.00
	During May, 1912.....		6.10
350.....	Soft lump, Youghiogheny, screened; sacked (50 tons for agency school, 140 tons for agency day schools, 150 tons for agency).	44	3.50
250.....	For Tomah School, Wis.: F. o. b. cars Tomah, Wis., anthracite, Scranton, screened—		
	Egg size.....	18	8.00
	Stove size.....	18	8.00

1 If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

2 Shipments to be made in car lots.

3 These prices are based on present freight rates and subject to change of freight rates that may occur, in which case the difference is to be added or deducted whatever the amount may be.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>	<b>For Tomah School, Wis.—Continued.</b> Subject to the following discounts— April shipments, 50 cents per ton. May shipments, 40 cents per ton. June shipments, 30 cents per ton. July shipments, 20 cents per ton. August shipments, 10 cents per ton. September and after, no discount.		
500.....	Soft lump, Youghiogheny, thin vein, from Crescent Mine, California, Pa. (rescreened at dock).	18	1 \$4.44
200.....	For Truxton Canyon School, Ariz. (f. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex.), soft, run of mine.	209	2 10
120.....	For Tulalip School, Wash.: F. o. b wharf at Tulalip, Wash., soft, "Black diamond," screened, lump, sacked (deliveries of not less than 30 tons at any one time).	205	8 50
50.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite from the Schuylkill district, egg— During July, 1911.....	102	6 30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6 40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6 50
	During April, 1912.....		5 98
	During May, 1912.....		6 10
120.....	During June, 1912.....	222	6 20
	For Turtle Mountain Schools, etc., N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Rolla N. Dak.), anthracite, mines of Delaware & Hudson Ry. in Luzerne County, Pa., nut (80 tons for schools, 40 tons for agency).		9 55
60.....	For Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Halleyville-Wilburton, Okla.), McAlester soft lump.	218	3 35
100.....	For Umatilla School, Oreg. (in bins at school), soft lump, "Rock Springs."	147	8 15
150.....	For Vermillion Lake School, Minn.: F. o. b. cars Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co. house track at Tower, Minn. anthracite, nut— During July, 1911.....	213	7 56
	During August, 1911.....		7 66
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		7 76
	During April, 1912.....		7 26
	During May, 1912.....		7 36
	During June, 1912.....		7 46
115.....	F. o. b. cars, Tower, Minn. anthracite, genuine Lehigh, from Pennsylvania, stove— During April, 1911 and 1912.....	197	7 01
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		7 11
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		7 21
	During July, 1911.....		7 31
	During August, 1911.....		7 41
75.....	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		7 51
	Soft, lump, second pool, Youghiogheny.....	197	4 32
20.....	For Wahpeton School, N. Dak.: F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite from the Schuylkill district, stove— During July, 1911.....	102	6 30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6 40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6 50
	During April, 1912.....		5 98
	During May, 1912.....		6 10
20.....	During June, 1912.....		6 20
	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut— During June, 1911.....	44	6 45
	During July, 1911.....		6 55
	During August, 1911.....		6 65
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6 75
	During April, 1912.....		6 25
400.....	During May, 1912.....		6 35
	F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., soft, lump, genuine Youghiogheny, screened, mined by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in Westmoreland County, Pa.	213	3 50

<sup>1</sup> These prices are based on present freight rates and subject to change of freight rates that may occur, in which case the difference is to be added or deducted whatever the amount may be.

<sup>2</sup> If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.

<sup>3</sup> Shipments to be made in car lots.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per ton.
<b>Tons.</b>	<b>For White Earth School, etc., Minn.:</b>		
55.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., to be loaded in sealed box cars, anthracite, "Schuylkill Government standard white ash," grate (30 tons for school, 25 tons for agency)—		
	During April, 1911 and 1912.....	149	\$5.75
	During May, 1911 and 1912.....		5.85
	During June, 1911 and 1912.....		5.95
	During July, 1911.....		6.05
	During August, 1911.....		6.15
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.25
33.....	F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, mined by the Pennsylvania Coal Co., in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, stove (25 tons for agency, 8 tons for Porterville day school)—		
	During April, 1911.....	1213	6.00
	During May, 1911.....		6.10
	During June, 1911.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		6.50
14.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., anthracite, mines of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, nut (4 tons for Wild Rice River School, 10 tons for Beaulieu day school)—		
	During June, 1911.....	144	6.45
	During July, 1911.....		6.55
	During August, 1911.....		6.65
	September, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.75
	During April, 1912.....		6.25
	During May, 1912.....		6.35
540.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny, screened, lump (500 tons for White Earth school, 40 tons for agency).	71	3.50
30.....	<b>For Winnebago Agency, Nebr.:</b>		
	F. o. b. cars, Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., anthracite, mined by the Pennsylvania Coal Co., in Luzerne County, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, stove—		
	During April, 1911.....	1213	6.00
	During May, 1911.....		6.10
	During June, 1911.....		6.20
	During July, 1911.....		6.30
	During August, 1911.....		6.40
	Sept. 1, 1911, to Apr. 1, 1912.....		6.50
100.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., soft, thin vein, Youghiogheny, lump.	29	3.50
	<b>For Wittenberg School, Wis.:</b>		
140.....	F. o. b. cars, Wittenberg, Wis., soft, lump, Youghiogheny, thin vein from Crescent Mine, California, Pa. (rescreened at dock).	18	4.44
25.....	F. o. b. cars, Milwaukee, Wis., anthracite from the Schuylkill district, egg—		
	During July, 1911.....	102	6.30
	During August and September, 1911.....		6.40
	October, 1911, to March, 1912, inclusive.....		6.50
	During April, 1912.....		5.98
	During May, 1912.....		6.10
	During June, 1912.....		6.20
30.....	For Yakima School, Wash. (in bins at school), soft, lump, "Wellington," or equal.	76	14.50
	<b>For Yankton School, etc., S. Dak.:</b>		
170.....	130 tons, for school, delivered at the school, and 40 tons for agency, delivered at the agency, anthracite, "Scranton," nut.	86	12.95
145.....	F. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., soft, Crescent thin vein Youghiogheny, screened, lump (120 tons for school, 25 tons for agency).	71	3.50

<sup>1</sup> If delivered in sacks, \$1.75 per ton is to be added.<sup>2</sup> Shipments to be made in car lots.<sup>3</sup> These prices are based on present freight rates and are subject to change of freight rates that may occur, in which case the difference is to be added or deducted whatever the amount may be.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.

[Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines:</b>			
	<b>Acids—</b>			
484 ounces.....	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles.....	280	\$0.01	Omaha.
6,940 ounces.....	Boric, powd., in 4-ounce bottles.....	280	.0125	Do.
6,354 ounces.....	Carbolic, pure, 95 per cent liquid, in 8-ounce bottles.....	280	.011	Do.
260 ounces.....	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles.....	177	.032	St. Louis.
56 ounces.....	Gallo, in 4-ounce bottles.....	169	.04	Do.
35 ounces.....	Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., dilute, in 1-ounce bottles.....	169	.055	Do.
137 pounds.....	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....	280	.1875	Omaha.
656 ounces.....	Nitric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....	280	.0175	Do.
280 ounces.....	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....	280	.0125	Do.
470 ounces.....	Salicylic, powd., in 8-ounce bottles.....	179	.028	St. Louis.
1,175 ounces.....	Sulphuric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....	179	.015	Do.
53 bottles.....	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pint g. s. bottles.....	280	.42	Omaha.
270 ounces.....	Tannic, pure, powd., in 8-ounce bottles.....	169	.04	St. Louis.
50 pounds.....	Tartaric, powd., in 1-pound bottles.....	177	.36	Do.
	<b>Fluid extracts, U. S. P.—</b>			
380 ounces.....	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....	1 294	.045	Omaha.
117 bottles.....	Buchu, in 1-pint bottles.....	187	1.17	(?)
172 ounces.....	Cannabis Indica, in 4-ounce bottles.....	1 294	.14	Omaha.
208 bottles.....	Cascara sagrada, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 294	.40	Do.
220 ounces.....	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles.....	187	.0425	(?)
128 bottles.....	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pint bottles.....	1 294	.53	Omaha.
1,050 ounces.....	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles.....	187	.065	(?)
183 bottles.....	Ginger, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 179	.63	St. Louis.
270 bottles.....	Glycyrrhiza, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.28	New York.
135 bottles.....	Hydrastis, colorless, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.66	Do.
520 ounces.....	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles.....	1 294	.175	Omaha.
135 bottles.....	Rhubarb, compound, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 179	.60	St. Louis.
110 bottles.....	Senna, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 294	.38	Omaha.
87 bottles.....	Stigmata maydis, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.30	New York.
75 bottles.....	Taraxacum, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.40	Do.
111 bottles.....	Tricicum, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.24	Do.
49 bottles.....	Valerian, in 1-pint bottles.....	1 170	.50	Do.
1,564 ounces.....	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles.....	1 179	.0325	St. Louis.
	<b>Solid extracts, U. S. P.—</b>			
30 ounces.....	Cannabis Indica, in ounce jars.....	294	.62	Omaha.
54 ounces.....	Colocynth, compound, powd., in 8-ounce bottles.....	294	.05	Do.
114 pounds.....	Extract of glycyrrhiza, in sticks.....	177	.20	St. Louis.
	<b>Hypodermic tablets—</b>			
46 tubes.....	Aconitine, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.025	Omaha.
319 tubes.....	Anæsthetic, local, in tubes of 25, for extracting teeth.....	1 294	.07	Do.
142 tubes.....	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.09	Do.
139 tubes.....	Atropine, sulph., $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.025	Do.
300 tubes.....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.065	Do.
217 tubes.....	Digitalin, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.03	Do.
124 tubes.....	Hyoscyamine, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.035	Do.
525 tubes.....	Morphia, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, atropine, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.09	Do.
445 tubes.....	Morphia, sulph., $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain each, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.06	Do.
240 tubes.....	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.025	Do.
103 tubes.....	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	187	.045	(?)
315 tubes.....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.0275	Omaha.
364 tubes.....	Strychnine, sulph., $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....	1 294	.025	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Wyeth.

<sup>2</sup> Delivered at New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, or San Francisco. Will deliver at San Francisco shipments of 100 pounds or over, extra time allowance for freight.

<sup>3</sup> Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

<sup>4</sup> Maltbie Chemical Co. brand.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>				
<b>Tablet triturates—</b>				
98 bottles.....	Aconitine, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100...	1 179	\$0.045	St. Louis.
101 bottles.....	Aconitine, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100...	1 179	.055	Do.
107 bottles.....	Aloin, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.....	1 179	.045	Do.
249 bottles.....	Arsenic, iodide, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.045	Do.
112 bottles.....	Atropine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	Do.
68 bottles.....	Benzolic acid, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	Do.
210 bottles.....	Caffeine, citrated, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.065	Do.
417 bottles.....	Calcium sulphide, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in bottles of 100.	30	.0425	Chicago.
272 bottles.....	Calomel and sodium (calomel $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, sodium bicarb. 1 grain), in bottles of 100.	30	.04	Do.
330 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.0725	St. Louis.
200 bottles.....	Calomel and sodium (calomel 1 grain, sodium bicarb. 1 grain), in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	Do.
280 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.1325	Do.
174 bottles.....	Cascara sagrada, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.04875	Do.
276 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 170	.10	New York.
158 bottles.....	Cerium oxalate, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.045	Do.
20 bottles.....	Colocynth, compound, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.0475	St. Louis.
35 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.1175	Do.
450 bottles.....	Codaine, without sugar— $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.....	1 179	.1775	Do.
600 bottles.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.....	1 170	.31	New York.
47 bottles.....	Colchicine, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.085	Do.
106 bottles.....	Copper arsenite, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.045	St. Louis.
140 bottles.....	Corrosive sublimate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.045	Do.
92 bottles.....	Digitalin, pure— $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.....	1 294	.07	Omaha.
160 bottles.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.....	1 294	.09	Do.
103 bottles.....	Dovers powder, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.0525	New York.
180 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.1375	St. Louis.
120 bottles.....	Hydrastin, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100...	1 170	.07	New York.
35 bottles.....	Lithium, carbonate, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	St. Louis.
60 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.1175	Do.
190 bottles.....	Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	Do.
50 bottles.....	Salicylic acid, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.045	Do.
60 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.10	Do.
96 bottles.....	Santonine and calomel (santonine $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, calomel $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.145	New York.
65 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.58	St. Louis.
190 bottles.....	Strychnine arsenate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.045	New York.
68 bottles.....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.045	St. Louis.
140 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 170	.10	New York.
87 bottles.....	Strychnine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	30	.045	Chicago.
193 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.09	St. Louis.
33 bottles.....	Tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.0425	Do.
18 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500...	1 179	.0775	Do.
420 bottles.....	Terpin hydrate, 2 grain, heroin, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in bottles of 500.	1 170	.22	New York.
55 bottles.....	Zinc, phosphide, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 179	.05	St. Louis.
310 bottles.....	Zinc, sulphocarbolate, $\frac{1}{100}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	1 170	.0425	New York.

1 Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

2 Maltbie Chemical Co. brand.

3 Wyeth.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Compressed tablets—</b>			
1,310 bottles....	Acetanilid, compound, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle). (Formula: $\frac{3}{4}$ grains acetanilid; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain bicarb. soda; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain brom. soda, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain cit. caffein, or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pure caffein).	<sup>1</sup> 170	\$0.06375	New York.
255 bottles.....	Antiseptic, nasal, in bottles of 500....	<sup>1</sup> 170	.15	Do.
554 bottles.....	Bronchial (ammon. chloride $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; ext. glycyrrhiza 1 grain; oleo resin cubeb $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; powd. hyoscyamus $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; powd. senega $\frac{1}{2}$ grain powd. ipecac $\frac{1}{4}$ grain; balsam tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ grain), in bottles of 500.	<sup>2</sup> 179	.16	St. Louis.
160 bottles.....	Charcoal, 5 grain, in bottles of 500....	<sup>2</sup> 179	.11	Do.
219 bottles.....	Corrosive sublimate, blue, for external use (formula: mercuric chloride corrosive $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains, citric acid $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains), in bottles of 25.	<sup>2</sup> 179	.0625	Do.
115 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 100....	<sup>2</sup> 179	.18	Do.
165 bottles.....	Same as above, in 1-pound bottles.	30	.10	Chicago.
78 bottles.....	Cresote, beechwood, 1 minim, in bottles of 100.	<sup>1</sup> 170	.05	New York.
45 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500....	<sup>1</sup> 170	.15	Do.
85 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000....	<sup>2</sup> 179	.29	St. Louis.
106 bottles.....	Cubeb, compound (powdered cubeb $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, dried ferrous sulphate eq. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, copalba mass $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, Venice turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, oil santal $\frac{1}{4}$ minim, oil gaultheria $\frac{1}{4}$ minim), in bottles of 100.	<sup>2</sup> 179	.0625	Do.
50 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500....	<sup>2</sup> 179	.17	Do.
80 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000....	<sup>1</sup> 170	.32	New York.
545 bottles.....	Diarrhea (norman gray), (powd. opium $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, aromatic powder $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, bismuth subnit. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, sodium bicarb. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, powd. kino $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, mercury with chalk $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, in bottles of 100.	<sup>1</sup> 170	.12	Do.
150 bottles.....	Ergotine, 2 grains, in bottles of 100....	187	.20	( <sup>3</sup> )
760 bottles.....	Lithium, citrate, in 5-grain effervescent tablets, in bottles of 40.	187	.08	( <sup>3</sup> )
163 bottles.....	Potassium chlorate, 5-grain, in bottles of 500.	<sup>1</sup> 170	.11	New York.
90 bottles.....	Potassium permanganate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain, in bottles of 100.	<sup>1</sup> 170	.04	Do.
92 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500....	30	.10	Chicago.
113 bottles.....	Quinine, sulphate, 1-grain, in bottles of 100.	<sup>2</sup> 179	.075	St. Louis.
90 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500....	30	.26	Chicago.
160 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000....	<sup>2</sup> 179	.48	St. Louis.
1,220 bottles....	Quinine, sulphate, 3-grain, in bottles of 100.	30	.1475	Chicago.
145 bottles.....	Rennet, in bottles of 100.....	170	.10	New York.
700 bottles.....	Salol, in 5-grain tablets; in bottles of 100.	179	.105	St. Louis.
197 bottles.....	Sodium chloride, for normal salt solution, in bottles of 100.	170	.09	New York.
337 bottles.....	Sodium salicylate, 5 grains, in bottles of 500.	170	.24	Do.
92 bottles.....	Sulfonal, 5 grains, in bottles of 100....	170	.30	Do.
	<b>Elixirs, etc.—</b>			
970 bottles.....	Aromatic elixir, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	280	.17	Omaha.
465 bottles.....	Buchu and acetate of potassium, elixir of, in 1-pint bottles.	179	.42	St. Louis.
	<b>Cod liver oil, emulsion of—</b>			
1,750 bottles....	Simple, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	179	.20	Do.
2,882 bottles....	With hypophosphites and creosote, in 1-pint bottles.	179	.22	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Maltbie Chemical Co. brand.

<sup>2</sup> Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

<sup>3</sup> Delivered at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, or San Francisco. Will deliver at San Francisco shipments of 100 pounds or over, extra time allowance for freight.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Elixirs, etc.—Continued.</b>			
1,030 bottles....	Iron, quinine, and strychnine, elixir of, N. F., in 1-pint bottles.	179	\$0.22	St. Louis.
993 bottles.....	Pepsin, elixir of, national formulary, in 1-pint bottles.	280	.23	Omaha.
345 bottles.....	Sodium bromide, elixir of, in 1-pint bottles.	30	.18	Chicago.
800 bottles.....	Terpine hydrate and heroin, elixir of, in 1-pint bottles.	179	.41	St. Louis.
	<b>Oils—</b>			
262 ounces.....	Cade, in 4-ounce bottles.....	179	.018	Do.
1,194 bottles.....	Castor, cold-pressed, in 1-quart bottles.	280	.28	Omaha.
690 ounces.....	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles.....	280	1.08	Do.
1,945 bottles.....	Cod-liver, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	280	.29	Do.
1,050 bottles.....	Cotton-seed, refined, in 1-pint bottles..	179	1.13125	St. Louis.
41 ounces.....	Croton, in 1-ounce bottles.....	280	2.07	Omaha.
72 ounces.....	Cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles.....	177	2.25	St. Louis.
170 ounces.....	Eucalyptus, in 1-ounce bottles.....	179	4.055	Do.
590 ounces.....	Gaultheria (synthetic), in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.035	Omaha.
638 bottles.....	Linseed, raw, in 1-pint bottles.....	179	1.1675	St. Louis.
91 ounces.....	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-ounce bottles.	280	2.135	Omaha.
230 bottles.....	Organum, best commercial, in 1-pint bottles.	179	.23	St. Louis.
525 ounces.....	Peppermint, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	280	2.205	Omaha.
144 ounces.....	Sandalwood, East India, in 4-ounce bottles.	177	2.20	St. Louis.
1,120 bottles....	Turpentine, in 1-quart bottles.....	280	.29	Omaha.
	<b>Pills</b>			
430 bottles.....	Aloin, compound: (Aloin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; strychnine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in bottles of 500.	294	2.20	Do.
170 bottles.....	Asafetida, 1 grain, in bottles of 100....	294	2.12	Do.
184 bottles.....	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain) in bottles of 100.	294	2.22	Do.
310 bottles.....	Cathartic, vegetable, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.	294	2.475	Do.
470 bottles.....	Compound cathartic, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.	294	2.40	Do.
55 bottles.....	Copaiba mass, 3 grains, in bottles of 500.	294	2.31	Do.
290 bottles.....	Emmenagogue, imp., U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	294	2.25	Do.
344 bottles.....	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	294	2.0675	Do.
120 bottles.....	Iodoform, 1 grain, in bottles of 100....	294	2.13	Do.
534 bottles.....	Mercury (green iodide), $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each, in bottles of 100.	294	2.0625	Do.
625 bottles.....	Phosphorus, compound (phosphorus, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; iron, reduced, 3 grains; quinine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; strychnine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain), in bottles of 100.	294	2.13	Do.
	<b>Tinctures—</b>			
834 ounces.....	Aconite, rad., U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.	280	2.025	Do.
526 bottles.....	Arnica, U. S. P., in 1-quart bottles....	280	2.52	Do.
490 ounces.....	Belladonna, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	294	2.0275	Do.
110 bottles.....	Benzoin, compound, in 1-pint bottles..	280	2.45	Do.
184 ounces.....	Cantharides, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	280	2.035	Do.
550 ounces.....	Capsicum, in 4-ounce bottles.....	280	2.03	Do.
522 ounces.....	Digitalis, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles..	294	2.03	Do.
216 ounces.....	Gelsemium, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	179	2.0275	St. Louis.
332 bottles.....	Gentian, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	179	2.285	Do.
300 ounces.....	Gualac, ammoniated, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.	179	2.0275	Do.

<sup>1</sup> P. W. R. Co.

<sup>2</sup> Fretzsche Bros.

<sup>3</sup> D. & O.

<sup>4</sup> Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

<sup>5</sup> Wyeth.

<sup>6</sup> Ozo Chemical Co.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Tinctures—Continued.</b>			
217 bottles.....	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pint g. s. bottles.	280	\$0.75	Omaha.
130 bottles.....	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pint g. s. bottles.	280	1.35	Do.
430 ounces.....	Myrrh, in 8-ounce bottles.....	80	.03	Chicago.
1,234 ounces.....	Nux. vomica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.	294	2.03	Omaha.
	<b>Opium—</b>			
515 bottles.....	Camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	177	2.30	St. Louis.
150 bottles.....	U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pint bottles.	294	2.35	Omaha.
149 ounces.....	Veratrum viride, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	179	5.035	St. Louis.
170 ounces.....	Strophanthus, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	187	.035	( <sup>1</sup> )
	<b>Powdered, select—</b>			
48 ounces.....	Gallae, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles..	280	.025	Omaha.
115 pounds.....	Licorice, compound, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.	280	.13	Do.
112 ounces.....	Opium, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles....	169	.42	St. Louis.
195 ounces.....	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dovers powder), in 8-ounce bottles.	179	.0675	Do.
130 ounces.....	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles.....	177	.024	Do.
	<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
325 ounces.....	Acetanilid, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.	169	.025	Do.
233 ounces.....	Acetphenetidinum, powdered, in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.08	Omaha.
216 pounds.....	Adeps lanæ, anhydrous, in 1-pound cans.	280	.17	Do.
	<b>Alcohol—</b>			
1,745 bottles....	U. S. P., in 1-quart bottles.....	280	.74	Do.
375 gallons.....	Methyl (wood), in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	280	.58	Do.
	<b>Alum, in 1-pound bottles—</b>			
115 pounds.....	Crystals.....	179	.0625	St. Louis.
89 pounds.....	Granulated.....	250	.065 <sup>2</sup>	Omaha.
	<b>Ammonium—</b>			
415 ounces.....	Bromide of, granulated, in 8-ounce bottles.	169	.0325	St. Louis.
402 ounces.....	Carbonate of, hard lumps, in 8-ounce bottles.	280	.01375	Omaha.
215 pounds.....	Chloride of, granulated, pure, in 1-pound bottles.	280	.12	Do.
166 ounces.....	Antipyrine.....	169	.16	St. Louis.
300 ounces.....	Argyrol, in 1-ounce bottles.....	280	1.30	Omaha.
250 ounces.....	Acetyl salicylic acid, in 1-ounce bottles.	179	.30	St. Louis.
18 ounces.....	Atropine, sulphate, crystals, in 1-ounce bottles.	280	3.55	Omaha.
430 ounces.....	Balsam, Peru, in 2-ounce bottles.....	179	.125	St. Louis.
	<b>Bismuth, in 8-ounce bottles—</b>			
2,066 ounces....	Subnitrate of, U. S. P.....	169	.12	Do.
494 ounces.....	Subgallate.....	169	.11	Do.
360 pounds.....	Borax, powdered, in 1-pound bottles....	179	.085	Do.
440 bottles.....	Calcium oxide, powdered, U. S. P., in bottles (size to make 1 gallon lime water).	177	.075	Do.
	<b>Cataplasm, kaolin—</b>			
655 pounds.....	In 1-pound tins.....	170	.175	New York.
275 pounds.....	In 1-pound tins.....	294	.1325	Omaha.
	<b>Cerate, in 1-pound jars, with cover—</b>			
80 pounds.....	Resin.....	187	.20	( <sup>1</sup> )
125 pounds.....	Simple (ointment).....	280	.335	Omaha.
1,200 ounces.....	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles....	280	.00875	Do.
308 ounces.....	Chloral hydrate of, crystals, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.	169	.07	St. Louis.
1,130 ounces....	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles....	170	.06	New York.

<sup>1</sup> Ozo Chemical Co.<sup>2</sup> Wyeth.<sup>3</sup> J. S. Merrell.<sup>4</sup> Delivered at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, or San Francisco. Will deliver at San Francisco shipments of 100 pounds or over, extra time allowance for freight.<sup>5</sup> Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>			
360 pounds.....	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound bottles.	169	\$0.38	St. Louis.
39 ounces.....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce bottles.	169	3.95	Do.
80 pounds.....	Cocculus indicus, in 1-pound bottles....	280	.11	Omaha.
93 pounds.....	Cocoa butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound cakes.....	280	.38	Do.
603 ounces.....	Colloidion, in 1-ounce bottles.....	280	.04	Do.
18 pounds.....	Copaiba, balsam of, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.	280	.47	Do.
	Copper—			
235 ounces.....	Sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....	280	.01	Do.
68 dozen.....	Sulphate pencils.....	280	1.15	Do.
334 ounces.....	Creosote, beechwood, in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.06	Do.
255 pounds.....	Ether, sulphate, stronger, for anesthesia, in 1-pound tins.	169	1.23	St. Louis.
440 tubes.....	Ethyl chloride, in tubes of 10 grams (local anesthesia).	156	* 1.365	New York.
1,430 bottles.....	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pint bottles.....	177	.35	St. Louis.
182 ounces.....	Guaiaacol carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles.	169	.18	Do.
	Gum—			
34 pounds.....	Arabic, No. 1, powdered, pure, in 1-pound bottles.	280	.23	Omaha.
327 pounds.....	Camphor, in 1-pound tins.....	179	.51	St. Louis.
345 ounces.....	Hexamethylenamina (urotropin) in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.07	Omaha.
1,535 bottles.....	Hydrogen peroxide, nonexplosive.....	169	.13	St. Louis.
100 bottles.....	Ichthyol, in 1-pint bottles.....	280	3.24	Omaha.
82 ounces.....	Iodine, resublimed, in 2-ounce g. s. bottles.	169	.195	St. Louis.
547 ounces.....	Iodoform, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.	169	.1925	Do.
42 pounds.....	Lead, acetate of, granulated, pure, in 1-pound bottles.	280	.16	Omaha.
	Liquor—			
935 bottles.....	Antisepticus, U. S. P. 1900, in 1-pint bottles.	30	.1425	Chicago.
345 bottles.....	Cresolis, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	280	.145	Omaha.
	Magnesia—			
270 ounces.....	Carbonate, in 4-ounce papers.....	179	.0085	St. Louis.
3,815 pounds.....	Sulphate of, in 10-pound tins.....	179	.0225	Do.
240 ounces.....	Menthol, in 1-ounce bottles.....	123	.35	New York.
310 ounces.....	Mercury, ammoniated, in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.095	Omaha.
76 ounces.....	Mercury with chalk, in 4-ounce bottles.	169	.0375	St. Louis.
	Mercury—			
236 ounces.....	Cor. chlo. of, pure (corrosive sub.), small crystals or granulated, in 4-ounce bottles.	216	.06125	Philadelphia.
628 ounces.....	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-ounce bottles.	216	.066	Do.
126 ounces.....	Yellow oxide of, powd., in 1-ounce bottles.	280	.10	Omaha.
768 pounds.....	Milk, malted, in 1-pound bottles.....	128	.50	(*)
10 ounces.....	Morphia, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce bottles	216	* 3.50	Philadelphia.
438 pounds.....	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots, with cover.	179	.60	St. Louis.
900 ounces.....	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots, with cover.	169	.03	Do.
650 pounds.....	Ointment, zinc oxide, benzoated, in 1-pound jars.	280	.29	Omaha.
630 ounces.....	Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	280	* .05	Do.
49 tubes.....	Physostigmine, salicylate, in 10-grain tubes.	169	.55	St. Louis.
3,550 pounds...	Petrolatum, 112° F. melting point, light colored, in 1-pound cans.	179	.0575	Do.
37 dozen cans..	Piscis liquida, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint cans.....	280	.45	Omaha.

\* Mallinckrodt Chemical Works brand.

\* Tubes fitted with screw cap.

\* Delivery at any point desired by the Department.

\* P. W. R. Co.

\* R. D. Co.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Medicines—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>			
	<b>Potassium—</b>			
49 pounds.....	Acetate of, in 1-pound bottles.....	280	\$0.24	Omaha.
46 pounds.....	Bicarb., in 1-pound bottles.....	177	.15	St. Louis.
130 pounds.....	Bitar. of, pure, powd. (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles.	280	.34	Omaha.
900 ounces.....	Bromide of, gran., in 8-ounce bottles.	179	.02875	St. Louis.
65 ounces.....	Caustic, purified sticks, in 1-ounce bottles.	179	.08	Do.
90 pounds.....	Chlorate of, powd., in 1-pound bottles.	179	.145	Do.
130 pounds.....	Iodide of, gran., in 1-pound bottles.	169	2.18	Do.
50 pounds.....	Nitrate of (salt-peter), powd., in 1-pound bottles.	280	.11	Omaha.
1,400 pounds.....	Permanganate, in 1-pound bottles.	280	.15	Do.
430 pounds.....	Potassium and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powd., in 1-pound bottles.	280	.245	Do.
170 ounces.....	Quassia chips, in 1-ounce packages.....	280	.01	Do.
520 ounces.....	Quinine, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles.	179	1.205	St. Louis.
170 ounces.....	Resorcin, in 1-ounce bottles.....	280	.08	Omaha.
13 ounces.....	Santonin, in 1-ounce bottles.....	280	.75	Do.
202 pounds.....	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages.....	179	\$.0775	St. Louis.
46 ounces.....	Silver, nitrate, in 1-ounce bottles—			
	Fused.....	169	.40	Do.
68 ounces.....	Crystals.....	216	.365	Philadelphia.
	<b>Sodium—</b>			
300 pounds.....	Bicarb., powd., in 1-pound bottles.	280	.06	Omaha.
830 ounces.....	Bromide, gran., in 8-ounce bottles.	179	.02625	St. Louis.
1,782 ounces.....	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles.....	280	.01125	Omaha.
1,250 ounces.....	Salicylate, powd., in 8-ounce w. m. bottles.	169	.0275	St. Louis.
	<b>Solution—</b>			
956 bottles.....	Of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 1-quart g. s. bottles.	280	.19	Omaha.
586 ounces.....	Arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles.	177	.0075	St. Louis.
288 ounces.....	Iodide of arsenic and mercury, U. S. P. (Donovan's solution), in 8-ounce bottles.	179	.0125	Do.
126 ounces.....	Subsulphate of iron, U. S. P., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles.	169	.025	Do.
210 bottles.....	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pint g. s. bottles.	280	.365	Omaha.
	<b>Spirits ether—</b>			
64 bottles.....	Comp., U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-pint bottles.	280	.58	Do.
235 bottles.....	Nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spirits of niter), in 1-pint bottles.	216	.55	Philadelphia.
485 pounds.....	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles..	280	.105	Omaha.
445 bottles.....	Suppositories, glycerin, each wrapped in tin foil, or paraffined, in bottles of 12.	170	.07	New York.
	<b>Syrup—</b>			
1,950 bottles.....	Hypophos. lime, soda, and potash, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	170	.17	Do.
4,570 ounces.....	Iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	169	\$.0225	St. Louis.
2,472 ounces.....	Rhubarb and potassium, compound (N. F.), in 8-ounce bottles.	280	.015	Omaha.
687 bottles.....	Squill, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.....	170	.125	New York.
1,065 bottles.....	White pine, compound, in 1-quart bottles.	280	.29	Omaha.
20,120 ounces.....	Wild cherry, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.	170	.0125	New York.
79 ounces.....	Terebentum, in 1-ounce bottles.....	179	.07	St. Louis.
346 pounds.....	Vaseline, liquid (or liquid petrolatum), in 1-pound sealed cans.	280	.185	Omaha.
33 bottles.....	Wine colchicum, rad., U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	179	1.28	St. Louis.
	<b>Zinc—</b>			
34 ounces.....	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles.....	280	.025	Omaha.
1,645 ounces.....	Oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles.....	280	.01	Do.
430 ounces.....	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....	280	.0075	Do.

¹ Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

² Paper.

³ Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
100 cartons.....	Instruments: Applicators, wood, for nose and throat, in cartons of 72 dozen.....	280	\$0.25	Omaha.
15.....	Aspirators, small.....	30	1.30	Chicago.
204.....	Atomizers— Hand.....	280	.26	Omaha.
225.....	Hand (good quality), suitable for oils.....	179	.37	St. Louis.
12.....	Bags, obstetrical, all leather, 18 inches long, metal frame, with four 2-ounce wide-mouth bottles; to have clamp to hold bag open when in use.....	177	4.49	Do.
72.....	Bedpans, earthenware, yellow.....	179	.43	Do.
56.....	Douche pans, white enamel.....	30	.85	Chicago.
	Binder's boards— 2½ by 12 inches.....	280	.01	Omaha.
275 pieces.....	4 by 17 inches.....	280	.015	Do.
240 pieces.....	Bougies, flexible, hard, assorted sizes.....	179	.03	St. Louis.
83.....	Breast pumps.....	179	.145	Do.
226.....	Carriers, for gauze, in packing uterus.....	30	.38	Chicago.
12.....	Cases— Operating (minor).....	30	15.75	Do.
8.....	Pocket.....	113	3.90	( <sup>1</sup> )
15.....	Catheters, flexible, assorted sizes (hard and soft as required).....	280	1.12	Omaha.
511.....	Cups, douche, for eye, glass.....	30	.21	Chicago.
769.....	Cupping glasses, with bulb, assorted sizes.....	280	.0225	Omaha.
13.....	Curettes, uterine, irrigating, medium size (Thomas or equal)— Sharp.....	280	.21	Do.
15.....	Dull.....	113	.65	( <sup>1</sup> )
16.....	Farradic batteries.....	113	.65	( <sup>1</sup> )
10.....	Felt, for splints.....	179	3.40	St. Louis.
3½ square yards.....	Forceps, vulsellum, uterine.....	232	5.20	( <sup>1</sup> )
13.....	Glasses, colored, riding bow, for the eyes, assorted colors.....	30	.68	Chicago.
2,100.....	Inhalers— Chloroform, Esmarch's, complete with bottle.....	159	.0425	Do.
19.....	Ether, Allis's aseptic, metal cover.....	113	.39	( <sup>1</sup> )
3.....	Mirrors, laryngeal, in sets of three.....	113	1.95	( <sup>1</sup> )
12 sets.....	Needles, extra, for hypodermic syringes, male thread and female thread.....	113	1.15	( <sup>1</sup> )
394.....	Obstetrical forceps.....	177	.04	St. Louis.
5.....	Powder blower, for larynx.....	113	2.35	( <sup>1</sup> )
31.....	Speculum for— Ear.....	280	.40	Omaha.
11.....	Rectum.....	30	.50	Chicago.
9.....	Vagina, bivalve.....	30	.65	Do.
6.....	Splints, assorted sizes.....	113	.69	( <sup>1</sup> )
33 dozen.....	Sponge holders for throat.....	113	.40	( <sup>1</sup> )
17.....	Stomach tube and bulb, in substantial case.....	30	.14	Chicago.
26.....	Syringes— Davidson's self-injector.....	177	1.29	St. Louis.
86.....	Dental, good quality, for local anesthesia, complete.....	177	1.025	Do.
27.....	Ear, glass.....	280	1.00	Omaha.
95 dozen.....	Hard rubber, 2-ounce.....	179	.245	St. Louis.
33.....	Hard rubber, 8-ounce.....	179	.455	Do.
19.....	Hypodermic.....	177	1.18	Do.
60.....	Penis, glass, in cases.....	113	.45	( <sup>1</sup> )
856.....	Fountain, 2-quart, complete, in wooden box.....	179	.019	St. Louis.
268.....	Rectal, soft-rubber bulb, for infants.....	179	1.15	Do.
190.....	Tenaculum, uterine.....	280	.115	Omaha.
19.....	Tongue depressors— Metal.....	113	.24	( <sup>1</sup> )
11.....	Wood.....	30	.14	Chicago.
454 dozen.....	Tube, rectal, of soft rubber, for high enema, of good quality.....	30	.02	Do.
56.....	Urinometers.....	179	.39	St. Louis.
23.....	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....	30	.33	Chicago.
10.....	Uterine sounds, Sim's.....	30	.57	Do.
6.....	Wire, for cleaning hypodermic needles, in bundles of 1 dozen.....	113	.20	( <sup>1</sup> )
152 bundles.....		177	.005	St. Louis.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.<sup>2</sup> Awarded 383 soft.<sup>3</sup> Awarded 128 hard.



*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Surgical dressings, etc.:			
	Bags—			
418.....	Rubber, 2-quart, for hot water.....	280	\$0.75	Omaha.
184.....	Ice, screw-capped, cloth-covered, 9-inch.	177	.25	St. Louis.
	Bandages, gauze—			
785 dozen.....	2 inches wide, 10 yards long.....	232	.38	(1)
695 dozen.....	3 inches wide, 10 yards long.....	11	.47	New York.
205 boxes.....	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted.	232	2.50	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
	Bandages, plaster of Paris—			
18 dozen.....	1½ inches by 5 yards.....	232	.90	Do.
63 dozen.....	2 inches by 5 yards.....	232	.55	Do.
57 dozen.....	2½ inches by 5 yards.....	232	1.05	Do.
50 dozen.....	3 inches by 5 yards.....	232	1.15	Do.
20 dozen.....	3½ inches by 5 yards.....	232	1.30	Do.
31 dozen.....	4 inches by 5 yards.....	232	1.40	Do.
	Bandages, woven, elastic, stretched—			
50.....	2 inches by 3 yards.....	232	.18	Do.
21.....	2½ inches by 3 yards.....	232	.20	Do.
43.....	3 inches by 3 yards.....	232	.25	Do.
72.....	2 inches by 5 yards.....	232	.27	Do.
42.....	2½ inches by 5 yards.....	232	.29	Do.
39.....	3 inches by 5 yards.....	232	.33	Do.
432.....	Bandages, suspensory.....	232	.08	Do.
	Cotton, absorbent—			
814 pounds....	½-pound.....	232	.28	Do.
1,910 pounds..	1-pound.....	232	.20	Do.
	Cotton—			
240 pounds....	Surgeon's nonabsorbent, ½-pound packages.	11	.27	New York.
586 sheets....	Wadding.....	11	.06	Do.
1,084 yards....	Gauze, borated, in glass—			
	In 1-yard lengths.....	232	.11	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
1,685 yards....	In 5-yard lengths.....	232	.07	Do.
902 yards.....	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in glass—			
	In 1-yard lengths.....	232	.11	Do.
1,520 yards....	In 5-yard lengths.....	232	.07	Do.
	Gauze, iodoform—			
558 yards.....	In 1-yard glass containers.....	232	.12	Do.
840 yards.....	In 5-yard glass containers.....	232	.10	Do.
6,450 yards....	Gauze, sterilized, plain, in packages of 25 yards...	22	.0325	Chicago.
	Ligature—			
157 bottles....	Catgut, carbolyzed, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.	232	.35	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
46 ounces.....	Silk, wound on cards containing about ½ ounce.	179	2.00	St. Louis.
123 cases.....	Silkworm gut, two sizes, fine and medium, in slides of 25 in case.	179	.35	Do.
11 ounces.....	Silver wire.....	232	1.10	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
235 pounds....	Lint, patent.....	232	.39	Do.
	Oiled silk, opaque, 30 inches wide—			
120 yards.....	In 1-yard rolls.....	11	.61	New York.
125 yards.....	In 5-yard rolls.....	11	.55	Do.
16.....	Pads, Kelley's, obstetrical.....	179	3.74	St. Louis.
220 dozen.....	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....	179	(2)	Do.
350 spools.....	Plaster, adhesive, surgeon's, on spools—			
	1 inch wide, 10 yards long.....	22	.24	Chicago.
400 spools.....	2 inches wide, 10 yards long.....	22	.40	Do.
355 spools.....	3 inches wide, 10 yards long.....	22	.52	Do.
	Plaster—			
445 yards.....	Belladonna, 1 yard in a tin.....	22	.33	Do.
56 yards.....	Cantharidis, 1 yard in a tin.....	22	.33	Do.
67 yards.....	Mustard, 4 yards in a tin.....	22	.10	Do.
720 dozen.....	Porous.....	22	.38	Do.
187 yards.....	Rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.	232	.18	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.

<sup>2</sup> Twist.

<sup>3</sup> No. 3, \$0.0725; No. 4, \$0.062; No. 5, \$0.1125; No. 6, \$0.12; No. 7, \$0.14; No. 8, \$0.15.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Surgical dressings, etc.—Continued.			
54 yards.....	Rubber sheeting, maroon, double-coated—	179	\$0.65	St. Louis.
21 yards.....	1 yard wide.....	179	.78	Do.
82 yards.....	1½ yards wide.....	179	.93	Do.
	Rubber sheeting, white, double-coated—			
93 yards.....	1 yard wide.....	179	.65	Do.
10 yards.....	1½ yards wide.....	179	.78	Do.
92 yards.....	1½ yards wide.....	179	.93	Do.
	Tubing, rubber—			
128 yards.....	½-inch.....	280	.04	Omaha.
200 yards.....	½-inch.....	179	1.07	St. Louis.
	Disinfectants:			
2,250 bottles..	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfectant, in 1-pint bottles.	179	\$ 12625	Do.
7,840 pounds..	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes.	179	.0375	Do.
	Solution, formaldehyde, 40 per cent solution—			
1,350 bottles..	In 1-quart bottles.....	280	.275	Omaha.
63 kegs.....	In 5-gallon kegs.....	179	5.20	St. Louis.
1,660 pounds..	Sulphur, in rolls (large pieces, not crushed)...	280	.03	Omaha.
	Hospital stores:			
45 pounds....	Capsicum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	280	.21	Do.
63 pounds....	Flaxseed, whole, in tin cans.....	179	.065	St. Louis.
950 pounds....	Flaxseed meal, in tins (crushed seed, not cakes).	179	.065	Do.
79 pounds....	Gelatin.....	177	.25	Do.
50 pounds....	Ginger, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	179	1.21	Do.
1,770 pounds..	Soap, castile, white.....	177	.11	Do.
600 pounds....	Soap, green, in 1-pound jars.....	20	.14	Chicago.
	Miscellaneous:			
44.....	Basins, pus, medium size, enameled ware...	159	.32	Do.
480 tins.....	Bedbug destroyer, in 1-pint tins.....	280	.065	Omaha.
	Boxes—			
3,160 dozen...	Ointment, impervious.....	179	4.17	St. Louis.
1,880 dozen...	Powder.....	179	.0425	Do.
490.....	Brushes, nail or hand, for surgical use.....	179	.025	Do.
8.....	Cases, medicine, buggy.....	179	4.99	Do.
1,185 boxes..	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....	177	.0475	Do.
7.....	Chairs, operating.....	10	25.00	St. Louis or Omaha.
10.....	Cork pressers.....	177	.139	St. Louis.
1,255 gross...	Corks, velvet, best, sizes Nos. 1 to 10.....	280	(4)	Omaha.
290 hundred..	Cups, sputum, paper.....	176	1.41	New York.
6.....	Dispensatory of United States, edition of 1905.	177	5.45	St. Louis.
10,500.....	Droppers, medicine.....	179	.01	Do.
538 hundred..	Envelopes, drug, medium size, by the 100.....	177	.04	Do.
16.....	Formulary, National (latest edition).....	177	1.33	Do.
85.....	Funnels, glass, 8-ounce.....	177	.075	Do.
13.....	Hones.....	159	.30	Chicago.
	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, without any printing—			
446 hundred..	1 by 2 inches.....	280	.025	Omaha.
541 hundred..	2 by 3 inches.....	280	.0375	Do.
180 hundred..	3 by 4 inches.....	280	.05	Do.
	Measures, graduated, glass—			
23.....	8-ounce.....	280	.18	Do.
38.....	4-ounce.....	280	.12	Do.
25.....	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....	280	.20	Do.
88 dozen.....	Medicine glasses, 4-ounce, graduated.....	280	.24	Do.
	Mortars and pestles, Wedgwood—			
2.....	3-inch.....	280	.20	Do.
3.....	4-inch.....	280	.26	Do.
2.....	6-inch.....	280	.43	Do.
5.....	8-inch.....	280	.75	Do.
9.....	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch.....	280	.15	Do.
1,450.....	Nipples, for nursing bottles, to fit over neck of bottle.	179	.0175	St. Louis.
85 hundred...	Papers, blue and white, 4½ by 6 inches, for Seidlitz powder.	177	.02	Do.

<sup>1</sup> White.

<sup>2</sup> Crude.

<sup>3</sup> Jamaica.

<sup>4</sup> ½, 1, 1 ounce, Randolphs.

<sup>5</sup> Size 1, \$0.125; size 2, \$0.135; size 3, \$0.17; size 4, \$0.19; size 5, \$0.225; size 6, \$0.25; size 7, \$0.40; size 8, \$0.45; size 9, \$0.48; size 10, \$0.63.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
	Paper—			
40 packs.....	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch.....	280	\$0.20	Omaha.
37 boxes.....	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books.	280	.20	Do.
680 hundred.....	Papers, powder, 2½ by 3½ inches.....	280	.01	Do.
892 quires.....	Paper, wrapping.....	280	.08	Do.
10.....	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon.....	177	.23	St. Louis.
2,485 dozen.....	Pill boxes, paper.....	177	.045	Do.
17.....	Pill tiles, 8-inch, graduated.....	179	.45	Do.
2.....	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....	179	\$ .95	Do.
18.....	Scales and weights, prescription.....	177	1.775	Do.
	Spatulas—			
36.....	3-inch.....	159	.12	Chicago.
35.....	6-inch.....	159	.17	Do.
47.....	Spirit lamps.....	179	.15	St. Louis.
1.....	Table, operating.....	10	55.00	St. Louis or Omaha.
45 dozen.....	Test tubes, 5-inch.....	280	.09	Omaha.
1,008.....	Thermometers, clinical, with certificate.....	141	.25	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
11 gross.....	Tubes, drinking, glass, assorted sizes.....	280	.70	Omaha.
590 ounces.....	Twine, wrapping, cotton.....	177	.017	St. Louis.
	Viols—			
950 dozen.....	½-ounce.....	27	.085	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
1,340 dozen.....	1-ounce.....	27	.09	Do.
2,465 dozen.....	2-ounce.....	27	.105	Do.
2,560 dozen.....	4-ounce.....	27	.15	Do.
1,320 dozen.....	6-ounce.....	27	.175	Do.
305 ounces.....	Wax, white, in paper.....	280	.03	Omaha.

## FURNITURE AND WOODENWARE.

1036.....	Baskets:	104	\$0.64½	Omaha.
	Clothes, whole willow, large, extra quality.			
92.....	Measuring, rattan or galvanized iron—	99	1.235	New York.
270.....	1-bushel.....	159	.31	Chicago.
152.....	1-bushel.....	23	4.25	Omaha.
	Bedsteads, iron, double, 6 feet 4 inches long inside and 4 feet wide.			
386.....	Bedsteads, iron, single:	244	4.18	Kenosha, Wis.
950.....	Height from floor 27 inches.....	244	4.18	Do.
	Height from floor 17 inches.....			
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases:			
42.....	14-inch.....	159	.17	Chicago.
74.....	17-inch.....	153	.33	Omaha.
	Brooms:			
1,006 dozen.....	Household, 5-sewed, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, extra quality.	203	2.90	Do.
210 dozen.....	Whisk.....	4	.98	Do.
870 dozen.....	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch, Tampico.....	211	.65	Do.
	Brushes, shoe, horsehair:			
130 dozen.....	Dauber.....	220	.50	St. Louis.
150 dozen.....	Polishing.....	211	1.35	Omaha.
87 dozen.....	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	220	.70	St. Louis.
393.....	Brushes, floor, 16-inch, all bristle or horsehair, hard wood, reversible block, screw handle.	220	.65	Do.
34.....	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong.....	159	.32	Chicago.
177.....	Bureaus, with glass, with dovetailed drawers and brass handles.	26	7.85	Omaha.
	Chairs:			
87 dozen.....	Solid oak, long post, wood seat 1½ inch thick, 8 stretchers in frame, 6 flat spindles in back, back post gained for seat and screwed to seat, a brace from seat to back post on each side, screwed to both top slat to be quarter-sawed oak without ornamentation, and to be fastened to back posts with two screws in each post, finish to be natural stain or varnish.	287	12.12	Do.
165 dozen.....	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back.....	287	7.08	Do.
87.....	Wood, office, bow back and back set arms, revolving and tilting, with casters.	87	3.31	Chicago.

<sup>1</sup> With upright and shoulder stirrups.

<sup>2</sup> Only.

<sup>3</sup> Galvanized.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## FURNITURE AND WOODENWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
147.....	Chiffoniers, oak, without glass.....	26	\$6.75	Omaha.
23.....	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....	153	2.25	Do.
135.....	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever.....	241	2.44	Do.
35,890 feet.....	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, No. 18, hollow center, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.	159	.24	Chicago.
588 gross.....	Clothespins, spring.....	4	.39	Omaha.
27.....	Desks, office, medium size and quality.....	20	10.75	Chicago.
	Desks, school, with seats, double:			
5.....	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	7	2.08	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			2.24	Chicago.
			2.30	St. Louis.
			2.46	Omaha.
			2.08	Grand Rapids, Mich.
21.....	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	7	2.24	Chicago.
			2.30	St. Louis.
			2.46	Omaha.
			1.98	Grand Rapids, Mich.
16.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	7	2.11	Chicago.
			2.17	St. Louis.
			2.30	Omaha.
			1.98	Grand Rapids, Mich.
5.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....	7	2.11	Chicago.
			2.17	St. Louis.
			2.30	Omaha.
			1.88	Grand Rapids, Mich.
3.....	Desks, school, back seats for, double, No. 3....	7	2.00	Chicago.
			2.05	St. Louis.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:		2.17	Omaha.
46.....	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....	7	1.68	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.82	Chicago.
			1.89	St. Louis.
			2.02	Omaha.
139.....	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....	7	1.68	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.82	Chicago.
			1.89	St. Louis.
			2.02	Omaha.
143.....	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	7	1.58	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.70	Chicago.
			1.75	St. Louis.
			1.87	Omaha.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:			
167.....	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	7	1.58	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.70	Chicago.
			1.75	St. Louis.
			1.87	Omaha.
			1.48	Grand Rapids, Mich.
122.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	7	1.58	Chicago.
			1.62	St. Louis.
			1.70	Omaha.
			1.48	Grand Rapids, Mich.
67.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....	7	1.58	Chicago.
			1.62	St. Louis.
			1.70	Omaha.
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:			
8.....	No. 1.....	7	1.38	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.47	Chicago.
			1.51	St. Louis.
			1.59	Omaha.
37.....	No. 2.....	7	1.38	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.47	Chicago.
			1.51	St. Louis.
			1.59	Omaha.
35.....	No. 3.....	7	1.38	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.47	Chicago.
			1.51	St. Louis.
			1.59	Omaha.
30.....	No. 4.....	7	1.38	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.47	Chicago.
			1.51	St. Louis.
			1.59	Omaha.
22.....	No. 5.....	7	1.38	Grand Rapids, Mich.
			1.47	Chicago.
			1.51	St. Louis.
			1.59	Omaha.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## FURNITURE AND WOODENWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Desks, school, single, adjustable:			
20.....	Large.....	7	\$2.50 2.66 2.72 2.88 2.40 2.54 2.59 2.73 2.30 2.42 2.46 2.58 9.25	Grand Rapids, Mich. Chicago. St. Louis. Omaha. Grand Rapids, Mich. Chicago. St. Louis. Omaha. Grand Rapids, Mich. Chicago. St. Louis. Omaha. Chicago.
38.....	Medium.....	7	1.85 2.30 2.42 2.46 2.58 9.25	St. Louis. Omaha. Chicago. St. Louis. Omaha. Chicago.
34.....	Small.....	7	2.46 2.58 9.25	St. Louis. Omaha. Chicago.
15.....	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality....	20	9.25	Chicago.
92 dozen.....	Dusters, counter, bristle or horsehair.....	220	1.85	St. Louis.
	Machines, sewing:			
102.....	"Family," with cover and accessories.....	171	16.00	New York.
5.....	Tailors', with attachments.....	152	18.60	Omaha.
361.....	Mats, door, steel, size 18 by 30 inches.....	159	.74	Chicago.
	Mattresses:			
244.....	Double, 76 inches long, 48 inches wide, with a boxing of 4½ inches.....	74	2.39	Omaha.
2,075.....	Single, 76 inches long, 30 inches wide, with a boxing of 4½ inches.....	74	2.29	Do.
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, galvanized:			
19.....	1-peck.....	159	.14	Chicago.
26.....	1-bushel.....	159	.23	Do.
358.....	Mirrors, plain oak frame, bevel glass, glass to measure not less than 15 by 18 inches.....	181	.89	Omaha.
229 dozen.....	Mopsticks, best quality, extra heavy.....	99	1.545	New York.
33.....	Pails, oak, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.....	159	.40	Chicago.
1,682.....	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each.....	53	.75	Omaha.
222.....	Rolling-pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....	159	.075	Chicago.
	Rope, manila, subject to actual trade tare:			
1,773 pounds.....	1-inch, Boston boltrope¹.....	256	.075	St. Louis.
3,335 pounds.....	1-inch.....	256	.07	Do.
2,560 pounds.....	1-inch.....	256	.07	Do.
3,165 pounds.....	1-inch.....	256	.07	Do.
3,000 pounds.....	1-inch.....	256	.07	Do.
1,360 pounds.....	1½-inch.....	256	.07	Do.
976 pounds.....	Sash cord, braided cotton, No. 8.....	104	.24	Omaha.
115 dozen.....	Stools, wood, all-wood seat, height 18 inches, joints in seat to be outside of leg mortise.....	87	6.48	Chicago.
157.....	Washstands, wood, large drawer and closet with 2 small drawers at the side, without glass.....	20	3.85	Do.
106.....	Washing machines, extra heavy.....	159	5.95	Do.
	Washtubs, wood, inside not painted:			
7.....	20½ inches in diameter by 9½ inches deep, inside measurement.....	159	.68	Do.
10.....	23 inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measurement.....	159	.75	Do.
30.....	25 inches in diameter by 11½ inches deep, inside measurement.....	159	1.00	Do.
233.....	Wringers, clothes, wood frame, rolls 12 by 1½ inches.....	20	2.44	Do.

## HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

17½ dozen.....	Awl hafts, patent, pegging.....	159	\$0.40	Chicago.
17 dozen.....	Awl hafts, patent, sewing.....	159	.40	Do.
10½ dozen.....	Harness.....	159	.40	Do.
	Shoemaker's.....			
75 dozen.....	Awls, assorted:			
126 dozen.....	Patent, pegging.....	153	.08	Omaha.
48 dozen.....	Regular, harness, sewing.....	153	.07	Do.
	Patent, sewing, regular, shoemaker's.....	159	.06	Chicago.

¹ Words "Boston boltrope" erased from bid.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

**HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.**

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
1 dozen.....	Awis, with riveted handles: Round, pad, shouldered.....	172	\$2.76	Omaha.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Saddler's collar.....	231	2.77	St. Louis.
	Bits, loose ring, X C, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, heavy mouth-piece:			
63 dozen.....	Jointed.....	231	.45	Do.
64 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Stiff.....	159	.45	Chicago.
9,533 boxes.....	Blacking, shoe.....	42	.03	San Francisco.
6,550 boxes.....	Paste polish, black, for shoes.....	4	.05	Omaha.
315.....	Blankets, horse.....	20	1.57	Chicago.
47.....	Bridles, riding.....	150	1.15	Do.
522.....	Brooms, stable, with handles.....	231	.34	St. Louis.
225.....	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....	111	.35	Omaha.
58 dozen.....	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snap and buckles, malleable iron, X C, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	208	.56	Chicago.
	Buckles, bar rein, with roller, malleable iron, X C:			
19 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.63	Do.
19 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.84	Do.
33 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.98	Do.
41 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	1.22	Do.
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X C:			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.36	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.44	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.57	Do.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.81	Do.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	1.00	Do.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	1.62	Do.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	2.06	Do.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X C, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	112	1.45	Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X C:			
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.38	Chicago.
3 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.45	Do.
17 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.54	Do.
22 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.63	Do.
29 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	.71	Do.
12 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	1.03	Do.
21 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	1.30	Do.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	1.57	Do.
3 gross.....	2-inch.....	220	1.725	St. Louis.
	Buckles, roller, trace, X C:			
4 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.25	Chicago.
6 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.27	Do.
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champion, X C:			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pairs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.70	Do.
49 dozen pairs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.80	Do.
12 dozen pairs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.90	Do.
3 dozen pairs.....	2-inch.....	208	1.16	Do.
29 dozen.....	Cement, leather, 2-ounce bottles, best quality, clarified.	220	.62	St. Louis.
	Clips:			
52 dozen.....	Hame, team, japanned.....	208	.195	Chicago.
43 dozen.....	Trace, polished, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, malleable iron.....	150	.12	Do.
	Cockeyes, screwed, X C:			
24 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.19	Do.
110 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.22	Do.
41 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.27	Do.
12 dozen.....	2-inch.....	208	.34	Do.
	Collars, horse, by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch:			
385.....	17 to 19 inches.....	150	1.70	Do.
200.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 inches.....	150	1.80	Do.
110.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 inches.....	172	2.20	Omaha.
48.....	Collars, mule, 15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	150	1.55	Chicago.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....	220	.75	St. Louis.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Old saddle bolt hooks, band, X C.....	231	8.15	Do.
261.....	Habers, all leather.....	172	.65	Omaha.
45 pounds.....	Hair, gray goat.....	231	.055	St. Louis.
313 pairs.....	Hames, No. 6, Concord, sizes 18 to 22 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings.	231	.55	Do.
	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames:			
206 sets.....	With breaching.....	165	128.99	Omaha.
94 sets.....	Without breaching.....	165	24.70	Do.

<sup>1</sup> With No. 92 collars.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

**HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.**

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
312 sets.....	Harness, plow, double, with backband, hip straps, and collars, Concord hames.	144	\$15.65	Chicago.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Hooks, hame.....	231	.46	St. Louis.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Knives, draw, gauge, brass, etc.....	231	16.75	Do.
	Knives, oval handle:			
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Head, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	159	5.30	Chicago.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Round, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	159	13.20	Do.
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Knives, shoe, square point, paring, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch blade	159	.85	Do.
3.....	Splitting, 10-inch, iron frame.....	172	3.70	Omaha.
8 dozen.....	Straight, harness maker's.....	231	1.75	St. Louis.
6.....	Layer creasers, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....	150	.50	Chicago.
50 pounds.....	Leather, dongola kid, full-size skins:			
	Dull.....	119	1.00	Chicago or St. Louis.
26 pounds.....	Glazed.....	42	1.60	San Francisco.
545 pounds.....	Leather:			
	Calfskin, to run 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per side, medium thickness.....	37	1.15	Springfield, Ohio
13,057 pounds.....	Harness, oak-tanned, heads on (15 to 23 pounds per side).....	291	.28	San Francisco.
100 pounds.....	Kip (about 5-pound sides).....	42	.60	Do.
131 sides.....	Lace, to run from 7 to 10 pounds per side, per pound.....	180	.50	Omaha.
	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):			
2,150 pounds.....	Hemlock.....	180	.28	Do.
9,440 pounds.....	Oak.....	88	.29	San Francisco.
77 doz. papers.....	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6.....	153	.48	Omaha.
	Nails, saddle, Hungarian, tinned:			
12 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	150	.14	Chicago.
17 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	150	.14	Do.
28 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	150	.14	Do.
	Nails, shoe, wire, clinching, sizes:			
174 pounds.....	3-8.....	159	.088	Do.
80 pounds.....	3-8.....	159	.088	Do.
265 pounds.....	4-8.....	159	.088	Do.
120 pounds.....	4-8.....	159	.088	Do.
260 pounds.....	5-8.....	159	.088	Do.
76 pounds.....	5-8.....	159	.088	Do.
218 pounds.....	6-8.....	159	.088	Do.
24 pounds.....	6-8.....	159	.088	Do.
68 pounds.....	7-8.....	159	.088	Do.
	Oil, neat's-foot:			
187 gallons.....	In 1-gallon cans.....	295	1.95	San Francisco.
50 gallons.....	In 5-gallon cans.....	280	.95	Omaha.
8 gross.....	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....	231	.85	Do.
7 gross.....	Pad screws, X C.....	231	.90	St. Louis.
15.....	Rasps, peg (or peg break).....	42	.40	Do.
	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable:			
36 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	231	.045	San Francisco.
72 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	231	.045	St. Louis.
	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
8 dozen.....	1-inch.....	208	.095	Do.
27 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	208	.11	Chicago.
	Rings, harness, X C:			
31 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	169	.025	Do.
27 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.03	Do.
41 dozen.....	1-inch.....	159	.035	Do.
46 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	159	.0475	Do.
	Rings, breeching, X C:			
20 dozen.....	1-inch.....	208	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
94 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	112	.09	Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.
	Rosettes, nickel plated:			
18 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	172	.10	Omaha.
57 dozen.....	2-inch.....	172	.12	Do.
30.....	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood.....	112	.25	Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.
15.....	Saddles, riding, with horn.....	68	12.90	San Francisco.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet.....	88	6.85	Do.
	Slides, breast strap, japanned:	42	4.00	Do.
51 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	231	.19	St. Louis.
17 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.21	Do.
3 dozen.....	2-inch.....	220	.23	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 62.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 125.

<sup>3</sup> Awarded 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen pink.

<sup>4</sup> Awarded 5 dozen russet.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Snares, harness, X C:</b>			
2½ gross.....	1-inch.....	153	\$1.63	Omaha.
15 gross.....	1-inch.....	153	1.63	Do.
24 gross.....	1-inch.....	208	1.68	Chicago.
4½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	208	2.88	Do.
11 gross.....	1½-inch.....	208	3.20	Do.
11 dozen.....	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....	112	1.07	Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.
22 dozen.....	Squares, hip strap, X C, 1-inch.....	231	.06	St. Louis.
79 dozen.....	Staples, hame, with burrs, polished.....	159	.12	Chicago.
31.....	Stands, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high.....	159	.55	Do.
21 pairs.....	Stirrups, solid bent wood, width of tread 5 inches.....	159	.14	Do.
2.....	Stitching horses, 5-inch jaws.....	159	2.30	Do.
25.....	Stones, sand, per pound.....	159	.03	Do.
16.....	Surcingles, ¾ inches wide, 6 feet 9 inches long.....	159	.23½	Do.
55 dozen.....	Swivels, gag, X C, loop, to buckle, 1-inch.....	172	.15	Omaha.
	<b>Tacks, shoe:</b>			
59 pounds.....	1-ounce.....	172	.09	Do.
83 pounds.....	2-ounce.....	159	.0825	Chicago.
115 pounds.....	3-ounce.....	159	.07	Do.
	<b>Taps, heel, in bundles of 1 dozen pairs:</b>			
50 bundles.....	Small size.....	159	.29	Do.
73 bundles.....	Medium size.....	159	.35	Do.
57 bundles.....	Large size.....	159	.42	Do.
	<b>Taps, sole, in bundles of 1 dozen pairs:</b>			
95 bundles.....	Small size.....	159	1.00	Do.
152 bundles.....	Medium size.....	159	1.10	Do.
126 bundles.....	Large size.....	159	1.20	Do.
	<b>Terrets, band, X C:</b>			
2 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	231	.27	St. Louis.
1 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	231	.29	Do.
27 pounds.....	Thread, harness, No. 3, black.....	171	1.06	New York.
	<b>Thread, shoe, white:</b>			
30 pounds.....	No. 3.....	171	.93	Do.
52 pounds.....	No. 10.....	171	.85	Do.
	<b>Thread, linen, black, machine:</b>			
7 dozen spools.....	No. 18.....	159	1.95	Chicago.
17 dozen spools.....	No. 40.....	159	3.00	Do.
14 dozen spools.....	No. 50.....	159	3.375	Do.
1.....	Tickler, No. 13, single, octagon, No. 4.....	112	.60	Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.
12.....	Tools, claw, with riveted handle.....	112	.38	Do.
	<b>Trace carriers, X C:</b>			
9 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	208	.24	Chicago.
34 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	165	.27	Omaha.
	<b>Wax:</b>			
	Small ball, per 100 balls, summer and winter temperatures—			
4,650 balls.....	Saddler's, black.....	150	.42	Chicago.
1,250 balls.....	Shoemaker's, brown.....	153	.37	Omaha.
6.....	Wheels, overstitch, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.....	231	.60	St. Louis.
34 dozen pairs.....	Winkers, 1-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....	231	2.50	St. Louis.

## GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1,000 pounds.....	Borax, powdered.....	280	\$0.0425	Omaha.
	<b>Brushes:</b>			
216.....	Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium-long stock.....	283	.45	St. Louis.
27 dozen.....	Marking, bristle, assorted, 1 to 4.....	159	.16	Chicago.
	Paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center—			
91.....	No. 1.....	171	.385	New York.
101.....	No. 2.....	171	.57	Do.
51.....	No. 3.....	159	.90	Chicago.
71.....	No. 4.....	171	1.35	New York.

<sup>1</sup> Nickel.



*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Brushes—Continued.</b>			
	Paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock—			
524.....	3 inches wide.....	181	\$0.37½	Omaha.
785.....	4 inches wide.....	181	.40½	Do.
410.....	Paint, all bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools), No. 6.	211	.07	Do.
30.....	Slating.....	126	.79	Chicago.
330.....	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick.	171	.27	New York.
601.....	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	126	.45	Chicago.
660 gallons.....	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans.....	92	1.19	San Francisco.
23,665 gallons.....	Gasoline, 68° to 72° gravity, and 86° gravity, as may be called for; to be delivered in 5-gall. tin cans, cased, to be furnished by contractor, each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of ½-inch pine throughout, or in steel barrels to be furnished by the Government; freight on empty barrels from destination to point of delivery under contract to be paid by the Government; the cartage of the empty barrels from railroad freighthouse to contractor's warehouse to be taken care of by the contractor	179	1.225	St. Louis.
		\$251	{ 2.235 4.185	{ Omaha.
		\$250	{ 2.172 4.105	{ Whiting, Ind.
	<b>Glass, window, single thick:</b>			
22 boxes.....	8 by 10.....	84	1.44	St. Louis.
7 boxes.....	9 by 12.....	84	1.44	Do.
11 boxes.....	9 by 14.....	84	1.44	Do.
2 boxes.....	9 by 15.....	84	1.44	Do.
1 box.....	9 by 16.....	84	1.44	Do.
1 box.....	9 by 18.....	84	1.52	Do.
67 boxes.....	10 by 12.....	84	1.44	Do.
22 boxes.....	10 by 14.....	84	1.44	Do.
33 boxes.....	10 by 16.....	84	1.52	Do.
20 boxes.....	10 by 18.....	84	1.52	Do.
7 boxes.....	10 by 20.....	84	1.52	Do.
7 boxes.....	10 by 22.....	84	1.52	Do.
1 box.....	10 by 24.....	84	1.52	Do.
7 boxes.....	10 by 28.....	84	1.52	Do.
36 boxes.....	12 by 14.....	126	1.58	Chicago.
62 boxes.....	12 by 16.....	84	1.52	St. Louis.
39 boxes.....	12 by 18.....	84	1.52	Do.
34 boxes.....	12 by 20.....	84	1.52	Do.
8 boxes.....	12 by 22.....	84	1.52	Do.
35 boxes.....	12 by 24.....	84	1.52	Do.
20 boxes.....	12 by 26.....	84	1.52	Do.
46 boxes.....	12 by 28.....	84	1.52	Do.
20 boxes.....	12 by 30.....	84	1.71	Do.
60 boxes.....	12 by 32.....	84	1.71	Do.
8 boxes.....	12 by 34.....	84	1.71	Do.
35 boxes.....	12 by 36.....	84	1.71	Do.
11 boxes.....	12 by 38.....	84	1.71	Do.
4 boxes.....	14 by 14.....	84	1.52	Do.
38 boxes.....	14 by 16.....	84	1.52	Do.
33 boxes.....	14 by 18.....	84	1.52	Do.
17 boxes.....	14 by 20.....	84	1.52	Do.
9 boxes.....	14 by 22.....	126	1.58	Chicago.
9 boxes.....	14 by 26.....	84	1.52	St. Louis.
24 boxes.....	14 by 28.....	84	1.71	Do.
22 boxes.....	14 by 30.....	84	1.71	Do.
51 boxes.....	14 by 32.....	84	1.71	Do.
29 boxes.....	14 by 34.....	84	1.71	Do.
43 boxes.....	14 by 36.....	84	1.71	Do.
23 boxes.....	14 by 38.....	84	1.77	Do.
7 boxes.....	14 by 42.....	84	1.88	Do.
6 boxes.....	14 by 48.....	84	2.08	Do.
11 boxes.....	15 by 18.....	84	1.52	Do.
8 boxes.....	15 by 20.....	84	1.52	Do.
12 boxes.....	15 by 24.....	84	1.52	Do.
6 boxes.....	15 by 26.....	84	1.71	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 330 gallons.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 13,580 gallons (86°).

<sup>3</sup> Per gallon in cases specified.

<sup>4</sup> Per gallon in Government barrels.

<sup>5</sup> Awarded 10,085 gallons (68° to 72°).

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Glass, window, single thick—Continued.</b>			
15 boxes.....	15 by 28.....	84	\$1.71	St. Louis.
58 boxes.....	15 by 32.....	84	1.71	Do.
20 boxes.....	15 by 34.....	84	1.77	Do.
72 boxes.....	15 by 36.....	84	1.77	Do.
27 boxes.....	15 by 40.....	84	1.88	Do.
22 boxes.....	16 by 18.....	84	1.82	Do.
8 boxes.....	16 by 20.....	84	1.62	Do.
4 boxes.....	16 by 22.....	84	1.62	Do.
23 boxes.....	16 by 24.....	84	1.62	Do.
3 boxes.....	16 by 26.....	84	1.71	Do.
	<b>Glass, window, double thick:</b>			
29 boxes.....	16 by 36.....	84	2.28	Do.
10 boxes.....	16 by 44.....	84	2.34	Do.
3 boxes.....	18 by 18.....	84	2.06	Do.
1 box.....	18 by 20.....	84	2.06	Do.
5 boxes.....	18 by 24.....	84	2.22	Do.
2 boxes.....	18 by 30.....	84	2.22	Do.
20 boxes.....	18 by 36.....	84	2.28	Do.
13 boxes.....	18 by 42.....	84	2.34	Do.
13 boxes.....	20 by 24.....	84	2.22	Do.
2 boxes.....	20 by 26.....	84	2.22	Do.
14 boxes.....	20 by 48.....	84	2.52	Do.
3 boxes.....	22 by 26.....	84	2.22	Do.
20 boxes.....	24 by 28.....	84	2.28	Do.
18 boxes.....	24 by 32.....	84	2.34	Do.
8 boxes.....	24 by 34.....	84	2.34	Do.
29 boxes.....	24 by 36.....	84	2.34	Do.
4 boxes.....	26 by 34.....	84	2.52	Do.
8 boxes.....	26 by 38.....	84	2.52	Do.
12 boxes.....	28 by 30.....	84	2.34	Do.
16 boxes.....	28 by 34.....	84	2.52	Do.
36 boxes.....	30 by 40.....	84	2.52	Do.
86.....	Glass cutters, diamond, glazier's sure-cut style.	126	2.16	Chicago.
475 papers.....	Glazier's points, 1-pound papers.....	280	.045	Omaha.
	<b>Glue:</b>			
460 pounds.....	Cabinetmaker's sheet.....	280	.12	Do.
376 quarts.....	Liquid, prepared, in cans.....	280	.51	Do.
		211	.51	Do.
585 gallons.....	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans.....	181	.97	Do.
340 gallons.....	Japan, house painter's, in 1-gallon cans.....	159	.45	Chicago.
	<b>Lampblack:</b>			
380 pounds.....	In 1-pound papers.....	280	.085	Omaha.
623 pounds.....	Pure, in oil, good strength in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	81	.185	Chicago.
	<b>Lead:</b>			
	In kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight—			
3,500 pounds...	Red, strictly pure, dry.....	92	1.0633	San Francisco.
		159	1.066	Chicago.
117,850 pounds.	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure.....	286	6.31	Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
565 pounds.....	Oakum.....	283	.0625	St. Louis.
	<b>Oil:</b>			
	In 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon, flat-top jacketed cans—			
3,425 gallons.....	Cylinder.....	250	1.189	Whiting, Ind.
3,540 gallons.....	Engine.....	250	1.137	Do.
34,440 gallons...	Kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F., by the standard instruments of the State Boards of Health of Michigan and New York, to be delivered in 5-gallon tin cans, cased, to be furnished by contractor, each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of 1-inch pine throughout, or in steel barrels to be furnished by the Government; freight on empty barrels from destination to point of delivery under contract to be paid by the Government; the cartage of the empty barrels from railroad freight house to contractor's warehouse to be taken care of by the contractor.	252	1.165	San Francisco.
		138	1.085	Do.
		138	1.115	Chanute, Kans.
		250	1.035	Do.
			1.075	Whiting, Ind.
			.04	Do.

1 Awarded 138 quarts.

2 Awarded 1,960 pounds.

3 Awarded 1,573 pounds.

4 Per hundredweight in steel kegs.

5 In 5-gallon cans, cased.

6 Awarded 8,780 gallons.

7 In commercial cases, 1-inch.

8 In steel barrels.

9 Awarded 10,500 gallons.

10 Awarded 15,160 gallons.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
800 gallons.....	Oil, lard, pure, in 5-gallon cans, cased.....	92	\$0.85	San Francisco.
	Oil, linseed, strictly pure, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans: Boiled.....	181	.94	Omaha.
7,300 gallons.....		92	1.94	San Francisco.
2,600 gallons.....	Raw.....	181	2.93	Omaha.
1,020 gallons.....	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon, flat-top jacketed cans.....	252	2.1125	San Francisco.
		251	4.115	Omaha.
2,264 bottles....	Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles....	280	.02	Do.
	Paints, etc.: Chrome green, medium—			
3,450 pounds.....	Dry.....	159	.0875	Chicago.
1,110 pounds....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	81	.105	Do.
	Chrome yellow, medium—			
520 pounds.....	Dry.....	65	.0425	Do.
878 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	126	.1225	Do.
312 pounds.....	English vermilion, light, in oil, for tinting, in 1-pound cans.....	159	.42	Do.
880 pounds.....	Ivory, drop black, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	81	.12	Do.
523 pounds.....	Indian red, in Japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	159	.12	Do.
	Ocher, French, yellow—			
675 pounds.....	Dry.....	198	.0175	Do.
875 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	79	.0775	Do.
592 pounds.....	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	79	.20	Do.
7,090 gallons....	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon, flat-top jacketed cans.....	81	.45	Do.
	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans—			
594 pounds.....	Burnt.....	159	.11	Do.
324 pounds.....	Raw.....	65	.11	Do.
462 pounds.....	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	81	.06	Do.
	Paper:			
12,660 pounds..	Building.....	46	.0138	Omaha.
12,600 pounds..	Tarred.....	259	1.25	Do.
210 pounds.....	Pitch.....	259	4.76	Do.
	Putty:			
5,450 pounds.....	In 5-pound cans.....	25	.085	St. Louis.
1,730 pounds.....	In 10-pound cans.....	25	.03	Do.
825 pounds.....	In 25-pound cans.....	25	.0275	Do.
380 pounds.....	Resin, common.....	198	.0325	Chicago.
212 gallons.....	Stain, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans.....	126	.57	Do.
	Turpentine:			
1,142 gallons....	In 1-gallon cans.....	280	71.04	Omaha.
		92	1.01	San Francisco.
1,500 gallons....	In 5-gallon cans.....	280	9.98	Omaha.
		92	10.925	San Francisco.
913 pounds.....	Umber, burnt, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	81	.10	Chicago.
391 gallons.....	Varnish, coach, good quality, for interior use..	181	.61	Omaha.
	Varnish, wagon, heavy durable body:			
126 gallons.....	In 1-gallon cans.....	237	1.50	Do.
35 gallons.....	In 5-gallon cans.....	237	1.45	Do.
1,905 pounds....	Whiting, extra, glider's boiled.....	159	.0076	Chicago.
	Additional articles:			
	Glass, window, double thick—			
2 boxes.....	36 by 42.....	126	2.85	Do.
2 boxes.....	36 by 48.....	126	2.90	Do.
2 boxes.....	22 by 32.....	126	2.35	Do.
2 boxes.....	22 by 36.....	126	2.40	Do.
2 boxes.....	28 by 36.....	126	2.60	Do.
2 boxes.....	32 by 36.....	126	2.60	Do.
1 box.....	30 by 36.....	126	2.60	Do.
3 boxes.....	22 by 50.....	126	2.85	Do.
3 boxes.....	36 by 40.....	126	2.85	Do.
3 boxes.....	50 by 50.....	126	4.07	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded 1,500 gallons.<sup>2</sup> Awarded 1,100 gallons.<sup>3</sup> Awarded 410 gallons.<sup>4</sup> Awarded 610 gallons.<sup>5</sup> Per hundredweight in rolls.<sup>6</sup> Per hundredweight.<sup>7</sup> Awarded 682 gallons.<sup>8</sup> Awarded 460 gallons.<sup>9</sup> Awarded 800 gallons.<sup>10</sup> Awarded 700 gallons.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
525.....	Charts, Wooster's Sentence Builders.....	3	\$0.04	Chicago.
673.....	Primers:			
836.....	Child Life Primer, Blaisdell.....	168	.20	New York or Chicago.
1,068.....	Graded Primer, Black.....	143	.205	New York.
596.....	Industrial Primer, Wooster.....	3	.24	Chicago.
1,435.....	Primer, Arnold.....	238	1.24	New York.
635.....	Rose Primer, The, Turpin.....	6	.24	New York or Chicago.
345.....	First Book for Non-English Speaking People, Harrington.....	114	.20	Chicago.
82.....	Second Book for Non-English Speaking People, Harrington.....	114	.24	Do.
1,090.....	Language Lessons to Accompany First Book, Harrington.....	114	.20	Do.
74.....	Readers:			
1,425.....	New Education Readers, Book 1, Demarest & Van Sickle.....	6	.28	New York or Chicago.
63.....	Perception Cards for Book 1, Demarest & Van Sickle.....	6	2.40	Do.
1,275.....	New Education Readers, Book 2, Demarest & Van Sickle.....	6	.28	Do.
820.....	Perception Cards for Book 2, Demarest & Van Sickle.....	6	.60	Do.
852.....	New Education Readers, Book 3, Demarest & Van Sickle.....	6	.32	Do.
826.....	New Education Readers, Book 4.....	6	.36	Do.
603.....	Brook's Readers—			
615.....	First.....	6	.20	Do.
330.....	Second.....	6	.28	Do.
545.....	Third.....	6	.32	Do.
465.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	6	.40	Do.
375.....	Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.....	6	.48	Do.
180.....	Child Life, Blaisdell—			
82.....	First Reader.....	168	.20	Do.
385.....	Second Reader.....	168	.28	Do.
365.....	Third Reader.....	168	.29	Do.
435.....	Fourth Reader.....	168	.32	Do.
370.....	Fifth Reader.....	143	.3575	New York.
250.....	Graded Classics, Hallburton & Norvell—			
400.....	First Reader.....	3	.23	Chicago.
358.....	Second Reader.....	3	.27	Do.
223.....	Third Reader.....	3	.31	Do.
130.....	Fourth Reader.....	3	.35	Do.
70.....	Fifth Reader.....	3	.39	Do.
114.....	Wooster Readers, The—			
58.....	First.....	3	.24	Do.
50.....	Second.....	3	.28	Do.
296.....	Third.....	3	.32	Do.
300.....	Fourth.....	3	.40	Do.
267.....	Fifth.....	3	.48	Do.
160.....	Progressive Road to Reading, Burchill—			
155.....	Book 1.....	238	1.26	New York.
490.....	Book 2.....	238	1.32	Do.
510.....	Book 3.....	238	1.39	Do.
435.....	Silver Burdett Readers—			
391.....	First Book.....	238	1.20	Do.
373.....	Second Book.....	238	1.28	Do.
425.....	Third Book.....	238	1.32	Do.
294.....	Fourth Book.....	238	1.36	Do.
243.....	Fifth Book.....	238	1.44	Do.
95.....	Graded Readers, Black—			
83.....	First.....	143	.245	Do.
26.....	Second.....	143	.245	Do.
	Third.....	143	.325	Do.
	Stepping Stones to Literature, Arnold & Gilbert—			
	A First Reader.....	238	1.24	Do.
	A Second Reader.....	238	1.32	Do.
	A Third Reader.....	238	1.40	Do.
	A Fourth Reader.....	238	1.48	Do.
	A Fifth Reader.....	238	1.48	Do.
	A Sixth Reader.....	238	1.48	Do.
	A Seventh Reader.....	238	1.48	Do.
	A Reader for Higher Grades.....	238	1.48	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Cloth.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Spelling:			
810.....	Spelling Book, Bailey-Manly—			
474.....	Part I.....	173	\$0.145	New York.
630.....	Part II.....	173	.18	Do.
	Graded Lessons in Spelling, W. C. Doub...	173	.27	Do.
550.....	Geography:			
	Natural Introductory Geography, Redway & Hinman.	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
284.....	Natural School Geography, Redway & Hinman.	6	1.00	Do.
590.....	Elementary Geography, Roddy.....	6	.40	Do.
263.....	Complete Geography, Roddy.....	6	.80	Do.
227.....	Primary Geography, Frye.....	173	.53	New York.
	Physiology and hygiene:			
578.....	Primer of Hygiene, Ritchie & Caldwell.....	3	.33	Chicago.
470.....	Primer of Sanitation, fifth and sixth grades, Ritchie.	3	.415	Do.
380.....	Human Physiology, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, Ritchie.	3	.66	Do.
830.....	Primary Physiology, Davison.....	6	1.32	New York or Chicago.
775.....	Intermediate Physiology, Davison.....	6	.40	Do.
248.....	Advanced Physiology, Davison.....	6	.64	Do.
	Dictionaries, Webster:			
160.....	Primary.....	6	.38	Do.
358.....	Common School.....	6	.58	Do.
130.....	High School.....	6	.78	Do.
117.....	Academic.....	6	1.20	Do.
22.....	International Unabridged.....	6	10.80	San Francisco.
		*** 89	10.80	Chicago.
		*200		
	Agriculture:			
162.....	Agriculture for Beginners, Burkett.....	173	.65	New York.
255.....	First Principles of Agriculture, Goff & Mayne.	6	.64	New York or Chicago.
72.....	First Book of Farming, Goodrich.....	161	.75	Chicago.
	Language and Grammar:			
820.....	Elementary English, E. O. Lyte.....	6	.28	New York or Chicago.
535.....	Elements of English Grammar and Composition, E. O. Lyte.	6	.40	Do.
	Two-book course in English, Hyde—			
344.....	Part I.....	114	.28	Chicago.
133.....	Part II.....	114	.48	Do.
	Steps in English, McLean, Blaisdell & Morrow—			
435.....	Part I.....	6	.32	New York or Chicago.
230.....	Part II.....	143	.4775	New York.
250.....	Graded Lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg.	178	*.36	Do.
	Arithmetic:			
625.....	Number Builders, Wooster.....	3	.04	Chicago.
670.....	Natural Number Primer, Grade I, Gibbs..	6	.20	New York or Chicago.
	Primary Exercises in Arithmetic, Silver—			
960.....	No. I.....	6	.08	Do.
885.....	No. II.....	6	.08	Do.
740.....	No. III.....	6	.12	Do.
	Wooster's Arithmetic—			
926.....	Book 1, Grade I.....	3	.25	Chicago.
940.....	Book 2, Grades II and III.....	3	.33	Do.
	Progressive Arithmetic, Milne—			
1,473.....	First Book.....	6	.28	New York or Chicago.
983.....	Second Book.....	6	.32	Do.
806.....	Third Book.....	6	.36	Do.
194.....	Mental Arithmetic, Milne.....	3	.27	Chicago.
335.....	Primary Arithmetic, Grades III and IV, Walsh.	114	.24	Do.
	Grammar School Arithmetic, Walsh—			
194.....	Part I.....	143	.3175	New York.
118.....	Part II.....	143	.3575	Do.
	United States History:			
364.....	Primary History of United States, McMaster.	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
315.....	Brief History of United States, McMaster..	6	.80	Do.
104.....	First Steps in the History of the United States, Mowry.	238	*.48	New York.

<sup>1</sup> Elementary.  
<sup>2</sup> Indexed.

<sup>3</sup> Awarded 8.  
<sup>4</sup> Latest, sheep, indexed.

<sup>5</sup> Awarded 14.  
<sup>6</sup> Latest large-type edition.

<sup>7</sup> Cloth.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
180.....	United States History—Continued.			
173.....	Essentials of United States History, Mowry.	238	1 \$0.72	New York.
20.....	Beginner's American History, Montgomery.	173	.53	Do.
133.....	Story of Our Country, Burton.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
140.....	Elementary History of United States, Barnes.	143	.4775	New York.
24.....	School History of United States, Barnes ..	6	.80	New York or Chicago.
342.....	Brief History of South Dakota, Robinson..	6	.48	Do.
138.....	Civil Government:			
90.....	How the People Rule, Hoxie, 6th grade....	238	1.32	New York.
12.....	First Lessons in Civics, Forman, 5th grade.	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
32.....	Essentials in Civil Government, Forman, 8th grade.	3	.47	Chicago.
2,180.....	Elements of Civil Government, Mowry, 8th grade.	238	1.58	New York.
	How We are Governed, Dawes, 8th grade..	173	.88	Do.
	Singing:			
	Carmina for Social Worship, Turner.....	75	.2975	Chicago or New York.
	Music Instruction:			
	Zuchtmann's American Music System—			
130.....	Book 1.....	168	.30	New York or Chicago.
120.....	Book 2.....	168	.36	Do.
138.....	Book 3.....	168	.40	Do.
120.....	Book 4.....	168	.40	Do.
16.....	Teacher's Manual.....	168	.80	Do.
	Natural Short Course in Music, Ripley & Tapper:			
300.....	Book 1.....	6	.28	Do.
350.....	Book 2.....	6	.32	Do.
3,783 packages..	Drawing:			
	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack.	85	.08	Chicago.
	THE PRANG ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ART INSTRUCTION—			
	Drawing Books—			
78 dozen.....	Third year.....	3	1.44	Do.
70 dozen.....	Fourth year.....	3	1.44	Do.
40 dozen.....	Fifth year.....	3	1.44	Do.
25 dozen.....	Sixth year.....	3	1.92	Do.
17 dozen.....	Seventh year.....	3	1.92	Do.
13 dozen.....	Eighth year.....	3	1.92	Do.
	Manual for Teachers—			
22.....	First year.....	143	.57	New York.
19.....	Second year.....	143	.57	Do.
16.....	Third year.....	143	.57	Do.
10.....	Fourth year.....	143	.57	Do.
11.....	Fifth year.....	143	.57	Do.
5.....	Sixth year.....	143	.57	Do.
4.....	Seventh year.....	143	.57	Do.
3.....	Eighth year.....	143	.57	Do.
1,848.....	Prang's set color box, No. 1.....	3	2.14	Chicago.
		3	2.115	
	Penmanship:			
670 dozen.....	Barnes's Natural Slant Copy Books, 1 to 8.	6	.60	New York or Chicago.
47 dozen.....	Medial Writing Books, Shorter Course; A, B, and C.	173	.44	New York.
150 dozen.....	Rational Medium Slant Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 6.	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
	Normal Review System—			
100 dozen.....	Intermediate Slant Writing, Nos. 1 to 6	238	.48	New York.
11 dozen.....	Movement Book.....	238	.77	Do.
43 dozen.....	Business Forms.....	238	.87	Do.
100 dozen.....	Merrill's Modern Penmanship—			
	Intermediate Series, Nos. 1 to 4 (medium slant).	178	.576	Do.
73 dozen.....	Standard Series, Nos. 1 to 7 (medium slant).	178	.64	Do.
57 dozen.....	Business and Social Forms, Nos. 8 and 9.	178	.64	Do.
	Graphic System of Practical Penmanship—			
50 dozen.....	Tracing Course, No. 1.....	3	.51	Chicago.
13 dozen.....	Shorter Course, Nos. 0 to 5.....	3	.51	Do.
15 dozen.....	Grammar Course, Nos. 1 to 9.....	143	.55	New York.

1 Cloth.

2 With brushes.

3 Without brushes.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Penmanship—Continued.</b>			
50 dozen.....	Smith's Intermedial Penmanship—			
20 dozen.....	Illustrated Writing Primer.....	168	\$0.50	New York or Chicago.
65 dozen.....	Short Course Books, Nos. 1 to 6.....	168	.50	Do.
	Regular Course, Nos. 1 to 7.....	168	.62	Do.
	<b>Supplementary Readers:</b>			
	<b>Grade II—</b>			
53.....	Little Nature Studies, Vol. I, Burt....	173	.22	New York.
30.....	Nature's Byways, Ford.....	238	1.29	Do.
68.....	Nature Stories for Young Readers	114	.20	Chicago.
	(Plants), Bass.			
66.....	Nature Stories for Young Readers	114	.28	Do.
	(Animals), Bass.			
95.....	Oricle Stories, Lane.....	173	.25	New York.
128.....	Stories for Children, Lane.....	6	.20	New York or Chicago.
120.....	Fishing and Hunting (Children of	6	.24	Do.
	Many Lands), Dutton.			
62.....	Indian Primer, Fox.....	6	.20	Do.
29.....	Stories of Red Children, Brooks.....	161	1.24	Chicago.
	<b>Grade III—</b>			
50.....	Geographical Nature Studies, Payne..	6	.20	New York or Chicago.
80.....	Humane Education, Book 1 (first part	3	.30	Chicago.
	only), Page.			
50.....	Five Little Strangers, Schwartz.....	6	.32	New York or Chicago.
70.....	Great Americans for Little Ameri-	6	.32	Do.
	cans, Eggleston.			
100.....	Hiawatha Primer, Holbrook.....	173	.34	New York.
354.....	Home Geography for Primary Pupils,	143	.485	Do.
	Fairbanks.			
25.....	In Field and Pasture (Children of	6	.28	New York or Chicago.
	Many Lands), Dutton.			
50.....	Animal Fables, Stafford.....	6	.24	Do.
56.....	Book of Nature Myths, Holbrook....	173	.38	New York.
81.....	Book of Fables and Folk Stories,	161	.32	Chicago.
	Scudder.			
90.....	Fairy Tales for Little Readers, Burke.	3	.23	Do.
68.....	Fairy Stories and Fables, Baldwin....	6	.28	New York or Chicago.
71.....	Legends of the Red Children, Pratt..	6	.24	Do.
40.....	Old Indian Legends, Zit-ka-la-Za.....	173	.44	New York.
	<b>Grade IV—</b>			
34.....	A Boy on a Farm, Abbott.....	6	.36	New York or Chicago.
44.....	Animals at Home, Bartlett.....	6	.36	Do.
64.....	First Book of Birds, Miller.....	173	1.52	New York.
56.....	Humane Education, Book 2, Page....	3	.31	Chicago.
11.....	Stories of Humble Friends, Pyle.....	6	.40	New York or Chicago.
6.....	Some Useful Animals, Monteth.....	6	.40	Do.
18.....	Ten Common Trees, Stokes.....	6	.32	Do.
33.....	Docas, the Indian Boy, Snedden.....	114	.28	Chicago.
19.....	Four American Poets (Whittier,	6	.40	New York or Chicago.
	Holmes, Bryant, Longfellow), Cody.			
63.....	Fifty Famous Stories, Baldwin.....	6	.28	Do.
36.....	Our Own Country, Smith.....	238	1.40	New York.
26.....	Stories of American Life and Advent-	6	.40	New York or Chicago.
	ure, Eggleston.			
	<b>Grade V—</b>			
46.....	Little Brothers to the Bear, Long....	173	1.44	New York.
72.....	Nature Studies on the Farm, Kaffer..	6	.32	New York or Chicago.
12.....	Our Birds and their Nestlings, Walker.	6	.48	Do.
28.....	Plants and their Children, Dana.....	6	.52	Do.
44.....	Squirrels and other Fur-bearers, Bur-	173	.52	New York.
	roughs.			
44.....	Trail to the Woods, Hawkes.....	6	.32	New York or Chicago.
20.....	The Race of the Swift, Litze.....	17	.75	New York.
20.....	True Bird Stories, Miller.....	173	1.52	Do.
26.....	Wilderness Babies.....	17	.50	Do.
11.....	American Hero Stories, Tappan.....	143	.4375	Do.
18.....	American Indians, Starr.....	114	.36	Chicago.
13.....	Abraham Lincoln, Baldwin.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
7.....	Four American Explorers, Beebe.....	6	.40	Do.
9.....	Four American Inventors, Perry.....	6	.40	Do.
18.....	Four American Indians, Whitney and	6	.40	Do.
	Perry.			
6.....	Four Great Americans, Baldwin.....	6	.40	Do.

1 Cloth.

2 Board.

3 School edition.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	Supplementary Readers—Continued.			
	Grade V—Continued.			
9.....	Four American Pioneers, Perry and Beebe.....	6	\$0.40	New York or Chicago.
24.....	Our Country's Story, Tappan.....	173	.56	New York.
19.....	Life of Lincoln for Boys, Sparhawk....	17	.40	Do.
10.....	Choice Literature, Book 1, Intermediate, Williams.....	143	.215	Do.
7 sets.....	The Children's Hour, 10 vols., Houghton, Mifflin Co.....	3	14.95	Chicago.
162.....	How We are Clothed, Chamberlain.....	168	.32	New York or Chicago.
138.....	How We are Fed, Chamberlain.....	168	.32	Do.
116.....	How We are Sheltered, Chamberlain.....	168	.32	Do.
62.....	Stories of Industry, Chase & Clow—			
35.....	Volume I.....	161	.32	Chicago.
	Volume II.....	161	.32	Do.
	Grade VI—			
13.....	Discovery of the Old Northwest, Baldwin.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
7.....	Four American Patriots, Burton.....	6	.40	Do.
12.....	Four American Naval Heroes, Beebe.....	6	.40	Do.
26.....	Indian Boyhood, Eastman.....	161	1.20	Chicago.
40.....	Iron Star, The, True.....	161	.42	Do.
45.....	The Man, Roosevelt, Leupp.....	161	.63	Do.
24.....	Middle Five, The, La Flesche.....	17	.75	New York.
18.....	Indian Story and Song from North America, Fletcher.....	161	.81	Chicago.
56.....	Pioneers of Rocky Mountains and the West, McMurray.....	168	.32	New York or Chicago.
42.....	Pioneers of Land and Sea, McMurray.....	168	.32	Do.
56.....	Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, McMurray.....	168	.32	Do.
37.....	Stories from Life, Marsden.....	6	.36	Do.
80.....	The Wonderful House that Jack Has, Millard.....	168	.40	Do.
40.....	Black Beauty, Sewall.....	161	.16	Chicago.
48.....	Choice Literature, Book 2, Intermediate, Williams.....	143	.27	New York.
37.....	Hans Brinker, Dodge.....	85	.25	Chicago.
86.....	Geographical Reader, North America, Carpenter.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
	Grade VII—			
20.....	Afloat and Afloat, Burroughs.....	173	1.225	New York.
19.....	Birds and Bees, Burroughs.....	173	1.225	Do.
69.....	Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson-Sutton.....	161	1.20	Chicago.
55.....	Geographical Reader, Europe, Carpenter.....	6	.56	New York or Chicago.
	Captains of Industry, Parton—			
23.....	Volume I.....	173	.52	New York.
23.....	Volume II.....	173	.52	Do.
	Four Great American Presidents, Perry—			
18.....	No. 1.....	143	.41	Do.
17.....	No. 2.....	143	.41	Do.
9.....	Choice Literature, Book 1, Grammar, Williams.....	143	.30	Do.
91.....	Little Women, Alcott.....	161	.60	Chicago.
89.....	Little Men, Alcott.....	161	.90	Do.
83.....	Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, Hegan-Rice.....	161	.60	Do.
41.....	Two Arrows, Stoddard.....	161	.36	Do.
	Grade VIII—			
65.....	Joe's Boys, Alcott.....	161	.90	Do.
87.....	Man Without a Country, Hale.....	161	.16	Do.
57.....	Robinson Crusoe, DeFoe.....	173	.40	New York.
15.....	Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, A. Whitney.....	129	1.125	New York or Chicago.
38.....	Tales from Shakespeare, Lamb.....	114	.32	Chicago.
41.....	Hero Tales from American History, Lodge and Roosevelt.....	17	.90	New York.
22.....	Franklin's Autobiography, edited by D. H. Montgomery.....	173	.35	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Board.

<sup>2</sup> Cloth.



*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
41.....	Books for Teachers:			
23.....	Boston Cooking School Cookbook, The....	17	\$1.20	New York.
	Child Housekeeper, The, Colson and Chittenden.	161	.75	Chicago.
22.....	Exercises in Woodworking, Sickels.....	6	.80	New York or Chicago.
10.....	Easy Experiments in Physics, Smith.....	238	1.44	New York.
16.....	Educational Manual Training, Schwartz....	173	.90	Do.
128.....	Games, Seat Work, and Sense Training Exercises, Holton.	85	.30	Chicago.
55.....	Handbook of Domestic Science and Household Art, Ellen H. Richards, edited by Lucy L. W. Wilson.	173	.88	New York.
12.....	How to Make Baskets, Mary White.....	17	.75	Do.
15.....	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association.	6	.34	New York or Chicago.
9.....	How to Teach Kitchen Garden (House-keeping), E. Huntington.	17	2.25	New York.
4.....	Mind and Hand, Ham.....	6	1.00	New York or Chicago.
9.....	Needlework, School, Hapgood.....	173	1.66	New York.
89.....	Primary Hand Work, W. Seegmiller.....	173	.90	Do.
116.....	Graded Course for First Four Years: Seat work and industrial occupations for primary grades, Mary Gilman, Elizabeth B. Williams.	168	.40	New York or Chicago.
28.....	Sewing Primer, Kirkwood.....	6	.24	Do.
105.....	School Sewing Practice, cloth with folders, Kirkwood.	6	.29	Do.
6.....	Sloyd System of Woodworking, Hoffman..	6	.80	Do.
14.....	Bush Fruits, Card.....	161	1.06	Chicago.
6.....	Farmstead, The, Roberts.....	161	1.06	Do.
14.....	Fertility of the Land, Roberts.....	161	1.06	Do.
15.....	Fertilizers, Voorhees.....	161	.88	Do.
6.....	Forcing Book, The, Bailey.....	161	.88	Do.
11.....	First Principles of Agriculture, Voorhees..	143	.53	New York.
14.....	Garden Making, Bailey.....	161	1.06	Chicago.
24.....	How to Make School Gardens, Hemenway..	161	.75	Do.
17.....	How to Keep Bees, Comstock.....	161	.75	Do.
14.....	Horticulturist's Rule Book, Bailey.....	161	.56	Do.
12.....	Irrigation and Drainage, King.....	161	1.06	Do.
14.....	Milk and Its Products, Wing.....	161	1.06	Do.
17.....	Nature Study and Life, Hodge.....	173	1.32	New York.
15.....	Nature Study with Common Things, Carter.	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
11.....	Nursery Book, The, Bailey.....	161	1.06	Chicago.
15.....	Plant Breeding, Bailey.....	161	.94	Do.
12.....	Practical Garden Book, Hunn & Bailey..	161	.75	Do.
17.....	Principles of Agriculture, Bailey.....	168	1.00	New York or Chicago.
15.....	Principles of Fruit Growing, Bailey.....	161	1.06	Chicago.
17.....	Pruning Book, The, Bailey.....	161	1.06	Do.
7.....	Rural Wealth and Welfare, Fairchild.....	161	.90	Do.
17.....	Soil, The, King.....	161	1.06	Do.
13.....	Spraying of Plants, Lodeman.....	161	.89	Do.
	Pedagogy:			
9.....	Art of Study, The, Hinsdale.....	6	.80	New York or Chicago.
12.....	Art of Teaching, The, White.....	6	.80	Do.
25.....	Among Country Schools, Kerns.....	173	1.10	New York.
15.....	Child, The, Tanner.....	85	.95	Chicago.
19.....	Common Sense Didactics, Sabin.....	3	.85	Do.
8.....	Great American Educators, Winship.....	6	.40	New York or Chicago.
15.....	History of Education, Seeley.....	6	1.00	Do.
18.....	How to Teach Reading, Arnold.....	1 238	.80	New York.
16.....	How to Study, McMurray.....	173	1.10	Do.
27.....	In the Child's World, Poulsson.....	36	1.20	Do.
6.....	Mind and its Education, The, Betts.....	173	1.12	Do.
7.....	Primary Methods, Hallman.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
4.....	School Interests and Duties, King.....	6	.80	Do.
7.....	School Management, White.....	6	.80	Do.
14.....	Songs, Games and Rhymes, Hallman.....	75	.95	Do.
48.....	Teaching a District School, Dinmore.....	6	.80	Do.
	Ethics:			
57.....	Ethics for Young People, Everett.....	173	.44	New York.
32.....	Primer of Politeness, Gow.....	173	.55	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Cloth.<sup>2</sup> Cloth, teacher's edition.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>Ethics—Continued.</b>			
102.....	What a Young Boy Ought to Know, Stall.	161	\$0.67	Chicago.
66.....	What a Young Man Ought to Know, Stall.	161	.67	Do.
100.....	What a Young Girl Ought to Know, Allen.	161	.67	Do.
66.....	What a Young Woman Ought to Know, Allen.	161	.67	Do.
117.....	Young Folks Book of Etiquette, Griffin...	85	.26	Do.
	<b>Physical Training:</b>			
33.....	Free Gymnastics, Betz.....	85	.56	Do.
21.....	Light Gymnastics, Betz.....	85	.56	Do.
19.....	Popular Gymnastics, Betz.....	85	.45	Do.
70.....	Gymnastics Stories and Plays, Stoneroad..	114	.57	Do.
	<b>School Supplies:</b>			
1.....	Blackboard, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving.	85	5.90	Do.
363 sq. yds.....	Blackboard cloth, slated.....	75	.29	Chicago or New York.
2,955.....	Blackboard erasers.....	13	.022	Chicago.
60.....	Blackboard hycoplate, black, 3 by 5 feet..	13	1.20	Do.
	. Bibles, medium size:			
510.....	Revised version.....	173	.27	New York.
277.....	King James version.....	173	.23	Do.
	<b>Book covers, Holden's patent:</b>			
57 hundred.....	No. 1 size, for small arithmetics, spellers, etc.	124	1.35	Do.
83 hundred.....	No. 2 size, for readers, grammars, etc....	124	1.35	Do.
40 hundred.....	No. 3 size, for larger books, histories, etc.	124	1.35	Do.
28 hundred.....	No. 4 size, for primary geographies....	124	2.75	Do.
10 hundred.....	No. 6 size, for advanced geographies....	124	3.75	Do.
65.....	Call bells.....	85	.24	Chicago.
	<b>Crayons, chalk:</b>			
1,795 boxes.....	White, dustless.....	249	.115	Danvers, Mass.
303 boxes.....	Colored, assorted.....	249	.35	Do.
7,093.....	Composition books, for ink.....	207	.015	New York.
56 sets.....	Eye cards, McCalle, Snodgrass, Hartsell & Co., Trenton, N. J.	75	.455	Chicago or New York.
32 dozen.....	Eye cards, test-type cards, Snellen.....	85	{ 1.85 1.15	Chicago. Do.
219 sets \$100.....	Educational toy money.....	173	.08	New York.
35 sets.....	Geometrical surfaces and solids for school-room use.	75	.99	Chicago or New York.
	<b>Globes of the world—</b>			
2.....	Large.....	85	12.50	Chicago.
14.....	Medium.....	13	2.90	Do.
19.....	8-inch papier-mâché.....	20	1.45	Do.
60 dozen.....	Ink wells.....	20	.95	Do.
50.....	Individual file, binder and perforator.....	75	.16	Chicago or New York.
2,106.....	Kindergarten scissors, blunt points.....	85	.04	Chicago.
	<b>Maps, wall:</b>			
6.....	Arizona.....	89	2.15	Do.
4.....	California.....	89	1.50	Do.
20.....	Hemispheres (outline).....	200	1.00	Do.
1.....	Minnesota.....	200	1.60	Do.
2.....	Montana.....	200	1.375	Do.
2.....	Nevada.....	89	2.15	San Francisco.
8.....	New Mexico.....	200	2.25	Chicago.
9.....	North America (outline).....	200	1.00	Do.
1.....	North Dakota.....	200	1.60	Do.
11.....	Oklahoma.....	200	1.60	Do.
11.....	Oregon.....	89	1.40	San Francisco.
10.....	United States, large.....	89	3.75	Do.
4.....	United States, outline.....	200	1.00	Chicago.
6.....	Washington.....	89	1.40	San Francisco.
2.....	Wisconsin.....	200	1.60	Chicago.
	<b>Maps:</b>			
123.....	Klemm's relief (for pupil's hands).....	173	.20	New York.
3.....	Blackboard outline United States, 78 by 50 inches, Engle.	200	2.75	Chicago.
54.....	New Testament, medium size, revised version.	173	.15	New York.
231.....	Pencil sharpeners, lead.....	20	.058	Chicago.

<sup>1</sup> Snellen's Vision Chart No. 987.

<sup>2</sup> Test Letters No. 978.

<sup>3</sup> Unrivaled series.

<sup>4</sup> Extra charge for maps in spring-roller cases, \$1 each.

<sup>5</sup> Superior series.

<sup>6</sup> Government maps.

<sup>7</sup> Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.

<sup>8</sup> Oregon and Washington.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
	<b>School supplies—Continued.</b>			
	Pencil tablets, 6 by 8 inches, 100 leaves:			
3,497 dozen.....	Ruled.....	20	\$0.185	Chicago.
3,377 dozen.....	Unruled.....	20	.18	Do.
415 pounds.....	Plaster of Paris.....	280	.015	Omaha.
	Practice paper, Spencerian (per 100 sheets):			
83,700 sheets.....	Small.....	85	.04	Chicago.
90,000 sheets.....	Large.....	204	.045	Omaha.
	Perry pictures, 22 by 28 inches:			
62.....	542, An Old Monarch, Rosa Bonheur.....	85	.42	Chicago.
12.....	816, A Kaby, Schreyer.....	85	.42	Do.
104.....	1063, Can't You Talk, Holmes.....	85	.42	Do.
79.....	544, Cattle of Brittany, Rosa Bonheur.....	85	.42	Do.
43.....	1634, Calling the Ferryman, Ridgeway Knight.....	85	.42	Do.
33.....	1131, Leaving the Hills, Farquharson.....	85	.42	Do.
63.....	3236, Madonna di San Sisto, Raphael.....	85	.42	Do.
48.....	1084, Race of the Roman Chariots, Checa.....	85	.42	Do.
54.....	502, Return to the Farm, Troyon.....	85	.42	Do.
	Portraits—			
13.....	Bryant, Wm. Cullen.....	85	.20	Do.
18.....	Garfield, James A.....	85	.20	Do.
21.....	Lee, Robert E.....	85	.12	Do.
95.....	Lincoln, Abraham.....	85	.20	Do.
59.....	Longfellow, Henry W.....	85	.20	Do.
90.....	Washington, Gen. George.....	85	.20	Do.
11.....	Webster, Daniel.....	85	.12	Do.
19.....	Whittier, John G.....	85	.12	Do.
347.....	Registers, White's new common school.....	6	.48	New York or Chicago.
66 gallons.....	Slating, wall, liquid.....	150	1.25	Chicago.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

265,625 pounds..	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness.....	9	\$0.0994	Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Fort Worth.
	Beans, choice hand-picked:			
	White navy.....	195	1.0385	F. o. b. Lampoc, Cal.
285,750 pounds..	Pink.....	211	1.039	F. o. b. Omaha.
112,160 pounds..	Coffee, Rio, Santos, or other similar quality.....	225	1.038	San Francisco.
184,835 pounds..	Hard bread.....	136	1.298	Chicago.
94,450 pounds..	Lard, pure and refined:	248	1.0440	San Francisco.
	In tin cans of 5 pounds net.....	132	1.04125	Omaha.
12,165 pounds..	In tin cans of 10 pounds net.....	263	1.0967	Chicago.
65,065 pounds..	Mess pork.....	263	1.0952	Omaha or Kansas City.
439 barrels.....	Rice.....	9	1.0957	East St. Louis.
75,270 pounds..	Sugar, granulated.....	64	1.0920	Kansas City.
643,000 pounds..	Tea, Formosa Oolong.....	107	1.04445	South Omaha.
10,955 pounds..	Allspice, ground.....	4	1.0312	Omaha.
379 pounds.....	Baking powder.....	133	1.04445	San Francisco.
23,760 pounds..	Barley, pearl.....	4	1.195	Omaha.
9,570 pounds..	Bath brick.....	107	1.019	San Francisco.
150 dozen.....	Beeswax.....	133	1.12125	Omaha.
236 pounds.....	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	69	1.11375	Chicago.
1,300 pounds..	Cassia.....	122	1.105	Omaha.
775 pounds.....	Clovee, ground.....	133	1.1875	San Francisco.
326 pounds.....		179	1.03125	St. Louis.

<sup>1</sup> Only.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded 33,000 pounds.

<sup>3</sup> Awarded 252,750 pounds.

<sup>4</sup> 1910 crop, delivery after July 1, 1911.

<sup>5</sup> 1911 crop, delivery after Nov. 1, 1911.

<sup>6</sup> Awarded 21,050 pounds.

<sup>7</sup> Awarded 73,400 pounds.

<sup>8</sup> Awarded 4,100 pounds.

<sup>9</sup> Awarded 6,855 pounds.

<sup>10</sup> 1-pound tins.

<sup>11</sup> 1-pound tins.

<sup>12</sup> 1-pound tins.

<sup>13</sup> Per set (14 ounces) packed 36 sets to a case.

<sup>14</sup> Per set (14 ounces) packed 18 sets to a case.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for furniture, harness, leather, medical supplies, etc.—Continued.*

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Continued.

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
3,789 pounds...	Cocoa.....	142	\$0.215	Chicago.
8,735 pounds...	Cornstarch.....	136	1.20	Do.
723 pounds....	Cream of tartar, ground crystals.....	136	.0237	Do.
840 pounds....	Ginger, African, ground.....	211	1.325	Do.
771 pounds....	Hops, fresh, pressed.....	4	1.315	Omaha.
1,896 dozen....	Lye, concentrated.....	64	1.135	Do.
680 gross.....	Matches, safety.....	4	.474	South Omaha.
418 dozen cans..	Milk, evaporated.....	164	.685	Omaha.
512 pounds....	Mustard, ground.....	211	.64	Chicago.
2,023 pounds...	Pepper, black, ground.....	123	1.195	Omaha.
804,100 pounds..	Soap, laundry.....	196	1.1875	Do.
98,500 pounds...	Soap chips.....	196	1.08	Omaha or St. Paul.
50,345 pounds...	Soap, toilet.....	196	1.15	Do.
5,715 pounds...	Soda, bicarb.....	122	.038	Do.
52,525 pounds...	Soda, washing.....	142	.053	Do.
27,440 pounds...	Starch, laundry.....	280	.0575	Omaha.
	Vinegar, pure cider:	142	1.025	Omaha.
2,470 gallons....	In barrels.....	106	1.04	Chicago.
548 gallons....	In 5-gallon kegs.....	106	4.0084	Omaha.
630 gallons....	In 10-gallon kegs.....	211	6.0074	Omaha.
575 gallons....	In 15-gallon kegs.....	106	7.0195	Chicago.
1,010 gallons....	In 30-gallon kegs.....	211	8.02125	Omaha.
16,100 pounds...	Washing powder.....	64	.01985	South Omaha.

<sup>1</sup> 1-pound tins.

<sup>2</sup> 1-pound tins.

<sup>3</sup> In boxes.

<sup>4</sup> Awarded 23,300 pounds.

<sup>5</sup> In barrels.

<sup>6</sup> Awarded 29,225 pounds.

<sup>7</sup> Awarded 22,440 pounds.

<sup>8</sup> Awarded 5,000 pounds.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911.*

## ROLLED BARLEY.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
103,900.....	Portland, Oreg., for the general Indian Service.....	215	\$1.275
	Portland, Oreg., for—		
4,000.....	Fallon School, Nev.....	215	1.275
8,000.....	Fort Apache School, Ariz.....		
30,000.....	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....		
1,500.....	Fort McDermitt School, Nev.....		
20,000.....	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....		
400.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	41	1.40
30,000.....	Yakima Agency, Wash.....		
59,000.....	Colton, Cal., for the general Indian Service.....	41	1.40
	Colton, Cal., for—		
27,000.....	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	41	1.40
15,000.....	Malik School, Cal.....		
8,000.....	Martinez School, Cal.....		
6,000.....	Martinez Agency, Cal.....		
2,000.....	Soboba Agency, Cal.....		
	Camp McDowell Schools and Agency (delivery at Phoenix, Ariz.):		
7,000.....	Schools.....	275	1.40
6,000.....	Agency.....		
20,000.....	Carson School, Nev. (delivery at Stewart, Nev.).....	57	1.50
3,000.....	Colorado River Agency, Ariz. (delivery at Phoenix, Ariz.).....	275	1.40
6,000.....	La Jolla School, Cal. (delivery at Escondido, Cal.).....	82	1.40

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## ROLLED BARLEY—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of con- trac- tor.	Price per hundred- weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Leupp School and Navajo Indians, Ariz. (delivery at Canon Diablo, Ariz.):		
5,000.....	School.....	14	\$2.10
9,000.....	Navajo Indians.....	233	1.58
6,000.....	Mesa Grande Agency, Cal. (delivery at Foster, Cal.).....		
11,000.....	Nevada School and Agency, Nev. (delivery at Nevada Agency, Nev.):		
10,000.....	School.....	100	1.75
	Agency.....		
	For Pala School and Agency, Cal. (delivery at Temecula, Cal.):		
8,000.....	School.....	41	1.51
12,000.....	Agency.....	41	1.51
5,000.....	Pechanga Agency, Cal. (delivery at Temecula, Cal.).....	101	1.39
80,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....		
	For Pima School and Agency, Ariz. (delivery at Casa Grande, Ariz.):		
20,000.....	School.....	101	1.50
20,000.....	Agency.....	274	1.91
25,000.....	Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Rice, Ariz.).....	41	1.45
60,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal. (delivery at Arlington, Cal.).....	296	2.29
13,000.....	Truxton Canon School, Ariz. (delivery at Tinnaka, Ariz.).....	233	1.58
4,000.....	Volcan School, Cal. (delivery at Foster, Cal.).....		

## GROSS BEEF.

135,000.....	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (agency, 100,000; school, 35,000), delivered as required:		
	July, 1911.....	73	\$4.30
	August, September, October, and November.....		4.20
	December.....		4.40
	January, 1912.....		4.09
	February.....		5.00
	March.....		5.60
	April.....		5.60
	May.....		5.20
	June.....		4.60
75,000.....	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz. (delivered monthly).....	214	5.00
95,000.....	Lower Brule Agency and School, S. Dak. (agency, 65,000; school, 30,000), delivered at school and agency, as required.....	139	4.90
622,000.....	Pine Ridge Agency and School, S. Dak. (agency, 540,000; school, 82,000), delivered monthly:		
	July, August, and September, 1911.....	58	3.00
	October.....		4.50
	November.....		5.50
	December.....		6.50
	January, February, March, and April, 1912.....		7.20
	May.....		7.00
	June.....		3.00
906,000.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (for agency, 800,000; for school, 85,000; for day schools, 20,000), delivered as required:		
	July, 1911.....	191	3.70
	August.....		3.80
	September.....		3.90
	October.....		5.00
	November.....		5.30
	December.....		5.70
	January, 1912.....		6.40
	February.....		6.50
	March.....		7.00
	April.....		7.00
	May.....		6.80
	June.....		6.50
304,800.....	San Carlos Agency and School, Ariz. (for agency, 300,000; for school, 4,800), delivered monthly.....	214	5.00
96,000.....	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	12	4.89
450,000.....	Tongue River Agency, Mont., delivered monthly:		
	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1911, all cows.....	246	3.94
	Nov. 1, 1911, sufficient to last until May 1, 1912, all cows.....		3.94
	May and June, 1912, as required, all steers.....		5.00

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.

## NET BEEF.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contract.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
55,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	145	\$6.20
12,000.....	Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Okla.....	9	9.10
20,000.....	Canton Insane Asylum (delivery at asylum).....	263	8.48
100,000.....	Chilocco School, Okla.....	263	8.00
14,000.....	Collins Institute, Okla.....	263	8.62
18,000.....	Crow School, Mont.....	50	8.00
40,000.....	Cushman School, Wash.....	265	8.50
95,000.....	Flandreau School, etc., S. Dak. (for school, 85,000; for Flandreau Indians, 10,000), delivery at the school and agency.....	229	7.48
8,000.....	Fort Bidwell School, Cal. (delivered as required during October, November, December, 1911; January, February, and March, 1912).....	234	7.73
65,000.....	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	70	8.40
65,000.....	Genoa School, Nebr.....	240	7.95
165,000.....	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	64	7.23
35,000.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	263	7.02
20,000.....	Hoopa Valley School, etc., Cal. (delivery at Korb, Cal.): School.....	56	12.50
11,000.....	Agency.....		
1,300.....	Police.....		
15,000.....	Keeshena School, etc., Wis.: Delivered at the school.....	9	8.98
5,000.....	Menominee Indians (delivered at the agency).....	9	9.48
12,000.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	9	9.60
34,000.....	Kiowa Agency Schools, Okla., delivery at: Fort Bill School.....	97	8.00
20,000.....	Rainy Mountain School.....	263	9.00
25,000.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	263	7.65
18,000.....	Leech Lake School, Minn.....	148	10.50
60,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	263	7.89
15,000.....	Nevada School, Nev.....	193	19.25
16,000.....	Onelda School, Wis.....	135	5.00
20,000.....	Pawnee School, Okla.....	261	8.60
40,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	263	8.88
40,000.....	Pipestone School, Minn.....	108	7.50
20,000.....	Ponca School, Okla.....	8	8.85
40,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	64	8.23
40,000.....	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	274	7.50
87,500.....	Salem School, Oreg. (delivery at Chemawa, Oreg.).....	254	9.20
5,000.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	186	7.44
60,000.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	83	7.60
14,000.....	Santee School, Nebr. (for Santee Indians), delivery at agency.....	127	8.50
28,000.....	Seneca School, Okla.....	188	8.80
20,000.....	Shawnee School, Okla.....	263	8.68
113,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	95	8.70
7,000.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	127	8.00
25,000.....	Tulalip School, Wash.....	90	9.50
18,750.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	263	7.75
800.....	Walker River School, Nev.: School.....	193	19.25
2,500.....	Piute Indians.....		
24,000.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.....		
15,000.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	28	7.65
20,000.....	Yankton School and Agency, S. Dak., delivery at: School.....	288	8.50
24,000.....	Agency.....	263	8.70

## MUTTON.

4,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	290	\$9.00
14,000.....	Salem School, Oreg. (delivery at Chemawa, Oreg.).....	254	9.20

<sup>1</sup> United States inspected and stamped.

<sup>2</sup> Delivery at such places at Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## CORN.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of con- tractor.	Price per hundred- weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
2,190.....	Bay Mills School, Mich. (delivery at Brimley, Mich.).....	269	\$1.52
12,000.....	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla. (delivery at Achille, Okla.).....	233	1.48
20,000.....	Collins Institute, Okla. (delivery at Frisco, Okla.).....	62	1.35
20,000.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak. (delivery during season of navigation).....	277	1.43
56,000.....	Euches School, Okla. (delivery at Sapulpa, Okla.).....	233	1.19
20,000.....	Jones Male Academy, Okla. (delivery at Hartshorne, Okla.).....	233	1.29
15,000.....	Kiowa Agency, for Rainy Mountain School, Okla. (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.).....	233	1.38
35,000.....	Nuyaka School, Okla. (delivery at Beggs, Okla.).....	233	1.29
25,000.....	Osage School, Okla. (delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.):		
9,000.....	School.....	62	1.19
15,320.....	Agency.....	62	1.19
70,000.....	Pawnee Agency, Okla.....	15	1.0625
	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:		
	Delivered at Rosebud, S. Dak.....	224 {	1.19
	Delivered at Kilgore, Nebr.....		.95
20,000.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	118	1.28
25,000.....	Seneca School, Okla. (delivery at Wyandotte, Okla.).....	233	1.24
30,000.....	Shawnee Agency, Okla. (delivery at Thackery, Okla.).....	233	1.20
14,400.....	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.....	233	1.40

## COARSE SALT.

25240.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.....	16	\$0.52
	For reshipment to the following schools, viz:		
	800 pounds Bismarck School, N. Dak.		
	1,000 pounds Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.		
	300 pounds Cass Lake School, Minn.		
	500 pounds Cherokee School, N. C.		
	Cheyenne River Agency and School, S. Dak.—		
	400 pounds for school.		
	500 pounds for agency.		
	100 pounds Chippewa Indians (under charge of Fond du Lac School, Minn.)		
	500 pounds Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.		
	2,500 pounds Fort Totten School, N. Dak.		
	3,000 pounds Hayward School, Wis.		
	Keshena School, Wis.—		
	800 pounds for school.		
	200 pounds for Menominee Indians.		
	1,000 pounds Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.		
	600 pounds Leech Lake School, Minn.		
	1,000 pounds Mount Pleasant School, Mich.		
	100 pounds Nett Lake School, Minn.		
	40 pounds Birch Cooley Day School, Minn.		
	Red Lake School, etc., Minn.—		
	500 pounds for Red Lake School.		
	400 pounds for agency.		
	500 pounds for Cross Lake School.		
	700 pounds Sisseton School, S. Dak.		
	100 pounds Springfield School, S. Dak.		
	6,000 pounds Tongue River Agency, Mont.		
	700 pounds Vermillion Lake School, Minn.		
	500 pounds Wahpeton School, N. Dak.		
	White Earth School, etc., Minn.—		
	100 pounds for Chippewa Indians.		
	1,200 pounds for White Earth School.		
	300 pounds for Wild Rice River School.		
	100 pounds for Beaulieu Day School.		
	300 pounds Wittenberg School, Wis.		
	500 pounds Yankton School, S. Dak.		
7560.....	F. o. b. St. Paul, Minn.....	16	.57
	For reshipment to the following schools, viz:		
	300 pounds Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.		
	380 pounds Collins Institute, Okla.		
	500 pounds Fort Peck School, Mont.		
	1,000 pounds Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.		
	200 pounds Omaha Agency, Nebr.		
	500 pounds Pottawatomie Agency, Kans.		
	280 pounds Sac and Fox School, Iowa.		
	200 pounds Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.		
	500 pounds Seneca School, Okla.		
	2,500 pounds Tomah School, Wis.		
	1,000 pounds Tullahassee Orphan School, Okla.		
	200 pounds Turtle Mountain Agency, N. Dak.		

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## COARSE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contract.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
17500.....	F. o. b. cars San Francisco, Cal..... For reshipment to the following schools, viz: Blackfeet School, etc., Mont.— 200 pounds for boarding school. 200 pounds for Holy Family Mission. 100 pounds Camp McDowell Schools, Ariz. 1,000 pounds Carson School, Nev. Colorado River School, etc., Ariz.— 300 pounds for school. 100 pounds for agency. 400 pounds Pryor School, Mont. (under charge of Crow Agency, Mont.). 2,000 pounds Fort Apache Agency, Ariz. 300 pounds Fort Belknap School, Mont. Fort Hall School, etc., Idaho— 500 pounds for school. 500 pounds for agency. 600 pounds Fort Lapwai School, Idaho. 50 pounds Fort McDermitt School, Nev. 600 pounds Fort Yuma School, Cal. 200 pounds Greenville School, Cal. 200 pounds Hoopa Valley School, Cal. 50 pounds Kaibab School, Ariz. 300 pounds Klamath School, Oreg. 600 pounds Mesacero Agency, N. Mex. 200 pounds Moqui Indians (under charge of the Moqui School, Ariz.). 1,000 pounds Pima School, Ariz. 500 pounds Round Valley School, Cal. 4,000 pounds Salem School, Oreg. 100 pounds Shivwits School, Utah. 1,000 pounds Tulalip School, Wash. <sup>1</sup> 400 pounds Umatilla School, Oreg. Warm Springs School, etc., Oreg.— 1,000 pounds for school. 100 pounds for Simnasho Day School. 500 pounds for agency. 200 pounds Western Shoshone School, Nev. Yakima School, etc., Wash.— 250 pounds for school. 300 pounds for agency.	107	\$0.375
2,000.....	Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Okla. (delivery at Bokchito, Okla.)..	233	1.22
2,000.....	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla. (delivery at Achille, Okla.).....	233	1.22
500.....	Cantonment School, etc., Okla. (delivery at Canton, Okla.):	233	1.23
500.....	School.....		
2,000.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho School, Okla. (delivery at Concho Siding, Okla.)..	233	1.33
15,000.....	Chilocco School, Okla.....	233	.83
1,000.....	Crow Creek School, etc., S. Dak.:	277	.95
5,000.....	School.....		
800.....	Agency.....	233	1.32
2,000.....	Euchee School, Okla. (delivery at Sapulpa, Okla.).....	189	.60
4,000.....	Flandreau School, S. Dak.....	240	.72
3,450.....	Genoa School, Nebr.....	233	.83
500.....	Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.).....	233	.93
1,400.....	Kiowa Agency Schools, Okla.:	233	.97
1,300.....	Riverside School (delivery at Anadarko, Okla.).....	233	1.27
200.....	Fort Sill School (delivery at Lawton, Okla.).....	233	
200.....	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.).....	14	1.15
750.....	Leupp School, etc., Ariz. (delivery at Canon Diablo, Ariz.):	277	.95
600.....	School.....		
300.....	Police.....	233	1.17
100.....	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.....	194	.90
1,000.....	Mekuskey Academy, Okla. (delivery at Seminole, Okla.).....	233	1.03
2,000.....	Navajo School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.):	233	1.03
400.....	Navajo School.....		
	Tohatchi School.....		
	Otoe School, Okla. (delivery at Red Rock, Okla.).....		
	Pawnee School, etc., Okla.:		
	School.....		
	Agency.....		

<sup>1</sup> Deliveries to be made at such places as Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

<sup>2</sup> Delivery during open season of navigation on Missouri River.



*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## COARSE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
3,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	101	\$1.00
1,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	233	.93
1,500.....	Pipestone School, Minn.....	189	.60
1,000.....	Ponca School, etc., Okla. (delivery at White Eagle, Okla.):		
500.....	School.....	233	1.03
	Agency.....		
100.....	Pueblo Bonito School, N. Mex. (delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.):		
200.....	School.....	194	.90
	Police.....		
4,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	233	.93
300.....	Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Rice, Ariz.).....	274	1.90
500.....	Rosebud School, S. Dak.....	224	1.10
480.....	Navajo Indians (under charge of San Juan School, N. Mex.) (delivery at Farmington, N. Mex.).....	233	1.99
500.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	118	1.00
1,000.....	Seger School, Okla. (delivery at Weatherford, Okla.).....	233	1.33
500.....	Shawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Thackery, Okla.).....	233	1.17
1,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	293	.50
500.....	Southern Ute Agency, Colo. (delivery at Ignacio, Colo.).....	60	1.50
300.....	Standing Rock Agency School, N. Dak. (delivery at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.).....	16	1.08
2,500.....	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.....	233	1.17
300.....	Western Navajo School, Ariz. (delivery at Flagstaff, Ariz.).....	14	.85
500.....	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla. (delivery at Millerton, Okla.).....	233	1.39

## FINE SALT.

23,445.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.....	16	\$0.91
	For reshipment to the following schools, viz:		
	700 pounds Bismarck School, N. Dak.		
	200 pounds Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.		
	2,000 pounds Carson School, Nev.		
	100 pounds Cass Lake School, Minn.		
	500 pounds Cherokee School, N. C.		
	Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak.—		
	800 pounds for school.		
	360 pounds for day schools.		
	500 pounds for agency.		
	Crow School, etc., Mont.—		
	400 pounds for agency school.		
	200 pounds for agency.		
	400 pounds for Pryor School.		
	Fort Berthold Schools, etc., N. Dak.—		
	300 pounds for day schools.		
	500 pounds for agency.		
	750 pounds Fort Bidwell School, Cal.		
	1,000 pounds Fort Totten School, N. Dak.		
	2,000 pounds Hayward School, Wis.		
	Keshena School, etc., Wis.—		
	300 pounds for school.		
	150 pounds for Menominee Indians.		
	500 pounds Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.		
	500 pounds Leech Lake School, Minn.		
	3,000 pounds Mount Pleasant School, Mich.		
	Nett Lake School, etc., Minn.—		
	200 pounds for school.		
	100 pounds for Bois Fort Chippewas.		
	Nevada School, etc., Nev.—		
	700 pounds for school.		
	360 pounds for agency.		
	Red Lake School, etc., Minn.—		
	800 pounds for Red Lake School.		
	500 pounds for Cross Lake School.		
	300 pounds Sisseton School, S. Dak.		
	150 pounds Springfield School, S. Dak.		
	1,200 pounds Tomah School, Wis.		
	Tongue River School, etc., Mont.—		
	150 pounds for school.		
	200 pounds for day schools.		
	275 pounds Turtle Mountain School, N. Dak.		
	500 pounds Wahpeton School, N. Dak.		
	Western Shoshone School, etc., Nev.—		
	500 pounds for school.		
	600 pounds for agency.		

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per hundred-weight
	<b>F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.—Continued.</b>		
	White Earth School, etc., Minn.—		
	1,000 pounds for White Earth school.		
	200 pounds for Chippewa Indians, Minn.		
	300 pounds Wild Rice River School.		
	100 pounds for Beaulieu day school.		
	100 pounds for Elbow Lake day school.		
	50 pounds for Round Lake day school.		
<b>Pounds.</b>	<b>F. o. b. cars St. Paul, Minn. ....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$0.96</b>
10,885.....	For reshipment to the following schools, viz:		
	500 pounds Cherokee Orphan School, Okla.		
	800 pounds Collins Institute, Okla.		
	560 pounds Eufaula School, Okla.		
	300 pounds Fort Belknap School, Mont.		
	Fort Peck School, etc., Mont.—		
	800 pounds for school.		
	350 pounds for day schools.		
	Jicarilla School, etc., N. Mex.—		
	1,100 pounds for school.		
	1,825 pounds for agency.		
	1,300 pounds Jones Male Academy, Okla.		
	300 pounds Kickapoo School, Kans.		
	100 pounds Mekusuke Academy, Okla.		
	100 pounds Navajo Springs School, Okla.		
	500 pounds Ouray Agency, Utah.		
	Sec and Fox School, Iowa—		
	250 pounds for school.		
	100 pounds for Mesquakie day school.		
	1,000 pounds Shoshone School, Wyo.		
	500 pounds Wittenberg School, Wis.		
	500 pounds Yankton School, S. Dak.		
27,640.....	<b>F. o. b. cars, San Francisco, Cal. ....</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>.96</b>
	For reshipment to the following schools, viz:		
	50 pounds for Bishop School, Cal.		
	Blackfeet School, etc., Mont.—		
	700 pounds for boarding school.		
	1,000 pounds for Holy Family.		
	Mission School—		
	200 pounds for day schools.		
	800 pounds for agency.		
	100 pounds Camp McDowell Schools, Ariz.		
	Colville Agency, etc., Wash.—		
	200 pounds for agency.		
	100 pounds for agency police.		
	100 pounds for Joseph's Band.		
	1,500 pounds for Cushman School, Wash.		
	Flathead Agency, etc., Mont.—		
	200 pounds for agency.		
	200 pounds for day schools.		
	Fort Apache School, etc., Ariz.—		
	2,000 pounds for Fort Apache School.		
	1,000 pounds for agency.		
	40 pounds for Cibecue day school.		
	200 pounds for Canyon day school.		
	100 pounds for East Fork day school.		
	1,200 pounds for Fort Hall School, Idaho.		
	600 pounds for Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.		
	200 pounds for Fort McDermitt School, Nev.		
	3,000 pounds for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.		
	1,000 pounds for Fort Yuma School, Cal.		
	1,200 pounds for Greenville School, Cal.		
	100 pounds for Havaaupai School, Ariz.		
	800 pounds for Hoopa Valley School, Cal.		
	Round Valley School, etc., Cal.—		
	800 pounds for school.		
	200 pounds for agency.		
	6,000 pounds for Salem School, Oreg.		
	San Xavier Papago Police, etc., Ariz.—		
	72 pounds for police.		
	28 pounds for day schools.		
	100 pounds for Shilwits School, Utah.		
	2,000 pounds for Tulalip School, Wash. <sup>1</sup>		
	200 pounds for Umatilla School, Oreg.		

<sup>1</sup> Deliveries to be made at such places at Tulalip, and at such times, and in such quantities as may be required.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.

## FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per hundred-weight.
	F. o. b. cars, San Francisco, Cal.—Continued.		
	For reshipment to the following schools, viz.—Continued.		
	Walker River School, etc., Nev.—		
	150 pounds for school.		
	50 pounds for Piute Indians.		
	Warm Springs School, etc., Oreg.—		
	500 pounds for school.		
	50 pounds for Simnasho day school.		
	Yakima School, etc., Wash.—		
	700 pounds for school.		
	200 pounds for police.		
Pounds.			
2,500.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex. (delivery at Albuquerque, N. Mex.)....	233	\$1.58
200.....	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla. (delivery at Achille, Okla.).....	233	1.62
	Cantonment School, etc., Okla., (delivery at Canton, Okla.):		
300.....	School.....	233	1.63
20.....	Police.....		
1,000.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho School, Okla. (delivery at Concho Siding, Okla.)	233	1.75
6,000.....	Chilocco School, Okla. (delivery at Chilocco, Okla.).....	233	.99
	Colorado River School, etc., Ariz. (delivery at Parker, Ariz.):		
500.....	School.....	101	2.49
800.....	Agency.....		
1,000.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.....	277	1.39
100.....	Euclaw School, Okla. (delivery at Sapulpa, Okla.).....	233	1.72
2,000.....	Flandreau School, S. Dak.....	189	.80
2,500.....	Genoa School, Nebr. (delivery at Genoa, Nebr.).....	233	1.27
8,000.....	Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.).....	233	.97
	Kiowa Agency Schools, Okla.—		
1,200.....	Fort Sill School (delivery at Lawton, Okla.).....	233	1.24
250.....	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.).....		1.83
800.....	Leupp School, Ariz. (delivery at Canon Diablo, Ariz.).....	14	1.50
	Mescalero School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery at Tularosa, N. Mex.):		
1,000.....	School.....	233	2.17
300.....	Agency.....		
	Navajo School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.):		
2,500.....	Navajo School.....		
1,000.....	Tohatchi School.....		
100.....	Agency.....	194	1.60
600.....	Chin Lee School.....		
100.....	Cornfields day school.....		
1,500.....	Nuyaka School, Okla. (delivery at Beggs, Okla.).....	233	1.57
250.....	Otoe School, Okla. (delivery at Red Rock, Okla.).....	233	1.28
1,000.....	Pawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Pawnee, Okla.).....	233	1.27
3,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	101	1.49
1,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak. (delivery at Pierre, S. Dak.).....	233	1.33
	Pima School, etc., Ariz. (delivery at Casa Grande, Ariz.):		
500.....	Agency.....	101	1.75
1,200.....	School.....		
	Pine Ridge School, etc., S. Dak. (delivery at Rushville, Nebr.):		
1,200.....	School.....	233	1.43
1,500.....	Day schools.....		
2,500.....	Pipestone School, Minn.....	189	.90
600.....	Ponca School, Okla. (delivery at White Eagle, Okla.).....	233	1.27
	Pueblo Bonita School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.):		
100.....	School.....	194	1.60
50.....	Police.....		
2,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak. (delivery at Rapid City, S. Dak.).....	233	1.33
1,500.....	Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Rice, Ariz.).....	233	2.19
	Rosebud School, etc., S. Dak. (delivery at Rosebud, S. Dak.):		
2,000.....	School.....		
1,500.....	Day schools.....	224	1.60
5,000.....	Agency.....		
	San Carlos School, etc., Ariz. (delivery at San Carlos, Ariz.):		
100.....	School.....	233	2.19
4,000.....	Agency.....		
1,500.....	San Juan School, N. Mex. (delivery at Farmington, N. Mex.).....	233	2.43
2,500.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex. (delivery at Santa Fe School warehouse).....	118	1.28
1,200.....	Boger School, Okla. (delivery at Weatherford, Okla.).....	233	1.47
800.....	Seneca School, Okla. (delivery at Wyandotte, Okla.).....	233	1.29
500.....	Shawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Thackery, Okla.).....	233	1.59
8,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal. (delivery at the school).....	293	1.28
	Southern Ute School, etc., Colo. (delivery at Ignacio, Colo.):		
550.....	School.....		
50.....	Allen day school.....	60	1.75
500.....	Agency.....		

<sup>1</sup> Delivery to be during open season for navigation of the Missouri River.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Feb. 1, 1911, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt. Bids opened in Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 11, 1911—Continued.*

## FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Standing Rock Schools, etc., N. Dak. (delivery at agency):		
1,200.....	Agency school.....	16	\$1.39
300.....	Day schools.....		
3,500.....	Agency.....		
600.....	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.....	233	1.57
500.....	Western Navajo School, Ariz. (delivery at Flagstaff, Ariz.).....	14	1.35
300.....	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla. (delivery at Millerton, Okla.).....	233	1.79

*Contract awarded under advertisement of May 26, 1911, for sirup.*

[Bids opened in Washington, D. C., June 20, 1911.]

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Price per gallon.	Point of delivery.
	Sirup, a combination of refiners' sirup in proportions not less than 10 and not more than 40, and the highest grade commercial glucose not less than 60 and not more than 90, viz:			
10,675 gallons.....	In barrels of not less than 50 gallons.....	136	\$0.1767	Chicago.
13,480 gallons.....	In 10-gallon oak kegs.....	136	.2567	Do.
10,930 gallons.....	In 15-gallon oak kegs.....	136	.2367	Do.

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 27, 1911, for live stock (for Sioux allottees).*

[Bids opened in Washington, D. C., June 27, 1911.]

Award.	Description.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.
4.....	Mares.....	Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak.....	243	\$128.88
380.....	Heifers.....	Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak.....	278	23.22
93.....	Mares.....	Lower Brule Indian Agency, S. Dak.....	223	109.42
4.....	Milch cows.....	Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak.....	223	54.00

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of July 17, 1911, for live stock.*

[Bids opened in Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1911.]

Award.	Description.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.
15.....	Bulls.....	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.....	255	\$47.44
385.....	Heifers.....	do.....	116	28.55
120.....	Bulls.....	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	255	47.44
1,000.....	Heifers.....	do.....	185	28.00

*Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, rolled oats, dried fruit, canned tomatoes, flour, oats, feed, etc.*

[Bids opened in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1911.]

Awards.	Articles.	No. of contractor.	Unit price.	Point of delivery.
69,300 pounds.....	Corn meal, white; must be of good merchantable quality, kiln-dried; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap.	221	\$0.01725	Chicago or Omaha.
51,700 pounds.....	Corn meal, yellow; must be of good merchantable quality, kiln-dried; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap.	233	\$ .0159 \$ .0166 \$ .0175	Arkansas City Kansas City. Omaha.
24,500 pounds.....	Cracked wheat; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap, of about 100 pounds net, each.	142 2	.0257 .0225	Chicago. San Francisco.
56,900 pounds.....	Hominy; must be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean; to be delivered in double bags, the inner one to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	221	\$ .0173	Chicago or Omaha.
78,400 pounds.....	Rollled oats; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds net, each, packed in cases of 72 pounds net to the case; cases to be strapped.	142 221	.03471 \$ .035	Chicago. Omaha.
60,800 pounds.....	Rollled oats, compressed; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in sanitary tin cans of 2 pounds net, each (cans to have the side seam soldered, and the top and bottom attached with a cement substance in addition to the usual crimping); packed in cases of 72 pounds net to the case; cases to be strapped.	142 253 211	.0568 \$ 4.09 .067	Chicago. Do. Omaha.
95,250 pounds.....	Dried apples; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes, strapped.	1105 253	.087 .0825	San Francisco. Chicago.
106,400 pounds.....	Dried peaches; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes, strapped.	1105 2224	.0935 .0935	San Francisco. Do.
123,000 pounds.....	Dried prunes; 60 to 70's; 70 to 80's; 80 to 90's; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes, strapped.	107	\$ .065	Do.
6,400 dozen cans....	Tomatoes; No. 3 size of can; packed in strong cases; cases to be strapped.	164	1.07	Chicago.

<sup>1</sup> "Only."

<sup>2</sup> Car lots, not less than 30,000 pounds to be delivered at any one destination.

<sup>3</sup> To be inspected and receipted for at point of delivery.

<sup>4</sup> Awarded 12,300 pounds.

<sup>5</sup> Awarded 12,200 pounds.

<sup>6</sup> Awarded 27,500 pounds.

<sup>7</sup> Awarded 45,900 pounds.

<sup>8</sup> Awarded 12,900 pounds.

<sup>9</sup> Awarded 12,900 pounds.

<sup>10</sup> Per case of 72 pounds.

<sup>11</sup> Awarded 35,000 pounds.

<sup>12</sup> Awarded 20,045 pounds (in 50-pound boxes).

<sup>13</sup> Awarded 75,205 pounds (in boxes).

<sup>14</sup> Awarded 53,200 pounds (in 50-pound boxes).

<sup>15</sup> In boxes, 60 to 70 count.

## SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

875

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911.

## BRAN.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
15,000.	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	283	\$1.77
8,000.	Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Okla.	Bokchito, Okla.	228	1.35
500.	Bay Mills School, Mich.	Brimley, Mich.	270	1.60
14,000.	Bismarck School, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	289	1.4890
20,000.	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla.	Achille, Okla.	228	1.38
3,000.	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.	Tablequah, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000.	Cheyenne River School, S. D.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	151	1.50
40,000.	Chilocco School, Okla.	Chilocco, Okla.	233	1.24
2,000.	Collins Institute, Okla.	Frisco, Okla.	228	1.36
25,000.	Crow Agency School, Mont.	Blackfoot, Idaho.	82	1.05
10,000.	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	297	1.20
4,500.	Eufaula School, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000.	Hayward School, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.	233	1.64
10,000.	Kiowa, Riverside School, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.	228	1.30
2,500.	Kiowa, Fort Sill School, Okla.	Lawton, Okla.	228	1.32
8,000.	Leo du Flambeau School, Wis.	Leo du Flambeau, Wis.	34	1.26
6,000.	Leech Lake School, Minn.	Walker, Minn.	296	1.4890
7,500.	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	297	1.20
12,000.	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	34	1.31
4,000.	Nuyaka School, Okla.	Beggs, Okla.	72	1.35
2,000.	Oneida School, Wis.	Oneida, Wis.	233	1.54
10,000.	Osage School, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla.	233	1.29
2,000.	Otee School, Okla.	Red Rock, Okla.	72	1.35
5,000.	Pawnee School, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	228	1.32
4,000.	Pawnee Agency, Okla.			
10,000.	Red Lake School, Minn.	Red Lake School, Minn.	296	1.89
8,000.	Cross Lake School, Minn.	Cross Lake School, Minn.	296	2.0990
10,000.	Seneca School, Okla.	Wyandotte, Okla.	233	1.43
4,000.	Southern Ute School, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.	233	1.94
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:			
4,000.	Agricultural School.		16	1.61
				1.65
9,000.	Agency.		16	1.61
				1.65
13,500.	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.	Tuskahoma, Okla.	228	1.35
5,000.	Uintah Agency, Utah.	Uintah Agency, Utah.	276	1.65
10,000.	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla.	Millerton, Okla.	228	1.41
6,000.	White Earth School, Minn.	Opema, Minn.	33	1.20
5,000.	Wild Rice River School, Minn.	Mahnomen, Minn.	33	1.225
5,000.	Wittenberg School, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.	94	1.26
6,000.	Carson School, Nev.	Indian School Station, Nev. (on V. & T. Ry.).	183	1.30
10,000.	Klamath School, Oreg.	F. o. b. cars, docks, or depots, Seattle, Wash.	93	1.40
8,000.	Navajo School, N. Mex.	Navajo School, N. Mex.	59	2.59
5,000.	Pima School, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.	233	1.99
10,000.	Rice Station School, Ariz.	Rice, Ariz.	233	1.99
4,000.	Sherman Institute, Cal.	Arlington, Cal.	233	1.54
8,500.	Tulalip School, Wash.	Tulalip, Wash.	271	1.26
1,000.	Western Shoshone School, Nev.	F. o. b. cars, Blackfoot, Idaho.	32	1.05
6,000.	Yakima School, Wash.	Toppenish, Wash.	206	1.25

## FEED.

10,000.	Bismarck School, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	239	\$1.6390
7,000.	Cass Lake School, Minn.	Cass Lake, Minn.	247	1.78
1,000.	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.	Park Hill, Okla.	233	1.87
10,000.	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	151	1.60
1,000.	Eufaula School, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.	233	1.87
20,000.	Fort Peck School, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.	233	2.08
10,000.	Hayward School, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.	233	1.87

1 Delivered prior to Jan. 1, 1912.

2 In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

3 If delivered at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

4 If delivered at Martin Kenel School, N. Dak.

5 Deliveries to be made at such places as Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the superintendent in charge of the school.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## FEED—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Jicarilla School, etc., N. Mex.: School.....	Dulce, N. Mex.....	233	\$2.23
6,000.....	Agency.....	Hartshorne, Okla.....	228	1.70
4,000.....	Jones Male Academy, Okla.....			
20,000.....	Leech Lake School, etc., Minn.: School.....	Walker, Minn.....	247	1.78
10,000.....	Agency.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	233	1.88
15,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	Oneida, Wis.....	233	1.97
12,000.....	Oneida School, Wis.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	72	1.60
4,000.....	Osage School, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	72	1.60
10,000.....	Pawnee Agency, Okla.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.....	166	1.67
15,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	Neligh, Nebr.....	98	1.60
70,000.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	Farmington, N. Mex.....	233	2.47
1,800.....	San Juan School, N. Mex., Navajo Indians.....	Wyandotte, Okla.....	233	1.68
5,000.....	Seneca School, Okla.....	Ignacio, Colo.....	233	2.49
	Southern Ute School, Colo.....			
	Standing Rock Schools, etc., N. Dak.: Agency School.....		16	1.70 1.80
10,000.....	Agricultural School.....		16	1.70 1.80
6,000.....	Agency.....		16	1.70 1.80
18,000.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	Tower, Minn.....	247	1.78
7,500.....	White Earth School, Minn.....	Ogema, Minn.....	33	1.60
6,000.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	Wittenberg, Wis.....	233	2.23
11,500.....	Yankton School, S. Dak.....	Wagner, S. Dak.....	262	1.60
10,000.....	Navajo School, etc., N. Mex.: Navajo School.....	Gallup, N. Mex.....	233	1.93
18,000.....	Tohatchi School.....			
10,000.....	Navajo Agency.....			
60,000.....	Pueblo Bonito School, etc., N. Mex.: School.....	Thoreau, N. Mex.....	233	2.33
5,000.....	Agency.....	Tulalip, Wash.....	271	1.68
5,000.....	Tulalip School, Wash.....	Gallup, N. Mex.....	233	1.93
5,000.....	Zuni School, N. Mex.....			

## SHORTS.

8,000.....	Armstrong Male Orphan Acad- emy, Okla.....	Bokchito, Okla.....	228	\$1.50
10,000.....	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	239	1.5799
2,000.....	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.....	Tahlequah, Okla.....	228	1.50
15,000.....	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.....	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.....	151	1.50
5,000.....	Eufaula School, Okla.....	Eufaula, Okla.....	228	1.50
8,000.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	34	1.46
4,000.....	Leech Lake School, Minn.....	Walker, Minn.....	233	1.68
1,000.....	Nuyaka School, Okla.....	Beggs, Okla.....	72	1.50
3,000.....	Osage School, Okla.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	233	1.48
2,000.....	Otoe School, Okla.....	Red Rock, Okla.....	233	1.48
5,000.....	Pawnee School, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	228	1.47
	Red Lake School, etc., Minn.: Red Lake School, Minn.....	Red Lake School, Minn.....	239	1.9999
10,000.....	Cross Lake School, Minn.....	Cross Lake School, Minn.....	239	2.1999
8,000.....	Standing Rock Agency, etc., N. Dak.: Agricultural School.....		16	1.61 1.65
4,000.....	Agency.....		16	1.61 1.65
9,000.....	Tuskahoma Female Academy, Okla.....	Tuskahoma, Okla.....	228	1.50
6,000.....	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla.....	Millerton, Okla.....	228	1.56
5,000.....				

<sup>1</sup> In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots, 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

<sup>2</sup> If delivered at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

<sup>3</sup> If delivered at Martin Kencel School, N. Dak.

<sup>4</sup> Deliveries to be made at such places as Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the superintendent in charge of the school.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## SHORTS—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
2,000.....	Wild Rice River School (under White Earth School, Minn.).	Mahnomen, Minn.....	33	\$ 1.35
4,000.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	Wittenberg, Wis.....	34	1.46
4,500.....	Hoopa Valley School, Cal.....	Korbel, Cal.....	226	1.85
4,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	Arlington, Cal.....	233	1.68
10,000.....	Tulalip School, Wash.....	Tulalip, Wash.....	271	1.36
6,000.....	Yakima School, Wash.....	Toppenish, Wash.....	209	1.30

## OATS.

30,000.....	Albuquerque School, etc., N. Mex.: Albuquerque School.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	233	\$1.99
20,000.....	Pueblo Indians.....			
5,000.....	Acoma farmer.....			
7,000.....	Laguna farmer.....			
8,000.....	Laguna and Acoma Pueblo Indians.....			
4,380.....	Bay Mills School, Mich.....	Brimley, Mich.....	233	1.78
16,000.....	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	239	1.6799
60,000.....	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	Browning, Mont.....	233	1.87
6,400.....	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla.....	Achille, Okla.....	223	1.85
25,500.....	Cantonment School, Okla.....	Canton, Okla.....	228	1.82
4,000.....	Cass Lake School, Minn.....	Cass Lake, Minn.....	247	1.66
	Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak.: School.....	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.....	151	1.65
20,000.....	Agency.....			
70,000.....	Collins Institute, Okla.....	Frisco, Okla.....	233	1.99
6,000.....	Crow Agency School, Mont.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	38	1.35
10,000.....	Crow Creek School, etc., S. Dak.: School.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	233	1.58
20,000.....	Agency.....			
90,000.....	Fond du Lac School, Minn., for Chippewa Indians.....	Cloquet, Minn.....	247	1.66
5,000.....	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....	Elbowoods, N. Dak.....	16	2.09
3,000.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	Hayward, Wis.....	233	1.99
10,000.....	Jones Male Academy, Okla.....	Hartshorne, Okla.....	228	1.78
40,000.....	Keshena Agency, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.....	233	1.58
	Kiowa schools, etc., Okla.: Kiowa, etc., Indians.....	Anadarko, Okla.....	233	1.73
15,000.....	Wichita, etc., Indians.....			
5,000.....	Fort Sill School.....	Lawton, Okla.....	233	1.73
10,000.....	Rainy Mountain School.....	Gotebo, Okla.....	228	1.81
16,000.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	233	1.63
30,000.....	La Pointe Agency, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.....	233	1.58
25,000.....	Leech Lake School, etc., Minn.: School.....	Walker, Minn.....	233	1.58
10,000.....	Agency.....			
15,000.....	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	233	1.58
12,000.....	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.....			
62,000.....	Navajo Springs School, etc., Colo.: School.....	Mancos, Colo.....	233	2.58
10,000.....	Agency.....	Beggs, Okla.....	233	1.99
10,000.....	Nuyaka School, Okla.....	Walthill, Nebr.....	233	1.73
6,000.....	Omaha Agency, Nebr.....			
21,900.....	Osage School, etc., Okla.: School.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	233	1.58
6,000.....	Agency.....			
9,000.....	Pawnee Agency, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	233	1.68
25,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	151	1.60
25,000.....	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.....	Rushville, Nebr.....	224	1.85
200,000.....	Red Lake School, etc., Minn.: School.....	Redby, Minn.....	247	1.66
15,000.....	Agency.....			
25,000.....	Cross Lake School.....	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	224	2.08
120,000.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....			
6,000.....	Santa Fe School, etc., N. Mex.: School.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	233	1.99
15,000.....	Agency.....			
40,000.....	Pueblo Indians.....			

<sup>1</sup> In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots, 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

<sup>2</sup> Deliveries to be made at such places at Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required.



Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## OATS—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
30,000.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	Stroud, Okla.....	233	\$1.68
15,000.....	San Juan School, etc., N. Mex.: School.....	Farmington, N. Mex.....	233	2.33
75,000.....	Navajo Indians.....	Ignacio, Colo.....	233	2.33
20,000.....	Southern Ute Agency, Colo. Standing Rock, School, etc., N. Dak.: Agency School.....			
8,000.....	Agricultural School.....		16	1.99
9,000.....	Day schools.....			1.99
3,000.....	Agency.....			
115,000.....	Tongue River School, etc., Mont.: School.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	38	1.35
25,000.....	Agency.....	Tower, Minn.....	247	1.66
75,000.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	Millerton, Okla.....	233	2.13
6,000.....	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla.....	Winnebago, Nebr.....	233	1.68
2,000.....	Winnebago Agency, Nebr.....	Wagner, S. Dak.....	233	1.63
48,000.....	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.....	Indian School Station, Nev. (on V. & T. Ry.).....	183	1.60
25,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	Reservation, Wash.....	217	1.53
10,000.....	Cushman School, Wash. Leupp School, etc., Ariz:	Oakland Long Wharf, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., or Oakland, Cal.....	206	1.74
7,000.....	School.....	do.....	206	1.74
33,400.....	Navajo Indians.....	Holbrook, Ariz.....	233	2.07
2,000.....	Martinez School, Cal. Moqui School, etc., Ariz:	Oakland Long Wharf, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., or Oakland, Cal.....	206	1.74
25,000.....	Moqui School.....			
30,000.....	Moqui, etc., Indians.....			
8,000.....	Oralbe Day School.....			
	Navajo School, etc., N. Mex.: Navajo School.....	Gallup, N. Mex.....	233	2.03
7,000.....	Tohatchi School.....			
15,000.....	Agency.....	Seattle, Wash.....	2	1.65
60,000.....	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....	Temecula, Cal.....	54	2.10
10,000.....	Pechanga Agency, Cal.....			
5,000.....	Tulalip School, etc., Wash.: School.....	Everett, Wash.....	206	1.60
20,000.....	Agency.....			
	Yakima School, etc., Wash.: Agency.....	Toppenish, Wash.....	206	1.79
26,000.....	School.....	If delivered at Blackrock Agency, N. Mex.....	174	2.39
10,000.....	Zuni Agency, N. Mex.....	Master Bros.'s store, at Ramah, N. Mex.....	174	2.12

## FLOUR.

60,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	\$2.05
30,000.....	Armstrong Male Orphan Acad- emy, Okla.....	Bokchito, Okla.....	228	2.325
18,000.....	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	206	1.92
15,500.....	Blackfeet School, etc., Mont.: Boarding school.....			
24,720.....	Holy Family Mission School.....	F. o. b. cars, Lind, Wash.....	215	3.96
2,700.....	Day schools.....			
35,000.....	Agency.....	Achille, Okla.....	228	2.375
20,000.....	Bloomfield Seminary, Okla. Cantonment School, etc., Okla.: School.....	Canton, Okla.....	228	2.36
10,000.....	Indian police.....			
500.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	206	1.92

1 Delivery at Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

2 Delivery at Martin Kenel School, N. Dak.

3 Deliveries to be made at such places at Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the superintendent in charge of the school.

4 Sample No. 2.

5 In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots, 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

6 Per 196 pounds gross, inspected at Lind, Wash.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
80,000	Carlisle School, Pa.	F. o. b. Lind, Wash.	215	\$3.95
10,000	Cass Lake School, Minn.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
30,000	Cherokee School, N. C.	do.	206	\$1.92
21,000	Cherokee Orphan Training School, Okla.	Tahlequah, Okla.	228	\$2.35
35,000	Cheyenne and Arapaho School, Okla.	Concho Siding, Okla.	228	\$2.275
	Cheyenne River School, etc., S. Dak.:			
32,000	School.			
65,000	Agency	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
125,000	Chilocco School, Okla.	Erie, Okla.	228	\$2.30
17,000	Collins Institute, Okla.	Frisco, Okla.	228	\$2.35
	Crow Creek School, etc., S. Dak.:			
18,000	School.			
30,000	Agency	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
24,000	Euche School, Okla., viz:			
	12,000 pounds at.	Sapulpa, Okla.	228	\$2.30
	12,000 pounds at.	do.	233	\$2.55
20,000	Eufaula School, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.	228	\$2.32
100,000	Flandreau School, etc., S. Dak.:			
5,000	School.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
	Flandreau Indians.			
	Fond du Lac, Chippewa Indians, etc., Minn.:			
4,000	Chippewa Indians			
2,190	Police	do.	206	\$1.92
	Fort Hall School, etc., Idaho:			
20,000	School.			
35,000	Agency	F. o. b. cars, Blackfoot, Idaho.	32	\$2.05
	Fort Belknap School, etc., Mont.:			
5,000	School.			
15,000	Agency	F. o. b. cars, Lind, Wash.	215	\$3.95
	Fort Berthold Day schools, etc., N. Dak.:			
4,000	Day schools			
25,000	Agency	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
	Fort Peck School, etc., Mont.:			
20,000	School.			
4,500	Day schools	F. o. b. cars, Lind, Wash.	215	\$3.95
50,000	Agency			
60,000	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
60,000	Genoa School, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.	34	\$2.32
175,000	Haskell Institute, Kans.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
40,000	Hayward School, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.	34	\$2.40
	Jicarilla School, etc., N. Mex.:			
12,000	School.			
1,500	Day schools	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
45,600	Agency			
35,000	Jones Male Academy, Okla.	Hartshorne, Okla.	228	\$2.275
	Keshena School, etc., Wis.:			
18,000	School.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
1,100	Police			
14,000	Kickapoo School, Kans.	F. o. b. cars, Lind, Wash.	215	\$3.95
	Kiowa Agency School, etc., Okla.:			
26,000	Riverside School.	Anadarko, Okla.	228	\$2.30
35,000	Fort Sill School.	Lawton, Okla.	228	\$2.32
20,000	Rainy Mountain School.	Gotebo, Okla.	228	\$2.31
20,000	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	34	\$2.36
	La Pointe day schools, etc., Wis.:			
4,000	Day schools			
15,000	Agency	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
4,400	Police			
	Leech Lake School, etc., Minn.:			
24,000	School.	Lewiston, Idaho.	206	\$1.92
17,500	Agency			
	Lower Brule School, etc., S. Dak.:			
15,000	School.	do.	206	\$1.92
20,000	Agency			
20,000	Mekuskey Academy, Okla.	Seminole, Okla.	228	\$2.275

1 Per 196 pounds gross, inspected at Lind, Wash.

2 Sample No. 2.

3 In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots, 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

4 Sample No. 1.

5 Delivery prior to Jan. 1, 1912.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Mescalero School, etc., N. Mex.:			
20,000.....	School.....	Tularosa, N. Mex.....	233	\$2.96
14,500.....	Agency.....			
70,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	34	\$2.39
50,000.....	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
	Nett Lake School, etc., Minn.:			
2,700.....	School.....			
400.....	Police.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	206	\$1.92
2,800.....	Bols Fort Chippewas.....			
27,000.....	Nuyaka School, Okla.....	Beggs, Okla.....	233	\$2.56
25,000.....	Onelda School, Wis.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
10,000.....	Osage School, Okla.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	233	\$2.48
26,000.....	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	F. o. b. cars Blackfoot, Idaho.....	32	\$2.05
18,000.....	Pawnee School, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	228	\$2.30
30,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
30,000.....	Pine Ridge School, S. Dak.....			
15,000.....	Day schools, S. Dak.....	Rushville, Nebr.....	227	2.32
412,500.....	Agency, S. Dak.....			
	Pipestone School, etc., Minn.:			
40,000.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
600.....	Birch Cooley Day School.....			
25,000.....	Ponca School, Okla.....	Whiteagle, Okla.....	228	\$2.35
60,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.....	34	\$2.50
	Red Lake School, etc., Minn.:			
20,000.....	Red Lake School.....			
10,000.....	Agency.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
2,500.....	Police.....			
15,000.....	Cross Lake School.....			
	Rosebud School, S. Dak.:			
45,000.....	School.....			
20,000.....	Day schools.....	Crookston, Nebr.....	227	2.32
164,000.....	Agency.....			
16,000.....	Do.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
70,000.....	Santa Fe School, etc., N. Mex.....	Arkansas City, Kans.....	233	\$2.41
10,000.....	Sao and Fox School, Okla.....	Stroud, Okla.....	233	\$2.56
	San Juan School, etc., N. Mex.:			
35,000.....	School.....			
6,000.....	Navajo Indians.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
8,000.....	Santee Indians (under Santee School, Nebr.).....	do.....	215	\$3.95
	Seger School, etc., Okla.:			
22,000.....	School.....			
3,000.....	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.....	Weatherford, Okla.....	228	\$2.30
25,000.....	Seneca School, Okla.....	Wyandotte, Okla.....	233	\$2.40
20,000.....	Shawnee School, Okla.....	Thackery, Okla.....	233	\$2.46
	Shoshone School, etc., Wyo.:			
40,000.....	School.....			
35,000.....	Shoshone Indians.....	Lander, Wyo.....	34	\$2.50
40,000.....	Northern Arapahoe Indians.....			
24,000.....	Sisseton School, S. Dak.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
	Southern Ute School, etc., Colo.:			
14,000.....	School.....			
1,000.....	Allen Day School.....	do.....	215	\$3.95
30,000.....	Agency.....			
6,000.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	206	\$1.92
	Standing Rock Schools, etc., N. Dak.:			
30,000.....	Agency School.....			
20,000.....	Agricultural School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	\$3.95
6,000.....	Day schools.....			
105,000.....	Agency.....	do.....	215	\$3.95
48,000.....	Tomah School, Wis.....			
	Turtle Mountain School, etc., N. Dak.:			
5,000.....	Day schools.....	do.....	215	\$3.95
37,200.....	Agency.....			
18,000.....	Tullahassee Orphan School, Okla.....	Tullahassee, Okla.....	233	\$2.56
27,000.....	Tullahassee Female Academy, Okla.:			
	10,000 pounds, at.....	Tuskahoma, Okla.....	228	\$2.33
	17,000 pounds, at.....	do.....	233	\$2.50

1 Sample No. 1.

2 In carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots 25 cents per hundred-weight additional.

3 Per 196 pounds gross, inspected at Lind, Wash.

4 Sample No. 2.

5 Delivery prior to Jan. 1, 1912.

6 For Big White River issue station, delivered at Reliance, S. Dak.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>				
20,000.....	Uintah Agency, Utah (for Uintah, etc., Indians).	F. o. b. cars Blackfoot, Idaho...	32	<sup>1</sup> \$2.05
18,400.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
30,000.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.....	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
15,000.....	Wheelock Orphan Academy, Okla:			
	10,000 pounds, at.....	Millerton, Okla.....	228	<sup>2</sup> 2.39
	5,000 pounds, at.....	.....do.....	233	<sup>2</sup> 2.60
	White Earth School, etc., Minn.:			
25,000.....	White Earth School.....			
44,000.....	White Earth Chippewas.....			
6,000.....	White Earth police.....			
700.....	Porterville Day School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
15,000.....	Wild Rice River School.....			
700.....	Beaulieu Day School.....			
1,200.....	Elbow Lake Day School.....			
500.....	Round Lake Day School.....			
24,000.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	Wittenberg, Wis.....	34	<sup>2</sup> 2.35
20,000.....	Yankton School, etc., S. Dak.:			
25,000.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
	Agency.....			
300.....	Bishop School, etc., Cal.:			
100.....	School.....			
150.....	Field matron.....	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
500.....	Police.....			
1,200.....	Cahuilla School, Cal.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
	Campo School, Cal.....	.....do.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
	Camp McDowell Day School, etc., Ariz.:			
1,200.....	Day schools.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
600.....	Agency.....			
60,000.....	Carson School, etc., Nev.:			
300.....	School.....	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
150.....	Big Pine Day School.....			
1,200.....	Independence Day School.....	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
	Coeur d'Alene School, Wash. (for police).			
16,000.....	Colorado River School, etc., Ariz.:	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
10,000.....	School.....			
	Agency.....			
4,000.....	Colville Agency, etc., Wash.:			
5,000.....	Agency.....			
2,000.....	Colville police.....	Davenport, Wash.....	31	<sup>2</sup> 2.075
1,000.....	Joseph's Band.....			
2,500.....	Nesplem subagency.....			
55,000.....	Nesplem police.....			
700.....	Cushman School, Wash.....	Reservation, Wash.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 1.99
	Fallon School, Nev.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
	Fort Apache School, etc., Ariz.:			
30,000.....	School.....			
50,000.....	Agency.....			
800.....	Cibecue Day School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
1,600.....	Canyon Day School.....			
1,000.....	East Fork Day School.....			
12,000.....	Fort Lapwal School, Idaho.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
40,000.....	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	.....do.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
	Fort McDermitt School, etc., Nev.:			
300.....	School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
500.....	Police.....			
12,000.....	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	.....do.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
15,000.....	Greenville School, Cal.....	.....do.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
1,000.....	Havasupai School, Ariz.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
	Hoopa Valley School, etc., Cal.:			
15,000.....	School.....			
11,000.....	Agency.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05
1,300.....	Police.....			
8,000.....	Leupp School, etc., Ariz.:			
800.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	<sup>2</sup> 3.95
400.....	Police.....			
	Moapa River School, Nev.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	206	<sup>2</sup> 2.05

<sup>1</sup> Sample No. 1.<sup>2</sup> Delivery prior to Jan. 1, 1912.<sup>3</sup> Per 196 pounds gross inspected at Lind, Wash.<sup>4</sup> Carload lots of flour, bran, oats, and feed; if shipped in less than carload lots 25 cents per hundredweight additional.<sup>5</sup> Sample No. 2.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of Aug. 21, 1911—Continued.

## FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Agencies, schools, and tribes.	Point of delivery.	No. of contractor.	Price per 100 pounds net.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Moqui School, etc., Ariz.:			
15,000.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	1 \$3.95
1,000.....	Second Mesa Day School.....			
500.....	Moqui police.....			
3,000.....	Oralba Day School.....			
40,000.....	Navajo School, Ariz.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
15,000.....	Tohatchi School, N. Mex.....			
10,000.....	Agency, Ariz.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	50	2.53
20,000.....	Chin Lee School, Ariz.....	Chin Lee, Ariz.....	50	4.03
2,000.....	Cornfields Day School, Ariz.....	Cornfields, Ariz.....	50	3.78
5,000.....	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.....	206	2 05
10,000.....	Nevada School, Nev.:			
5,000.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	1 3.95
150,000.....	Agency.....			
45,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
60,000.....	Pima School, etc., Ariz.:			
	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Agency.....			
9,000.....	Pueblo Bonita School, etc., N. Mex.:			
2,000.....	School.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	206	2 1.92
40,000.....	Police.....			
	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	1 3.95
18,000.....	Round Valley School, etc., Cal.:			
2,000.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
115,000.....	Agency.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Salem School, Oreg.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
2,500.....	San Carlos School, etc., Ariz.:			
20,000.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Agency.....			
	San Xavier Papago School, etc., Ariz.:			
960.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
1,840.....	Police.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
140,000.....	Day schools.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
3,800.....	Siletz Agency, etc., Oreg.:			
5,000.....	Agency.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
400.....	Grand Ronde Indians.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Soboba School, Cal.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
8,000.....	Truxton Canon School, etc., Ariz.:			
10,000.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
30,000.....	Hualapai Indians.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Tulalip School, Wash.....	Tulalip, Wash.....	271	2 15
2,400.....	Walker River School, etc., Nev.:			
1,400.....	School.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	1 3.95
	Piute Indians.....			
10,000.....	Warm Springs School, etc., Oreg.:			
1,000.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
7,000.....	Simnasho Day School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
1,480.....	Agency.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
10,000.....	Police.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
	Western Navajo School, Ariz.....			
12,000.....	School.....	do.....	215	1 3.95
12,000.....	Western Shoshone School, etc., Nev.:			
	School.....	F. o. b. cars Blackfoot, Idaho...	32	2 05
	Agency.....			
30,000.....	Yakima School, etc., Wash.:			
3,000.....	School.....	Toppenish, Wash.....	206	2 1.00
10,000.....	Police.....			
	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	F. o. b. cars Lind, Wash.....	215	1 3.95

<sup>1</sup> Per 196 pounds gross, inspected at Lind, Wash.<sup>2</sup> Sample No. 2.<sup>3</sup> Deliveries to be made at such places as Tulalip and at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the superintendent in charge of the school.<sup>4</sup> Sample No. 1.<sup>5</sup> Delivery prior to Jan. 1, 1912.





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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE  
CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,  
*Muskogee, Okla., October 11, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ended June 30, 1911.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

This report incident to the enrollment and allotment also covers the work during the year of the disposition of the unallotted lands and other tribal property, together with necessary details incident to closing the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. There are appended the report of the superintendent of Union Agency and the report of the supervisor of schools in the Five Civilized Tribes. There has been a material decrease in the amount of work in connection with enrollment and allotment, while a new and important branch of the work of closing the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes has arisen, that of disposing of the remaining surplus lands after completion of allotments to persons now enrolled.

In connection with the details of this office there were received during the year 58,974 communications and 148,474 letters, circulars, notices, etc., mailed pertaining to tribal matters.

The work pertaining particularly to the enrollment of citizens and the allotment to them of their individual shares of the lands had, at the close of the last fiscal year, been brought to that stage of completion where further progress can not be hurried, the incomplete items being of a nature requiring time to work out, which fact left a large part of the office force free to take up the important and arduous task of the disposition of the unallotted lands and other tribal property.

Two sales of the unallotted lands were held. At the first sale, extending from November 2, 1910, to February 27, 1911, there were sold 588,992 acres of land of the Five Nations for \$4,032,661.30. At the second sale, extending from May 15, 1911, to May 25, 1911, of the remaining lands of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations, 41,245.45 acres, were sold for \$180,126.77.

In the Seminole Nation all allotments have been made and all unallotted lands sold, the only work remaining to be done being the delivery to 3,122 citizens of allotment deeds, which are still held by the department. However, a plan has been made to deliver those where bona fide and proper transfers have been made by allottees of their lands and adequate considerations given to the allottee as a stimulus to the clearing of titles and for the relief of Seminole County.

In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee Nations the work of allotment has been completed and patents have been issued and delivered, except in the case of about 6,700 allottees, who have refused to accept their patents or whose whereabouts are unknown, and in the case of the 5,605 minor Cherokees enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, to whom final allotments have not been made on account of the pending litigation affecting the legality of their enrollment.

The payment of money to equalize the allotments in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, begun on January 10, 1910, has continued, there having been disbursed through this office during the year \$229,683.86 to 25,651 members of these tribes. Payments of amounts in excess of \$50 due Indians of the restricted class is made through the Union Agency.

No new legislation of material importance has been enacted during the past year and conditions affecting the allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes show no material change.

The district agency force, under the direction of the Union Agency, continues its work as heretofore, carefully guarding the interests of the restricted Indians, and, in so far as possible, protecting minor allottees of every class. In this work there is in many instances a hearty cooperation between the Federal and State authorities. This is especially true of the State department of charities and corrections.

No complaint has reached the office this year as to the taxation of restricted land, there having heretofore appeared to be a disposition on the part of the county officials to ignore this point when listing lands for taxation, and it having been necessary only on two occasions to secure restraining orders to prevent the attempted sale of such lands for nonpayment of taxes.

Various features of the work are hereafter discussed in detail under proper headings.

### ENROLLMENT AND ALLOTMENT.

The following table shows the number of enrolled citizens entitled to allotment in each of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the status of the work of allotment and sale of unallotted lands:

*Status of allotment work and sale of unallotted lands on June 30, 1911.*

Tribes.	Enrolled citizens entitled to allotment.	Area.	Reserved from allotment for town sites, railroad right of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc.	Allotted to June 30, 1911.	Unallotted, including timber lands.	
					Sold to June 30, 1911.	To be sold.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Choctaw.....	26,780	6,953,048.07	465,200.72	4,299,512.23	196,736.79	1,991,599.33
Chickasaw.....	10,965	4,707,904.28	45,074.89	3,785,801.34	363,230.33	523,797.72
Cherokee.....	41,698	4,420,067.73	22,880.00	4,347,422.29	35,693.03	14,072.41
Creek.....	18,716	3,079,094.61	16,018.53	3,000,492.49	62,167.51	436.08
Seminole.....	3,122	365,851.67	2,588.00	369,719.93	3,543.74	.....
Total....	101,221	19,525,966.36	581,762.14	15,792,938.28	661,371.40	2,529,895.54

The only allotments made during the past year were to citizens whose original selections were involved in contest or other similar proceedings which, during the year, were terminated adversely to them.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 3,197 acres were allotted, making a total of 8,085,313 acres of allotted land. There were sold at public auction 528,832 acres, and under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), there were purchased by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen 21,135 acres, making a total of 8,635,280 acres finally disposed of out of approximately 9,777,350 acres subject to allotment.

In the Creek Nation 1,015.07 acres have been allotted, which brings the total of allotted land to 3,000,480 acres. There were sold at public auction 62,170 acres, making 3,062,650 acres finally disposed of out of a total of 3,063,000 acres.

In the Seminole Nation allotments were long since completed, and during the past year all the unallotted land, aggregating 3,544 acres, was sold, thus completing the disposition of the lands of that nation.

In the Cherokee Nation 2,003 acres were allotted, which makes the total allotted land now aggregate 4,347,422 acres. There was sold during the year at auction 35,693 acres, leaving to be disposed of 14,072 acres out of 4,397,188 acres.

Considerable work has been necessary in the matter of securing service on the heirs of a number of enrolled citizens in the various nations who were found to have died prior to the date provided by law as that upon which they must have been living to be entitled to allotment, but these have now been practically closed.

#### CHEROKEE NATION.

The work of allotting the tribal lands of the Cherokee Nation had, on July 1, 1910, reached a stage where further progress was in the main dependent upon conditions not brought about by any action of this office nor subject to its control. The most important of these was created under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), authorizing David Muskrat and J. Henry Dick, on their own behalf and on behalf of all Cherokee citizens enrolled as such for allotment as of September 1, 1902, to institute suits in the Court of Claims with right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court to determine the validity of the acts of Congress passed since the act of July 1, 1902, in so far as the acts, or any of them, attempted to increase the number of persons entitled to share in the final distribution of lands and funds. This litigation was terminated by decision on appeal to the Supreme Court, holding that it had no jurisdiction, after a previous decision of the Court of Claims, sustaining the validity of the acts of Congress making subsequent enrollment of citizens. However, no sooner was this suit terminated than another, involving the same question, was instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, seeking to enjoin the Secretary of the Interior from making any payment of tribal funds or allotting any land in the Cherokee Nation to such class of citizens.

The court having denied the writ prayed, an appeal has been filed, and, until definite disposition has been made of this matter, no final allotments can be made, nor deeds or certificates issued to the

4,400 citizens of this class, on whose behalf tentative selections have been made, the remainder of this class of persons to about the number of 1,200, having selected no allotments.

There is one other case pending which promises to entail considerable work in the Cherokee Nation, viz, that of *Moses Whitmire, trustee, v. The United States and the Cherokee Nation*, in which the Court of Claims held on February 20, 1911, that a decree should be entered requiring the Secretary of the Interior to give to those freed-men and free colored persons whose names were placed upon the Kerns-Clifton roll full participation in the distribution of the property of the Cherokee Nation.

This involves 1,720 persons, of whom approximately 595 attempted to select allotments by formally appearing at this office, or otherwise. An appeal is now being prosecuted in such case and by reason of the rumor that many of these persons, since their denials of citizenship, have disposed of their alleged rights in and to the lands formally claimed by them, it is impossible to state the amount of work which it would require should the opinion of the Court of Claims be affirmed. The exhaustion of the land, of course, would make further allotment to any of this class of citizens impossible, and their respective portions of the tribal property would be made from the funds of the tribe, consequently would not entail a great amount of labor.

So far as concerns those citizens enrolled as of September 1, 1902, the work of allotment may be said to be complete, matters pending in this connection being such that but a short time would be required for their completion when circumstances permit of their consideration. Among these is the completion of the tract books and ledgers and of the final allotment maps. There is also pending the final disposition of 18 cases involving the claims of former applicants for citizenship by intermarriage to dispose of improvements under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1907, and the issuance of deeds to 50 allottees. In practically every instance the delay is occasioned by the fact that the allotment affected is involved in contest, for, while there are but 4 allotment contests now pending, in numerous cases, where the successful party was a minor enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, the decision is conditional upon the final favorable determination of the questions involving the rights of these citizens, and, under such circumstances, the case is closed and the application of the losing party canceled only upon his request and the filing of a stipulation waiving all right to the land in controversy. It will also be necessary to prepare a supplemental roll for the payment of the money due to equalize the allotments of the citizens involved in these cases.

In June 1910, a final notice was given citizens who had more than \$50 due on their allotments that all selections must be made on or before July 31, since which time no allotments have been made except to persons who were parties to contests disposed of subsequent to that date.

During the year 2,003.27 acres of land have been allotted to 38 citizens; 30 allotment and 22 homestead deeds have been prepared; 560 deeds to allotments and homesteads have been delivered to the allottees, approximately 120 of these having heretofore been sent out and returned to the office unclaimed and again mailed to allottees upon their request. Some progress has also been made by the district

agents in the delivery of deeds to the Snake element, and the spirit of opposition on the part of the recalcitrant Indians to the acceptance of their deeds seems to be slowly dying out. Seventy-three deeds to the 1-acre tracts reserved from allotment for church purposes under the provisions of the Cherokee agreement have been prepared and delivered to the proper authorities.

During the year recommendations of this office have received departmental approval and appropriate notations on the rolls have been made in the cases of 9 enrolled citizens where field investigations developed the fact that they had died prior to September 1, 1902, in the case of one minor who died prior to March 4, 1906, and in 8 cases of duplicate enrollment, so that the number of enrolled citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to allotments, including "New borns," is 41,698 as against 41,716, the number appearing in the last annual report.

The following tables show the status of enrollment and allotment in the Cherokee Nation:

*Status of allotments in Cherokee Nation June 30, 1911.*

	Acres.
Total area of Cherokee Nation.....	4,420,067.73
Reserved from allotment for railroad right of way, town sites, etc. (approximate).....	22,880.00
Total area subject to allotment.....	4,397,187.73
Allotted prior to July 1, 1910.....	4,345,419.02
Allotted July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	2,003.27
Unallotted land sold, regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.....	10,362.39
Unallotted land sold, regulations of Feb. 20, 1911.....	25,330.64
Unallotted land to be disposed of.....	14,072.41
	4,397,187.73

*Distribution of allotments made in Cherokee Nation during year ended June 30, 1911.*

	Acres.
Citizens by blood, act of July 1, 1902.....	385.35
Freedmen, act of July 1, 1902.....	185.38
Minor Cherokees, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	1,353.96
Minor freedmen, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	78.58
Total.....	2,003.27

*Enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation and numbers of each class for whom allotments have been made.*

	Total.	Allotted.	Not allotted.
Cherokees by blood, act of July 1, 1902.....	31,315	31,017	298
Registered Delawares.....	197	197	
Intermarried whites.....	286	283	3
Freedmen, act of July 1, 1902.....	4,296	4,283	13
Minor Cherokees, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	4,989	3,921	1,068
Minor freedmen, act of Apr. 26, 1906.....	615	495	120
Total.....	41,698	40,196	1,502

The large number of citizens to whom no allotment was made is accounted for by reason of the failure of land suitable for allotment and the consequent desire of these citizens to take in lieu thereof

twice the appraised value of an average allotment, or \$651.20, as provided by law.

The remaining unallotted lands were offered for sale under regulations of October 12, 1910, and February 20, 1911, to the amount of 49,765 acres, of which 35,692 acres were sold, leaving a balance of 14,073 acres yet to be disposed of.

#### CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Complete allotments have been made to all citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except to seven Chickasaw freedmen and one Choctaw by blood, who can not be located, although repeated efforts have been made to ascertain their whereabouts; and seven Choctaw citizens whose allotments can not be adjusted until the determination of several suits that have been instituted by the Department of Justice to cancel patents covering the lands involved.

During the year 27 allotments were made to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and freedmen in both nations, containing 3,197.25 acres. Allotment certificates and patents covering all of these allotments have been prepared and delivered in all cases where the contest period has expired.

#### *Status of allotments and unallotted lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on June 30, 1911.*

	Acres.
Total area of Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	11, 660, 952. 35
Total area reserved from allotment for coal, asphalt, town sites, etc. . .	510, 275. 61
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment on Apr. 15, 1903, the date of the opening of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	11, 150, 676. 74
<hr/>	
Total area allotted to June 30, 1911.....	8, 085, 313. 57
Total area purchased by freedmen under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).....	21, 134. 95
Total area unallotted land sold at public auction.....	528, 832. 17
<hr/>	
Total area allotted and land sold.....	8, 635, 280. 69
Total area temporarily reserved for proposed forest reserve.....	1, 373, 324. 62
<hr/>	
Total area allotted, reserved, and sold.....	10, 008, 605. 31
Total area unallotted and unsold on June 30, 1911, not including the forest reserve and land segregated for coal and asphalt.....	1, 142, 071. 43
<hr/>	
	11, 150, 676. 74

This statement shows the unallotted and unsold land to exceed the area of unallotted land sales by a small amount, which is accounted for from the fact that a number of tracts of land were withdrawn from sale by reason of freedmen having made applications to purchase same, which applications were rejected on account of their failure to pay for same within the time limit prescribed by law.

During the year a total of 1,826 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents have been prepared, which includes 1,412 patents covering lands purchased by freedmen, 323 covering lands allotted to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and freedmen, and 94 covering lands reserved for tribal churches and schools and freedmen churches.

There have been delivered from this office during the year 286 Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents, 1,412

freedmen purchase patents, and 65 patents to lands reserved for tribal churches and schools. Four hundred and eighteen Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment certificates have been prepared, all of which have been delivered to the allottees except 28, which are being held for various reasons.

During the early part of the year 1910 the department remanded to this office 75 Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment cases where testimony had been secured and recommendation had been made to the Secretary of the Interior that notations be placed on the rolls showing that such persons were not entitled to land or money by reason of the fact that they died prior to September 25, 1902. The department instructed this office to make an effort to locate all the heirs of the deceased persons and give them an opportunity to show cause why the notation above referred to should not be made. This made it necessary to send out field parties to take testimony in order that it might be definitely determined who were the heirs. Practically all of these cases have been investigated in conformity with departmental instructions, and the records returned to the department for final action.

During the month of May, 1911, a field party was sent to Mississippi and Louisiana to investigate the rights of 17 Mississippi Choctaws whose rights to allotments of land in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country in Oklahoma had not as yet been finally determined, there being a question as to whether they had complied with the law relative to removal to and settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and had resided therein a sufficient length of time to entitle them to a patent to their allotments. Testimony was secured in each of these cases and they will be disposed of at an early date.

There were offered at public auction in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations during the year, under regulations approved by the department, 1,670,714 acres of unallotted land, of which 528,832 acres were sold, leaving undisposed of 1,141,882 acres. This does not include the timber lands nor those segregated for coal and asphalt, amounting to approximately 1,840,525 acres.

#### CREEK NATION.

Complete allotments of 160 acres, or as near that number of acres as may be, have been made to all Creek citizens and freedmen. There are pending, however, eleven tentative applications to select land allotted to persons whose names have been stricken from the rolls, to whom deeds have been issued and delivered, and where suits have been instituted by the Department of Justice to cancel such deeds, or where suits have been instituted to restore to the Creek rolls certain persons whose names were stricken therefrom and to whom no allotments have been made.

*Status of allotments and unallotted lands in the Creek Nation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

	Acres.
Total area of the Creek Nation.....	3, 079, 094. 61
Total area reserved for town sites, railroad right of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	16, 018. 53
Total area which was subject to allotment Apr. 1, 1899, the date of the opening of the Creek land office.....	3, 063, 076. 08



	Acres.
Total area land sold at public auction.....	62, 167. 51
Total area allotted to June 30, 1911.....	3, 000, 482. 49
Total area allotted land and land sold to June 30, 1911.....	3, 062, 650. 00
Total area unallotted land June 30, 1911.....	426. 08
	<hr/> 3, 063, 076. 08

During the year 15 allotments, embracing 1,015.07 acres, were made to Creek citizens and freedmen, and allotment certificates and deeds covering same have been prepared and delivered where the contest period has expired. There were sold at public auction 1,350 tracts of unallotted land, containing 62,167.51 acres, making the total area of the allotted lands and lands sold in the Creek Nation amount to 3,062,650 acres, leaving a balance of 426.08 acres of unallotted and unsold land. If, however, the suits now pending in the United States courts to cancel deeds issued to Creek citizens and freedmen whose enrollments have been canceled, and the suits pending to compel the Secretary of the Interior to restore certain persons to the roll, who have tentative selections, are decided in favor of the contentions of the Government, the area of the unsold and unallotted land in this nation will be increased. All of the tracts of land which were sold have been platted, and the certificates of purchase and deeds issued to the purchasers have been carefully checked with the allotment records.

The allotment deeds have heretofore been delivered through the office of the principal chief. However, by reason of the organization of the district agency service and their intimate knowledge of allottees within their respective districts, together with the fact that about 3,000 deeds remained undelivered, the department ordered the deeds turned over to this office for delivery, since which time, with the assistance of the chief clerk of the tribal executive of the Creek Nation, about 1,300 patents have been delivered, and efforts are being made to locate the persons entitled to the remainder.

There have been prepared during the year 38 allotment certificates and 94 deeds covering lands allotted to citizens and freedmen. All of the certificates and deeds covering these lands have been mailed excepting 24 deeds, which have been prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

The allotment work in this division is practically completed. The unfinished work consists mainly in the disposition of the balance of the unallotted lands and the equalization of allotments.

There are 18,716 Creek allottees, each of whom have due them in allotment approximately \$370, if Creek allotments are equalized upon a basis of \$1,040 each, amounting to \$6,918,291. but, owing to the lack of tribal funds, can not be made.

The following statement shows the status of Creek allotments if equalized upon a basis of the standard value of an allotment, which is \$1,040, as provided in the agreement made with the Creek Nation approved March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creeks May 25, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861).

Total approximate value of allotments of 18,716 Creek citizens and freedmen, if equalized upon a basis of \$1,040 each.....	\$19, 464, 640
Total approximate appraised value of allotments of 18,716 Creek citizens and freedmen as made by the Government for allotment purposes....	12, 561, 349
Total approximate amount necessary to equalize the allotments of 18,716 citizens and freedmen upon a basis of \$1,040 each.....	6, 913, 291

**SEMINOLE NATION.**

The work incident to allotments and the disposition of the unallotted land in the Seminole Nation has practically been completed during the year. All of the unallotted land has been sold except certain land allotted to several persons whom it has been found have duplicate allotments, one in the Seminole Nation and one each in the Wichita and Kiowa Reservations, which persons have relinquished their Seminole allotments and elected to take their allotments in the Wichita or Kiowa Reservation. This office also has information that there may be several other duplicate allotments of a similar character, and should these allotments be canceled there will be some additional land that it will be necessary to sell as unallotted land.

During the year all deeds covering the one-half acre of land reserved for and now occupied by tribal churches have been prepared and delivered except in four cases, which are still pending, awaiting additional information in regard thereto. All of the abandoned reservations for tribal churches and United States schools have either been sold to State district schools at the appraised value made thereon for such purpose or allotted to citizens and freedmen to whom were allotted the subdivisions of land in which the reservations were located, or were included in the lists offered for sale at public auction and sold to the highest bidders therefor.

Eleven allotments were made to citizens and freedmen of land which was reserved for tribal churches and United States schools, and abandoned.

All tracts of land in the Seminole Nation which were sold have been platted upon the allotment plats, and the certificates of purchase, which were issued to the purchasers, have been checked with the allotment records.

*Status of allotments and unallotted lands in the Seminole Nation on June 30, 1911.*

	Acres.
Total area of Seminole Nation.....	365,851.67
Total area reserved from allotment for town sites, watersheds, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	2,588.00
Total area which was subject to allotment and sale.....	363,263.67
Total area of allotted land.....	359,719.93
Total area of unallotted land and abandoned reservations sold at public auction.....	3,543.74
Total area of land allotted and sold.....	363,263.67

The 5,887 deeds covering Seminole allotments, which have heretofore been forwarded to the department, have not been returned. The remaining work incident to allotments in this nation consists in the delivery of these deeds to the allottees, when returned by the department and recorded, and the delivery of approximately 500 allotment certificates which have been returned to the office unclaimed.

**SUMMARY.**

While the allotment work in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations is practically completed, there still remains a considerable amount of detail work in connection therewith, such as the

delivery of returned evidences of title to allotments, consisting of about 1,700 Creek patents now in the hands of the principal chief of the Creek Nation and 2,500 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents which are now in the hands of the district agents, many of which have been refused by allottees or returned unclaimed, and all of the Seminole deeds, which are still with the department.

When authorized by law and when arrangements are made for the disposition of the segregated coal and asphalt land, there will be a large amount of work in connection therewith in making preparation therefor, such as making lists and descriptions of the lands, grouping same into tracts and computing the valuations thereof. It will also be necessary to plat several railroad right of ways which traverse the segregated area and make computations of the area taken for such purposes.

#### EQUALIZATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

The work of equalizing allotments in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Nations is being carried on under a handicap, from the fact that the amounts due in a very large number of cases are so insignificant that the allottees will not make application for payment. This is particularly true in the cases of minors where, before payments can be made, a copy of guardianship papers where a guardian has been appointed, or a certificate of natural guardian where there is no legal guardian, must be filed before payment can be made; also in the cases of deceased allottees where letters of administration or proof of heirship are necessary.

Every effort possible is being made to assist in the preparation of the necessary papers, but where the amount is but one or two dollars or, as is often the case, but a few cents, the persons interested do not feel it worth their while to put themselves to any inconvenience in the matter. However, in the event of a per capita payment it is believed that a roll of unpaid shares can be taken to the field and disbursed at the same time, thus completing such part of the work.

On the rolls prepared appear the names of 35,822 Cherokees, including those persons having due them more than \$50 on their allotments, to whom are due \$500,650.80. Of this sum \$91,819.16 was paid to 16,006 citizens prior to July 1, 1910. During the past year \$86,293 has been paid to 9,080 citizens, making a total of \$178,112.16 paid to 25,086 allottees.

During the past year the pay roll containing the names of Cherokees having due them more than \$50 on their allotments, to be disbursed under the act of April 26, 1906, was approved. At the same time the department directed that payments of all sums in excess of \$50 to restricted Indians should be made through the United States Indian superintendent. Accordingly, a new roll of such names, numbering 464, to whom there was due \$222,961.82, was prepared and submitted to the superintendent.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the original roll contained the names of 36,849 citizens, having due them \$317,997, of which \$120,094.34 had been disbursed to 11,875 citizens prior to July 1, 1910. During the past year a supplemental roll was prepared and approved containing the names of 421 citizens, to whom there was due \$4,644.10. During the year there was paid out the sum of \$143,390.86 to 16,571 citizens, making a total of \$263,485.20 paid to 28,446 allottees.

There remains 16 Choctaws and Chickasaws and 95 Cherokees who have not been listed for payment because of some question involving their allotments, and it will be necessary that supplemental rolls containing their names be submitted at a later date.

The matter of equalization of Creek allotments remains unsettled, no action with reference thereto having been taken since the refusal of the Creek council to ratify the act of March 3, 1909, providing for this equalization upon the basis of \$800 instead of \$1,040.

### UNALLOTTED LAND AND TIMBER.

The land of the Five Civilized Tribes subject to disposition after the completion of allotments may be divided into four separate classes, as follows:

#### *Area of unallotted land.*

1. Land reserved from allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations under the provisions of section 58 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), on account of their coal and asphalt deposits.....	Acres. 433, 950
2. Timberland withdrawn from allotment in the Choctaw Nation under departmental instructions of Dec. 3 and 8, 1906, and Jan. 12, 1907....	1, 373, 324
3. Timberland withdrawn from allotment in the Choctaw Nation under the provisions of section 7 of the act of Congress of Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), on account of the large quantity of valuable timber thereon.	10, 801
4. Land in the Five Civilized Tribes subject to allotment but not allotted, being other surplus lands remaining after completion of allotment....	1, 788, 000

The coal and asphalt lands were withdrawn from sale by section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906, and no provision for their disposition has yet been enacted into law.

The second class of these lands is a body of land in the eastern part of the Choctaw Nation. The land is for the most part mountainous, and its principal value lies in the pine timber which it contains. The entire area included within the boundaries of this tract is approximately 2,304,000 acres, of which 930,676 acres are allotted or reserved for other purposes, leaving in this tract 1,373,324 acres.

The pine timber on this land was estimated under the direction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in 1901, but it was believed that during the time that has elapsed since that estimate a very considerable growth would have occurred. Furthermore, it seemed probable that these lands would be found to contain hardwood of value. Accordingly, a new estimate was directed by the department, and in December, 1910, a number of experienced timber examiners were placed in the field for the purpose of making a new estimate of the pine, and also estimating the hardwood. At the same time a new classification of the land was made. This work was completed June 30, 1911, and the reports having been compiled, it is found this estimate, as shown below, is nearly twice the estimate as made in 1901:

#### *Estimates of timber on reserved lands in Choctaw Nation, made in 1901 and 1911.*

Total area withdrawn from allotment.....	acres..	1, 373, 324. 62
Total area included in new estimate.....	do ...	1, 278, 412. 69
Total area not estimated.....	do ...	94, 911. 93
Hardwood.....	M feet..	141, 239. 00

Pine timber, estimate of 1911 .....	M feet..	1, 043, 898. 00
Pine timber, estimate of 1901 .....	do....	562, 257. 00
Excess of new over old estimate .....	do....	481, 641. 00

On the remainder of the land so reserved, aggregating 94,911.93 acres, the timber was found upon examination not to be sufficiently heavy to justify the expense of a new estimate.

The matter of offering these lands and timber is now under the consideration of the department.

The lands and timber referred to in class three, being 16 sections reserved from allotment under the provisions of section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), have been offered for sale on several occasions heretofore, no bids equalling the appraised value having been received. These lands and timber are now being advertised to be offered again at public sale on October 31, 1911, under regulations approved June 29, 1911.

The amount of land and timber to be offered under these regulations is as follows:

Area of land .....	acres..	10, 801. 90
Amount of pine .....	M feet..	43, 505. 50
Appraised value of land and hardwood .....		\$29, 034. 37
Appraised value in pine .....		217, 527. 50
Total appraised value of land and timber .....		\$246, 561. 87

The lands referred to under the fourth class, those subject to allotment but not allotted, were, in part, sold to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 26, 1906, while the remainder is being offered the public at a series of auction sales. These matters are discussed below in detail.

#### LANDS PURCHASED BY FREEDMEN UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906 (34 STAT. L., 137).

Under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1910, Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen were given the preference right, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior might prescribe, to purchase at the appraised value enough land to equal with that already allotted to them 40 acres in area.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-805), provides as follows: "All rights to acquire land for allotment by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall cease December first, nineteen hundred and ten."

On July 22, 1910, rules and regulations governing the purchase of enough land by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen to equal with that already allotted to them 40 acres in area were approved by the department, and each of the beneficiaries was advised by mail of his rights thereunder.

The following statement shows the total number of Freedmen who were entitled to purchase land under the provisions of said act of Congress, the total number of applications received, and the disposition of such applications:

Number whose allotments were found to be less than 40 acres.....	3, 157
Number of applications received.....	1, 892
Number of applicants who made payments.....	1, 460
Number of applications rejected.....	480
Number of applications allowed.....	1, 412
Number of acres of land purchased.....	21, 134. 96

From the above statement it appears that 480 applications were rejected. Of the total number of applications thus rejected, 430 were not allowed for the reason that the applicants failed to make payment for the land. The remaining 50 applications, which were found to have been made for deceased freedmen, were rejected for the reason that the Secretary of the Interior held that said act of Congress giving freedmen the preference right to purchase additional land was not applicable to the estates of deceased freedmen. Patents covering all the land purchased by the 1,412 freedmen whose applications were allowed have been issued and delivered to such freedmen.

#### AUCTION SALES OF UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Section 14 of the act approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and section 16 of the act approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), having provided for the sale of the unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the work of allotting the lands of the various nations to the individual members thereof being practically completed, preparations for such sale began early in the summer of 1910, and, on October 12, 1910, the regulations were promulgated.

The sale of the unallotted lands of the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Nations extended from November 21, to December 23, 1910, and the sale of the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations extended from December 1, 1910, to February 28, 1911. At these sales there were offered in the Seminole Nation 3,454 acres with a minimum price of \$24,520, twice the appraisement fixed on the land for allotment purposes as provided by the regulations. Of the land thus offered 3,086 acres were sold for \$35,066, or \$11.36 per acre, an average of \$5.47 increase per acre over the minimum price. In the Creek Nation 63,607 acres with a minimum price of \$263,595 were offered, of which 46,709 acres were sold for \$297,924, or \$6.38 per acre, an average of \$2.45 increase per acre over the minimum valuation. In the Cherokee Nation 50,196 acres were offered with a minimum price of \$248,613, of which 10,362 acres were sold for \$67,084, or \$6.47 per acre, an average increase per acre of 94 cents above the minimum price. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 1,670,714 acres were offered with a minimum price of \$10,095,621, of which 528,832 acres were sold for \$3,632,585.68, or \$6.87 per acre, an average increase of 83 cents per acre over the minimum price.

The amount of remaining unsold land in the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Nations being small, it was believed advisable that this land should be again offered for sale at the earliest possible date, and on February 20, 1911, regulations were approved by the Secretary providing for the reoffering of same. At this sale, which began May 15, 1911, and ended May 25, 1911, there were disposed of 41,245 acres for \$180,126, the appraised value of the land being \$101,866.

The average appraisement of the land per acre was \$2.46, while the average price received was \$4.36. The bidding at the second sale was generally much more spirited than at the first, and considering the fact that the land sold at the second sale was that which was rejected at the first sale the price received appears to have been equally as good as in the first instance, when the land was offered at a higher valuation.

The preparation for these sales involved a large amount of work, which was begun as soon as it was determined that the lands should be sold. These lands, being the area that remained after the allotments had been selected by the citizens of the various tribes, were scattered over the entire area of the Five Tribes, in many tracts of irregular shape, and varying in size from a fraction of an acre to several thousand acres. As the regulations provided that not more than 160 acres of agricultural land and 640 acres of other land in any nation should be sold to any person, it was decided that the land should be offered in tracts of not exceeding 160 acres or a quarter of a section in extent regardless of quality. It became necessary, therefore, to prepare new plats of all the unallotted lands and to divide these lands into tracts for the purpose of advertising the sale.

Advertisements were carried for from 30 to 60 days in advance of the sales in various newspapers and farm journals published in Oklahoma and other States. In addition circulars advertising the sale were sent to approximately 6,000 persons, whose names were secured from the combined mailing list of this office and that of the United States Indian superintendent for the Union Agency; also supplies of advertising material were sent to the Indian warehouses at New York, Chicago, Omaha, and St. Louis, and by reason of the interest in the middle western States an employee was detailed for duty at the one located at Chicago.

All sales were by public auction, the services of a professional auctioneer having been engaged for this work, the other members of the party being regular employees of the office, including a bonded employee to receive payments and issue receipts. Each nation had a representative at the sales who was familiar with lands, so that objection could be made if deemed proper to the sale of any tract. The greatest care was exercised in keeping account of the sales as they progressed, and in spite of the large crowds which attended most of the sales and the great number of tracts sold at many points, in not more than three or four cases was there any protest against the acceptance of any bid. Each day, at the conclusion of the sale, duplicates of the receipts issued the successful bidders were transmitted to the office. From these receipts, after being carefully checked, the schedule of sales was prepared for departmental approval, such schedule showing the name and address of the purchaser, the area, appraisement, and purchase price of each tract sold. Upon the approval of this schedule certificates of purchase were prepared and issued for each sale so approved, as provided by the regulations.

There have been issued 9,830 certificates for land sold under the regulations of October 12, 1910, and 1,567 for sales under the regulations of February 20, 1911.

Immediately upon the completion of the issuance of certificates forms of patents were prepared and approved by the department, executed, recorded, and delivered to those making payment in full.

This work was soon brought up to date, and each week patents are prepared for the tracts on which payments are completed, the delay in placing such patents in the hands of the purchasers having been reduced to the lowest possible limit. Each patent is made to include so far as possible all the land purchased by the patentee in one county, so that the number of tracts that have been patented is nearly twice as great as the number of patents issued.

Up to June 30, 1911, such patents were issued as shown in the following statement:

*Patents to purchasers of unallotted land under regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.*

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	694
Cherokee Nation.....	207
Creek Nation.....	137
Seminole Nation.....	2

The issuance of patents to land sold under regulations of February 20, 1911, was begun immediately after July 1, 1911.

Subsequent to the sales, many complaints were received from purchasers of tracts abutting on the rivers that a part of the original area of the tracts sold had been washed away by action of the river during the time of flood prior to purchase. Accordingly it became necessary to make surveys in 12 cases of this nature, in the majority of which a large part of the original area of the tract was found to have been destroyed. In such cases a new appraisement of the remaining land was made and authority granted by the department to convey to the purchasers the entire original area of the tract at an appraised value of the part remaining.

The disposal of these lands also brought to light the fact that in numerous instances allottees and others had through mistake erected valuable improvements on unallotted lands; this circumstance was reported to the department, authority was granted to investigate such cases, and in those of merit the owner of the improvements was given an opportunity to purchase sufficient land to protect his improvements at an appraised value, but in no case less than twice the appraised value for allotment purposes. Six such cases have been investigated and found to be meritorious, in three of which the appraisement has been paid and the land conveyed to the owner of the improvements.

The following tabulated statements show in detail the result of these sales and the amount of land remaining to be sold. The discrepancy between the area noted in the first table as remaining in the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations and the area noted as offered for sale as indicated by the second table is accounted for by the fact that subsequent to the tabulation of the first sales several sales have been canceled and in other counties there were withdrawals for allotment purposes.



STATUS OF UNALLOTTED LAND SALES OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES UNDER DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS OF OCTOBER 12, 1910, AND FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

*Sales under regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.*

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Land offered.			Land sold.						Land not sold.		
Counties.	Tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Tracts.	Area.	Appraisalment.	Sale price.	Appraisalment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Tracts.	Area.
Grady.....	1,231	Acres. 81,490.43	\$842,727.91	643	Acres. 43,904.23	\$328,476.74	\$362,214.45	\$7.46	\$8.26	588	Acres. 37,586.20
Stephens.....	1,368	126,376.17	875,201.98	658	57,056.46	303,916.24	490,026.75	6.37	7.55	730	69,322.71
Jefferson.....	1,069	74,255.40	660,116.83	387	24,819.90	212,068.65	231,906.22	8.54	9.34	702	49,435.50
Love.....	1,142	96,971.47	660,826.34	288	21,617.01	139,667.53	155,815.01	6.49	7.24	854	75,454.46
Carter.....	1,579	120,401.91	809,222.19	401	27,104.72	177,526.04	187,120.64	6.55	6.90	1,178	93,267.19
Murray.....	618	41,826.61	228,368.14	261	15,798.42	73,237.48	84,226.02	4.63	5.33	357	26,028.19
Garvin.....	1,410	89,473.11	642,571.88	789	49,972.42	341,901.43	384,310.38	6.84	7.69	621	39,500.69
McClain.....	889	53,307.01	455,391.61	604	38,662.45	318,860.68	396,532.86	8.24	10.30	285	14,614.56
Pontotoc.....	1,131	75,478.16	452,195.44	532	30,173.86	180,644.64	213,976.15	5.98	7.09	599	45,304.30
Johnson.....	845	54,003.40	313,937.35	281	14,747.31	85,339.66	94,756.94	5.78	6.42	564	39,266.09
Marshall.....	494	26,854.71	188,038.45	216	10,306.66	66,788.06	75,534.38	6.48	7.32	278	18,546.11
Bryan.....	732	33,840.51	262,687.69	224	7,664.22	55,402.52	58,767.58	7.20	7.63	508	26,146.29
Aloka.....	1,584	145,829.54	650,416.53	283	22,156.47	98,137.43	104,363.37	4.42	4.71	1,301	123,673.72
Coal.....	756	62,618.58	346,443.93	147	8,005.86	46,853.22	50,541.16	5.85	6.31	1,009	54,612.07
Pittsburg.....	2,277	211,072.86	873,305.15	647	53,945.24	200,265.26	221,046.97	3.87	4.10	1,630	157,127.63
Hughes.....	705	77,706.41	360,971.52	268	26,945.29	104,026.36	114,810.65	3.86	4.26	437	50,763.12
Ladner.....	233	17,951.87	75,157.77	42	2,883.72	12,127.64	13,127.64	3.67	4.20	191	15,068.15
Le Flore.....	729	46,882.43	227,884.60	311	16,512.71	88,837.06	108,696.56	5.37	6.57	418	30,319.72
Pushmataha.....	525	35,192.56	200,700.71	250	13,368.95	85,493.69	98,180.43	6.43	7.42	275	21,823.61
McCurdian.....	813	74,792.71	385,953.85	172	12,780.23	48,219.40	51,961.58	3.77	4.06	641	62,002.48
Choctaw.....	1,079	75,620.58	599,723.59	301	21,124.94	90,740.66	121,463.68	5.75	6.57	778	54,486.64
	742	46,813.06	386,463.61	181	9,311.16	67,355.24	70,570.26	7.23	5.57	561	37,501.90
Total.....	21,991	1,670,714.49	10,065,621.56	7,886	528,832.17	3,194,601.64	3,632,585.68	6.04	6.87	14,106	1,141,882.32

SEMINOLE NATION.			
54	3,454.49	\$24,520.52	\$18,203.05
Seminole.....			\$11.36
			\$5.89
			\$35,066.40

SEMINOLE NATION.

Seminole.....	54	3,454.49	\$24,520.52	42	3,086.60	\$18,203.05	\$35,066.40	\$5.89	\$11.36	12	367.89
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## CREEK NATION.

Beminole.....	13	245.49	\$1,599.48	9	179.89	\$1,254.00	\$1,593.85	\$8.97	\$8.70	4	65.60
Okluskee.....	196	6,200.00	36,140.00	163	5,700.86	32,502.38	55,524.68	5.70	9.73	33	469.14
Okmulgee.....	99	4,600.00	13,730.00	98	4,300.83	12,850.48	48,563.17	2.99	11.29	5	160.00
Rogers.....	0	37.69	298.16	1	5.80	41.76	41.76	7.20	7.20	1	31.89
Muskogee.....	8	18.50	141.10	8	18.50	141.10	274.85	7.03	14.85	146	8,311.30
McIntosh.....	238	16,081.01	44,955.13	94	8,169.71	14,880.57	17,898.48	1.83	2.18	107	4,645.90
Hughes.....	249	13,320.00	62,390.00	142	8,674.10	23,894.02	34,728.54	2.75	4.00	6	448.26
Tulsa.....	54	1,867.63	11,121.78	48	1,419.38	8,575.62	11,982.77	6.04	8.43	28	524.45
Wagoner.....	91	3,461.77	10,790.32	63	3,107.32	7,976.76	12,823.65	2.53	4.12	55	2,041.55
Creek.....	434	17,175.00	92,420.00	379	15,133.45	81,805.51	114,562.65	5.40	7.57	385	17,077.26
Total.....	1,388	63,607.09	263,595.97	1,005	46,709.84	183,972.80	297,924.40	3.93	6.38		

## CHEROKEE NATION.

Washington.....	4	6.00	\$80.00	4	6.00	\$80.00	\$71.00	\$8.33	\$12.83	04	481.88
Rogers.....	139	1,122.31	8,731.84	75	640.45	4,007.03	4,338.50	6.23	6.77	11	138.49
Ottawa.....	167	400.00	1,463.00	23	201.51	1,708.83	3,158.07	5.94	12.00	48	899.55
Craig.....	312	2,330.00	14,730.00	119	1,463.45	8,694.04	11,395.09	7.38	7.78	203	3,024.89
Delaware.....	24	5,020.00	23,710.00	109	2,025.14	8,895.76	10,117.97	7.19	4.99	3	8.63
Nowata.....	225	100.00	735.00	21	91.35	687.02	1,102.48	3.73	12.16	285	6,238.66
Adair.....	325	6,600.00	25,910.00	40	361.44	1,350.80	1,350.80	3.08	3.73	472	11,219.99
Sequoyah.....	347	12,300.00	62,130.00	75	1,080.01	6,140.24	6,151.24	5.51	6.34	234	3,762.12
Muskogee.....	330	6,301.50	34,573.90	96	1,536.38	8,469.46	9,760.49	6.74	7.45	161	2,611.33
Mays.....	282	3,800.00	21,190.00	121	1,248.67	8,039.72	9,282.85	7.26	7.52	71	876.03
McIntosh.....	96	1,277.50	4,647.85	27	401.47	2,917.66	2,940.14	7.33	22.83	4	81.76
Tulsa.....	3	3.00	29.00	3	3.00	29.00	65.50	6.44	9.06	423	10,883.70
Wagoner.....	39	421.00	1,306.31	35	336.24	2,184.90	3,074.06	4.70	4.72		
Cherokee.....	481	11,465.00	49,896.00	88	910.30	4,236.33	4,265.33	5.53	6.47	1,979	39,864.02
Total.....	2,787	50,193.31	246,613.90	808	10,362.39	57,374.46	67,084.82	5.86	6.54	16,481	1,199,191.48
Grand total, five nations.....	26,220	1,787,972.38	10,632,351.95	9,741	688,992.00	3,454,302.56	4,032,661.30				

*Sales under regulations of Feb. 20, 1911.*  
SEMINOLE NATION.

Counties.	Land offered.			Land sold.					Land not sold.		
	Tracts.	Area.	Minimum price.	Tracts.	Area.	Appraise-ment.	Sale price.	Appraise-ment per acre.	Sale price per acre.	Tracts.	Area.
Seminole.....	10	472.14	\$1,401.41	10	472.14	\$1,401.41	\$2,218.97	\$3.06	\$4.85		
CREEK NATION.											
Seminole.....	4	66.60	\$172.44	4	66.60	\$172.44	\$261.44	\$2.59	\$3.92		
Ottawa.....	33	468.44	1,964.14	33	468.44	1,964.14	3,330.35	4.02	6.83		
Tulsa.....	14	629.20	1,917.50	14	629.20	1,917.50	4,420.83	3.62	8.35		
McIntosh.....	144	8,461.35	16,421.46	122	8,077.77	13,506.13	32,726.00	1.67	4.05	22	383.58
Hughes.....	92	3,737.49	11,629.56	92	3,737.49	11,629.56	19,614.94	3.08	6.22		
Creek.....	56	2,115.57	6,462.74	54	2,073.07	6,406.24	18,156.94	2.60	8.75	2	42.50
Rogers.....	5	31.89	128.20	5	31.89	128.20	289.03	4.02	8.12		
Mayes.....	1	1.45	7.54	1	1.45	7.54	9.79	7.54	9.79		
Wagoner.....	20	451.70	828.86	20	451.70	828.86	1,594.28	1.83	3.53		
Total.....	369	15,883.75	37,462.44	345	15,457.67	35,458.61	80,272.70	2.29	5.18	24	426.08
CHEROKEE NATION.											
McIntosh.....	69	888.88	\$3,177.12	48	487.50	\$1,678.90	\$2,261.16	\$3.44	\$4.63	21	381.38
Delaware.....	194	2,967.75	6,510.21	110	1,061.28	4,244.83	5,897.40	2.23	3.10	84	1,066.47
Nowata.....	3	6.99	48.55	1	5.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.99	2	4.99
Adair.....	286	5,714.14	12,157.90	88	2,145.50	4,824.04	5,437.41	2.23	2.53	196	3,583.64
Sequoyah.....	473	11,686.70	29,818.89	265	7,321.56	18,065.64	23,025.24	2.46	3.14	208	4,267.14
Muskogee.....	231	3,884.28	12,848.07	223	3,613.74	11,806.04	24,305.35	2.26	6.73	8	270.55
Rogers.....	66	465.08	1,078.70	50	410.27	1,413.13	2,464.14	3.44	6.05	16	55.81
Cherokee.....	430	10,763.64	25,362.04	216	6,866.09	15,054.72	18,597.55	2.36	2.90	214	4,397.45
Craig.....	53	681.22	1,486.93	53	681.22	11,486.93	3,807.00	2.55	5.69		
Mayes.....	168	2,358.33	6,960.86	166	2,318.35	6,880.91	11,806.03	2.53	4.87	2	36.96
Ottawa.....	10	138.17	425.74	10	138.17	425.74	743.82	2.68	5.31		
Wagoner.....	4	41.96	112.84	4	41.96	112.84	292.00	2.68	6.95		
Total.....	1,987	39,402.05	99,667.85	1,224	25,330.64	65,006.82	97,635.10	2.56	5.85	753	14,072.41
Grand total, 3 nations.....	2,866	55,742.94	138,631.70	1,589	41,245.45	101,866.84	180,126.77	2.46	4.36	777	14,498.49

On June 23, 1911, the department approved regulations for the sale of the remaining unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, aggregating 1,141,882.32 acres.

This sale is scheduled to begin on November 2, 1911, and will extend until January 18, 1912.

Preparations for this sale have been underway for several months, as it was necessary to prepare new lists and maps of these lands, and it was desired that this work be done with the greatest accuracy. These lists and maps were ready for distribution on August 1, so that ample time is allowed for prospective purchasers to examine the land offered for sale.

### TRIBAL REVENUES.

Section 11 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provided that all revenues accruing to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, Cherokee, and Creek Tribes after the approval of such act should be collected by an officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior and all lawful claims against said tribes contracted after July 1, 1902, or for which warrants have been regularly issued should be presented to and paid by the Secretary of the Interior, after making necessary investigation as to their validity under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, such payment to be made from tribal funds.

This office has jurisdiction of matters pertaining to tribal land and property and supervises the collection of revenue therefrom. As soon as land is allotted or otherwise disposed of jurisdiction of matters pertaining thereto pass to the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency if the land is restricted, and if unrestricted the department has no further jurisdiction.

During the year the unallotted lands were offered for sale at public auction after due advertisement and a large portion of the same disposed of. This left the area of unallotted land to be leased for grazing purposes much smaller than heretofore and less revenue was derived therefrom. The amount collected for the use of the surface of segregated coal and asphalt lands, however, was more than during the previous year, so that the total amount collected has been more than during any previous year. The amount collected from this source during the fiscal year just ended was \$111,325.32, as compared with \$100,790.69 for the fiscal year 1910.

One grazing-fee collector was employed in the Chickasaw Nation and one in the Choctaw Nation. Three assistants were also employed in the Choctaw Nation, where the principal work was collecting rental for the surface of segregated coal lands. The remittances after being carefully checked in this office are transmitted to the United States Indian superintendent to be deposited to the credit of the tribes. Remittances were received from this source from 4,150 persons, as follows:

From unallotted land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	\$32, 670. 97
From segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	78, 360. 99
From unallotted land in Creek Nation.....	228. 26
From unallotted land in Cherokee Nation.....	4. 50
From unallotted land in Seminole Nation.....	60. 60
Total.....	111, 325. 32

The Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908, provided that the Secretary of the Interior should take possession of all tribal buildings, together with the furniture therein, and the land appertaining thereto and appraise and sell the same when he deemed it advisable to do so and to lease the same until disposed of. Under this provision the department took direct charge of all tribal buildings which were not being utilized for the purpose for which they were constructed, and school properties, and other tribal buildings which were abandoned and no longer needed for tribal purposes are either appraised and offered for sale or leased. Under this provision of law the following sales and leases were made during the fiscal year 1911:

*Sales of tribal buildings, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Coweta Boarding School, Creek Nation, to Wagoner County.....	\$3,000.00
One office desk belonging to Chickasaw Nation, to H. P. Warfield.....	7.00
Iron safe, etc., belonging to Choctaw Nation, to Geo. W. Scott.....	50.00
Three office chairs belonging to Chickasaw Nation, to Tishomingo Abstract Co.....	4.50
One office desk and chair belonging to Chickasaw Nation, to W. T. Ward.....	15.00
One office desk belonging to Chickasaw Nation, to Davenport & Sons....	22.50
School building and lot 2, block 1, town of Bennett, Cherokee Nation....	40.00

*Leases of tribal buildings, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

National Jail building at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, per month.....	20.00
Creek capitol building at Okmulgee, per month.....	100.00
Pecan Creek Boarding School, Creek Nation, per month.....	25.00

The following land was sold under the provisions of section 16 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137):

20 acres to town of Mill Creek, Chickasaw Nation, for park purposes.....	\$600
18.77 acres adjoining Mill Creek, Chickasaw Nation, to Messrs. Owens & Slover.....	1,800

The following land was disposed of as provided by law under condemnation proceedings:

63 acres of segregated coal land in Choctaw Nation, to city of Coalgate.....	\$475.00
1.97 acres to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.....	49.25
9.25 acres segregated coal land, Choctaw Nation, near Gowen.....	185.00
5.69 acres segregated coal land near Howe, Choctaw Nation, to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.....	85.35

During the year 53 applications were received from school districts of the State of Oklahoma to acquire school sites on tribal land not exceeding two acres each, under section 10 of the act of May 29, 1908. All of the land applied for had been appraised at the end of the year and the districts notified to make payment. The amount received for school sites during the year was as follows:

Choctaw Nation.....	\$1,037.50
Chickasaw Nation.....	702.50
Cherokee Nation.....	806.00
Creek Nation.....	75.00
Seminole Nation.....	25.00

2,646.00

During the year one contract was made with Henry Cooper to secure sand from segregated coal land near Stigler, Okla., for 10 cents per cubic yard, which contract was approved by the department October 15, 1910.

Right of way was granted the Pioneer Telephone & Telegraph Co., as provided by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058), crossing unallotted land from Purcell northerly to the Canadian River. The damages due the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were assessed at \$33.40, which amount was paid.

All warrants drawn by the tribal authorities of the Five Civilized Tribes for salaries of officials and other expenses of their governments are submitted to this office direct for examination and approval and are not circulated. After approval they are transmitted to the United States Indian superintendent at Union Agency for payment.

During the year the following warrants were submitted to this office and disposed of as indicated:

*Warrants issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Nations.	Total warrants issued.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Pending.
Chickasaw .....	\$12,367.00	\$10,157.40	\$1,875.00	\$334.60
Choctaw .....	40,648.51	38,273.56		2,374.96
Creek .....	17,078.67	12,370.52		4,708.15
Cherokee .....	11,899.11	11,899.11		
Seminole .....	1,750.00	1,750.00		

During the year the refusal of the railroad companies operating in that part of Oklahoma that was formerly Indian Territory to pay the annual tax due the Indian tribes of \$15 per mile—as provided by the act of Congress approved February 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 43), and other acts under which rights of way were secured—for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1907, and also some of the roads for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1906, was considered and the matter referred to the Department of Justice, with the recommendation that proper suits be instituted. The matter has not yet been finally determined.

During the year investigation has been made as to illegal timber cutting from unallotted land. These depredations have been principally in the Choctaw Nation. Where it is found that timber has been cut from unallotted land it is seized, if still on the ground, and offered for sale at public auction. Where timber can not be seized, the parties responsible therefor are called upon to make settlement for the value of the same and, if the facts warrant it, the matter is presented to the United States attorney for prosecution. The amount collected during the year for timber cut from unallotted land was \$5,999.09.

#### COAL AND ASPHALT TRIBAL LEASES.

A list of the tribal coal and asphalt leases in effect in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations under the provision of section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, is given below. The supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), prohibited the making of any additional leases on segregated coal and asphalt lands after the acceptance of such act by the tribes, which was on September 25, 1902. These leases run for a period of 30 years from date.

*Mineral leases, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.*

## COAL.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal & Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1903
Central Coal & Coke Co.....	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.....	19	17,760	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degman & McConnell.....	1	1,000	Sept. 20, 1899
Degman & McConnell Coal & Coke Co.....	5	4,800	Feb. 21, 1899
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Dow Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Dow Coal Co. (by transfer).....	1	320	Sept. 6, 1902
Eastern Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1,960	Sept. 28, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902
Great Western Coal & Coke Co.....	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.....	2	2,050	Feb. 21, 1899
Halley-Ola Coal Co.....	2	2,040	Do.
Do.....	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Indian Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Mar. 15, 1899
Kali-Inla Coal Co.....	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal & Coke Co.....	2	1,400	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.....	6	5,760	Mar. 15, 1899
Mazzard Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	May 15, 1902
Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Maguire, Robert W.....	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Osage Coal & Mining Co.....	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal & Railway Co.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal & Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Do.....	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.....	4	3,800	June 25, 1901
Do.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Do.....	1	960	July 2, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal & Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal & Mining Co.....	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.....	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1911.....	110	100,760	

## ASPHALT.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Jan. 22, 1902
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmers Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Co.....	1	960	July 13, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
American Mineral Wax Co.....	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1911.....	9	6,400	

The output included in the above list during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was 2,265,093 tons of coal and 16,629 tons of asphalt. The royalty payable on coal is 8 cents per ton mine run, and 10 cents per ton on crude and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt.

The total area of land under lease is 107,160 acres.

*Assignment of coal and asphalt leases made as provided by section 29 of the act of June 23, 1898 (30 Stats., 495).*

Lessee.	Date of lease.	Assignment approved.
D. Edwards & Son, lease No. 3.....	July 3, 1899	Dec. 10, 1901
Assigned to Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co.....		July 8, 1902
Assigned to Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....		
Arkansas-McAlester Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 20, 1901	Do.
Assigned to Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....		
Southwestern Coal & Improvement Co., leases 1 to 10.....	Mar. 20, 1902	Aug. 12, 1902
Assigned to Southwestern Development Co.....		
Leases Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 surrendered and canceled Sept. 24, 1904.		
Leases Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, assigned to R. W. Maguire, trustee		Feb. 18, 1908
Kansas & Texas Coal Co., leases 1, 2, 3, and 4.....	Apr. 16, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902
Assigned to Central Coal & Coke Co.....		
George A. H. Mills, lease No. 1 (asphalt).....	Aug. 29, 1902	Feb. 20, 1903
Assigned to Ravia Asphalt Co.....		
Lease surrendered and canceled Oct. 5, 1905.		
Perry Bros., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 23, 1902	Mar. 6, 1903
Assigned to Coalgate Co.....		
Bache & Denman, lease No. 1.....	Apr. 1, 1902	Mar. 24, 1903
Assigned to Bache & Denman Coal Co.....		
Choctaw Coal & Mining Co., leases 1, 2, and 3.....	July 3, 1899	May 16, 1903
Assigned to Edward Harrison, trustee.....		
Essen Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Feb. 25, 1902	June 6, 1903
Assigned to Sans Bois Coal Co.....		
Atoka Coal & Mining Co.:.....		
Leases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.....	Apr. 5, 1901	
Lease No. 8.....	Apr. 4, 1902	Aug. 29, 1903
Assigned to Western Coal Mining Co.....		
Charles G. Adkins, lease No. 1.....	July 5, 1902	Sept. 2, 1903
Assigned to Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co.....		
Brewer Mining Co., lease No. 1.....	Aug. 27, 1902	Oct. 19, 1903
Assigned to Brewer Coal & Mining Co.....		
Thomas H. Chambers, lease No. 1.....	Nov. 13, 1901	Jan. 26, 1904
Assigned to Chambers Coal & Mining Co.....		
Michael Perona, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 6, 1902	Feb. 6, 1904
Assigned to Savanna Coal Co.....		Apr. 15, 1911
Assigned to Dow Coal Co.....		
The Devlin-Wear Coal Co., lease No. 1.....	Feb. 21, 1901	Feb. 24, 1904
Assigned to Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co.....		
William Busby, lease No. 1.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Apr. 9, 1904
Assigned to Greatwestern Coal & Coke Co.....		
The Johnson Co., lease No. 1.....	July 2, 1902	Mar. 6, 1905
Assigned to Sans Bois Coal Co.....		
H. Newton McEvers, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 24, 1900	Mar. 16, 1905
Assigned to James J. McAlester.....		Aug. 31, 1907
Assigned to Samples Coal & Mining Co.....		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 20 and 21.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Apr. 29, 1905
Assigned to Greatwestern Coal & Coke Co.....		
William C. Fordyce, lease No. 1.....	Sept. 23, 1902	Aug. 12, 1905
Assigned to Denison Coal Co.....		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 6 and 7.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 10, 1906
Assigned to Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co.....		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 10 and 11.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 2, 1906
One-fourth of leases assigned to Kall-Inla Coal Co.....		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 22 and 23.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Apr. 29, 1905
Assigned to Halley-Ola Coal Co.....		
Halley Coal & Mining Co., leases Nos. 1 and 2.....	May 15, 1902	Feb. 10, 1906
Assigned to Halley-Ola Coal Co.....		
McDougal Co., lease No. 1.....	Apr. 7, 1902	Apr. 6, 1906
Corporate name changed to Coalgate Co., and accepted by department (no formal assignment).....		May 2, 1906
D. Edwards & Son, leases Nos. 1 and 2.....	July 3, 1899	June 11, 1907
Assigned to McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....		
M. & A. Schneider, lease No. 1 (asphalt).....	Oct. 1, 1900	Dec. 4, 1907
Assigned to American Mineral Wax Co.....		
Degnan & McConnell, leases 2 and 3.....	Sept. 26, 1899	Jan. 6, 1908
Assigned to Eastern Coal & Mining Co.....		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co., leases 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Jan. 28, 1908
Assigned to Degnan & McConnell Coal & Coke Co.....		
Capital Coal & Mining Co., lease No. 1.....	Apr. 29, 1902	Oct. 20, 1908
Assigned to Dow Coal Co.....		
Samples Coal & Mining Co. (a copartnership), lease No. 1.....	Nov. 2, 1899	May 26, 1909
Assigned to Samples Coal & Mining Co. (a corporation).....		
John F. McMurray, leases Nos. 5 and 6.....	Mar. 15, 1899	Mar. 25, 1910
Assigned to Indian Coal & Mining Co.....		
McAlester Coal Mining Co., leases 1 and 2.....	Dec. 19, 1899	Do.
Assigned to McAlester Coal & Coke Co.....		
McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co. (a copartnership), lease No. 1.....	Sept. 6, 1900	
Assigned to McAlester & Galveston Coal Mining Co. (a corporation).....		



The total amount of coal mined and the royalty paid thereon by each operator during the year is shown in the following table:

*Coal mined and royalty payable thereon, Choctaw Nation.*

Lessee.	Tons.	Royalty.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	14,183	\$1,134.64
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	37,704	3,018.32
Brewer Coal & Mining Co.....	19,820	1,585.60
Central Coal & Coke Co.....	21,206	1,696.48
Cameron Coal & Mercantile Co.....	200	16.00
Chambers Coal & Mining Co.....		
Coalgate Co.....	22,728	1,818.24
Degnan & McConnell.....	47,084	3,766.72
Degnan & McConnell Coal & Coke Co.....	18,930	1,514.40
Denison Coal Co.....		
Dow Coal Co.....	699	55.92
Eastern Coal & Mining Co.....	36,880	2,960.40
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	5,348	427.84
Great Western Coal & Coke Co.....	79,881	6,390.48
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	147,229	11,778.32
Harrison, Edwin.....	21,775	1,742.00
Indian Coal & Mining Co.....	30,727	2,458.16
Kali Inla Coal Co.....	78,171	6,253.68
Le Bosquet Coal & Mining Co.....	4,761	390.88
Mazard Coal & Mining Co.....	48,957.8	3,916.62
Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co.....	57,073	4,565.84
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co.....	91,964	7,357.12
Maguire, Robert W.....	380,345	30,427.60
McAlester Coal & Coke Co.....	82,424	6,593.92
McAlester & Galveston Coal & Mining Co.....	5,615	449.20
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	43,667	3,493.36
McMurray, John F.....	3,519	281.52
Osage Coal & Mining Co.....	144,159	11,532.72
Ozark Coal & Railway Co.....	8,544	683.52
Poteau Coal & Mercantile Co.....	663.5	53.08
Rock Island Coal Mining Co. <sup>1</sup> .....	281,955.15	22,556.40
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	14,378	1,150.24
Savanna Coal Co. <sup>2</sup> .....	15,444	1,235.52
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	236,304.3	18,904.35
Standard Coal Co.....	323	25.84
St. Louis-Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1,506	120.48
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	9,006	720.48
Western Coal & Mining Co.....	251,919.5	20,153.56
Total.....	2,265,093.25	181,207.46

<sup>1</sup> Operations of this company carried on under contract on approved leases of Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.

<sup>2</sup> Succeeded by Dow Coal Co.

The following statement shows the amount of asphalt mined and the total amount of royalty paid thereon by each operator during the year:

*Asphalt mined and royalty payable thereon.*

Operator.	Tons.	Royalty.
American Mineral Wax Co.....		
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	5,283.61	\$528.35
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	3,415	341.50
Downard Asphalt Co.....	4,107.45	410.74
Elk Asphalt Co.....		
Farmer Asphalt Co.....		
Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Co.....	614	61.40
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	3,209	320.90
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....		
Total.....	16,628.96	1,662.89

The following statement gives the coal production each fiscal year since the operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and also the revenues derived from coal and asphalt leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for each year:

*Output and revenues from leased lands.*

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Output.	Royalty.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Output.	Royalty.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
1899.....	1,404,442	\$110,145.25	1906.....	2,722,200	\$251,947.02
1900.....	1,900,127	138,486.40	1907.....	3,079,733	240,196.23
1901.....	2,398,156	199,663.55	1908.....	2,780,649	273,196.82
1902.....	2,735,365	247,361.36	1909.....	2,728,437	218,376.07
1903.....	3,187,035	261,929.84	1910.....	2,692,291	250,161.76
1904.....	3,198,862	277,811.60	1911.....	2,265,093	178,314.57
1905.....	2,859,516	248,428.36			

The amount of royalty paid as shown above includes the stipulated royalty per ton on coal and asphalt and also the amount paid as advance royalty and the payments made on account of failure to mine the required output of 3,000 tons the first year, 4,000 tons the second year, 7,000 tons the third year, 8,000 tons the fourth year, and 15,000 tons the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter. The total amount of royalty paid, therefore, as shown in the above table, exceeds as a rule the amount due on the output at 8 cents per ton, although for this fiscal year it is slightly less, owing to the fact that several companies, on account of depressed conditions in the coal business, were in arrears on June 30, but such amounts have practically all been paid since.

The act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, granted to the Savanna Coal Co. the right to add 200 acres of segregated coal land to its lease, which addition was consummated during the year and approved by the department December 27, 1910, and the same act also provided for the relinquishment of certain land included in the lease of the Denison Coal Co. and the addition of certain other segregated land to such lease in lieu thereof. On account of the erroneous description of the land to be relinquished and added to the lease in this act, the provisions thereof have not been carried out, but the matter is held up pending further legislation.

The assignment of the coal lease of the Savanna Coal Co. to the Dow Coal Co. was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1911. Authority was also granted for the assignment of the lease of the Standard Coal Co. to the Bolen-Darnall Coal Co., the coal lease of the Ozark Coal & Railway Co. to the Panama Coal Co., and the asphalt lease of the Brunswick Asphalt Co. to Mr. James S. Downard. These assignments had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Concerning the Elk Asphalt Co., which appears to have gone out of existence and which had paid no advance royalty since the third year of the lease, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the advice of the Attorney General, made settlement with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., surety on the bond of the Elk Asphalt Co., whereby the surety company paid the sum of \$200, being advance royalty due for the fourth year of the lease. Upon this payment being made the lease was forwarded for cancellation, but final action in canceling the lease had not been taken at the end of the fiscal year. The matter of

making settlement with the surety company for the amounts due under the lease of the Tar Springs Asphalt Co. and the Farmer Asphalt Co., which had not carried on any operations or paid any advance royalty for a number of years, is also under consideration.

The records of each coal and asphalt operator are carefully checked by the mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, who submit report at the end of each quarter showing the amount mined by each operator and the royalty payable thereon. These reports are carefully checked with the records of the United States Indian superintendent to whom the payments are made, and where discrepancies occur the matter is at once taken up with the lessee and proper adjustment made.

### TOWN SITES.

During the fiscal year 1910 the following towns and additions to towns on segregated coal land in the Choctaw Nation were surveyed and platted under section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1908:

#### *Town sites surveyed.*

	Acres.
Cottonwood.....	170. 42
Adamson.....	80
Dow.....	84. 918
McAlester addition.....	124. 59
Krebs addition.....	160. 62
Heavener addition.....	145. 95
Fanshawe addition.....	22. 5
McCurtain addition.....	188. 72
Monroe addition.....	20
Total.....	997. 718

A town-site commission was appointed consisting of Charles A. Wilson and Louis C. Leflore, the latter a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, who appraised and scheduled the lots in the towns and additions to towns above named. This commission commenced work January 5, 1911, and completed its work May 31, 1911. Schedules were prepared by this commission showing the appraisement of each lot, and where improved the name of the owner of the improvements, which owner could secure title to the improved lot by paying the proper per cent of the appraised value. All lots not occupied by permanent, valuable, and substantial improvements other than fences, tillage, and temporary houses were listed vacant and subject to sale at public auction.

All of the schedules of appraisements submitted by the town-site commission had been approved by the department at the end of the fiscal year with the exception of the addition to McAlester, the addition to Fanshawe, and the addition to Monroe. After the addition to McAlester had been surveyed and platted and the land segregated for town-site purposes the city of McAlester commenced proceedings to acquire the land for site for county fair grounds. The matter had not been finally determined at the end of the fiscal year.

During the year 23 schedules and supplemental schedules of appraisements of town lots were prepared, of which 15 were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, 6 were pending before the department on June 30, 1911, and 2 were held in this office and have not been forwarded.

The total cost of surveying the above towns and additions to towns was \$6,729.77, and the work of appraisement cost \$2,179.05, making the total cost of town-site work under the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 444), \$19,040.40, including the towns previously surveyed, which amount, as authorized by said act, was paid from the proceeds of the sale of lots in the Choctaw Nation.

Considerable correspondence was had during the year with reference to the disposition of town lots which had been reserved for the use of coal lessees in their operations as provided by section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, which lots the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to dispose of by sections 12 and 13 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, and section 14 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908. Under said provision of law the department under date of June 5, 1909, prescribed regulations governing the disposition of such reserved lots, it being desired, if possible, to dispose of the same without waiting until the termination of the coal leases, which have an average of about 20 years yet to run. These regulations provided for the scheduling of lots to coal companies where they had improvements thereon, but subsequently under date of November 2, 1910, the department held that the coal companies had no preference right to purchase either improved or unimproved lots, because under the terms of the coal leases all such houses become the property of the owner of the land upon the termination of the lease, and therefore such improvements belonged to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, subject, however, to the right of the coal lessee to use the same during the life of the lease, and therefore the only way the coal companies could acquire the lots would be to have the lots and improvements thereon appraised, taking into consideration the rights of the coal company under its lease, and have the company pay the appraised value on both lots and improvements. The matter of scheduling lots under this holding is now under consideration, some of the coal companies having expressed a willingness to purchase the lots and improvements under such conditions.

During the year 498 forfeited town lots and 1,672 vacant town lots were sold at public auction, and in addition thereto 156 lots originally reserved for the use of coal lessees in towns within the segregated coal area were sold to coal companies. There still remain to be disposed of 1,688 vacant town lots, 187 forfeited town lots, and 727 lots which are still shown upon the records as being reserved for coal lessees. Additions will be made to the number of forfeited lots from time to time as purchasers fail to make payments when due.

At the beginning of the fiscal year two town-site contest cases were pending, which have been disposed of during the year.

The citizens of Wilburton, Okla., petitioned the department for a reappraisement of town lots in the addition to the town of Wilburton, alleging that the appraisement made by the town-site commission was excessive. The matter was investigated by this office and under date of April 29, 1911, report was made recommending that a reappraisement be made. The matter had not been passed upon by the department at the end of the fiscal year.

On October 1, 1910, the department canceled the segregation of 25 acres of land for town-site purposes at Tyrola, Okla., in the Chickasaw Nation. No payments had been made on lots at this place, and in fact the town site was abandoned.

It was found that a number of towns where cemeteries were set aside outside of the regular town limits have not made payments of the appraised value of said cemeteries as provided by law, and the department held that in such cases if payment was not made the segregation of the land would be canceled, thus leaving the land subject to allotment or disposition as other unallotted lands. Only one cemetery segregation has been canceled, being the cemetery of 5 acres set aside for the town of Coweta in the Creek Nation. In three other towns the cemeteries have not been paid for, namely, Lee and Kellyville in the Creek Nation and Gilbert (now Sawyer) in the Choctaw Nation. The cancellation of these cemeteries is now under consideration.

There are now 308 towns surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations as follows:

Nation.	Number of towns.	Acreage.
Creek.....	26	10,689.10
Cherokee.....	54	9,531.47
Choctaw.....	98	21,118.769
Chickasaw.....	130	23,797.82

The following statement shows the amounts received by the United States Indian superintendent as payments on town lots by fiscal years.

*Receipts from town lots.*

Fiscal year ended June 30 -	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		74.02	11,139.48	11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	387,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.47	73,568.24	274,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
1907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
1908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70
1909.....	11,030.82	28,855.05	89,049.20	128,935.07
1910.....	6,844.84	12,837.30	67,396.07	87,068.21
1911.....	21,797.03	11,982.72	99,164.51	132,844.26

Upon final payment being made for any town lot, patent is prepared and executed. During the fiscal year just ended the following town-lot patents were prepared:

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	1,194
Creek Nation.....	339
Cherokee Nation.....	233
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,766</b>

During the fiscal year 1910, at a sale of forfeited lots, protests were made in a number of cases by the claimants to improvements on the lots, and in a few instances where the claims appeared to be meritorious the lots were temporarily withheld from sale. Also in a few instances after the sales had been made protests were made against the approval of such sales by claimants to improvements. These matters were referred to the department, and I have not yet been advised of the action taken thereon. Twenty-three lots are involved in these cases.

## CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND CEMETERIES.

The various acts of Congress providing for the disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes contain provisions for the reservation from allotment of numerous tracts of land for churches, schools, and cemeteries. The work of examining these tracts for the purpose of determining which should be conveyed to the organization entitled thereto, and which had been abandoned, has been completed, and in practically all cases the necessary deeds have been prepared and issued, except as to cemeteries, where but one association has been organized to take title to the land. The form and manner of issuing deeds covering these tracts is under consideration by the department.

The following tabulation shows the number of such reservations found not to have been abandoned, and the status of the issuance of deeds:

*Land reserved for schools, churches, and cemeteries.*

Nation.	Nature of reservation.	Tracts.	Deeds issued.
Choctaw.....	Churches and schools, 1 acre each.....	66	66
	Cemeteries, 5 to 20 acres each.....	35	.....
Chickasaw.....	Churches and schools, 1 acre each.....	28	28
	Cemeteries, 5 to 20 acres each.....	46	.....
Creek.....	Churches and schools, 1 acre each.....	32	32
Cherokee.....	Churches, 1 acre each.....	80	73
	Cemeteries, 1 to 3 acres each.....	272	.....
Seminole.....	Churches, ¼ acre each.....	18	14

All tracts reserved for these purposes found to have been abandoned were either allotted to the allottee of the subdivision containing them or sold as unallotted land.

## ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

The work pertaining to allotment contests in the Five Civilized Tribes is practically completed, there being only four cases requiring further action, as appears from the following statement:

*Status of allotment contests.*

Creek Nation, all contests closed. Seminole Nation, all contests closed. Choctaw Nation, all contests closed. Chickasaw Nation, all contests closed. Cherokee Nation, contests pending before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes:

Awaiting time to expire allowed contestant for filing argument.....	1
Contests pending on appeal—	
Awaiting action of Secretary of the Interior.....	1
Awaiting action Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	1
Awaiting time to expire for further action.....	1

Total..... 4

*Recapitulation of allotment contests.*

Total number of contests instituted up to July 1, 1910.....	10,951
Contests instituted between July 1, 1910, and July 1, 1911.....	1
Total.....	10,952
Contests disposed of up to July 1, 1910.....	10,898
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1910, to July 1, 1911.....	50
	10,948
Contests pending July 1, 1911.....	4

## RECORDING DEEDS AND PATENTS.

The following table shows the progress of the work of recording deeds, patents, and other instruments, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and the number of deeds, patents, and other instruments recorded prior to that time:

*Progress of work of recording deeds and patents.*

Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	73,882
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	291
	<hr/> 74,173 <hr/>
Choctaw and Chickasaw town lot patents filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	28,394
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	707
	<hr/> 29,101 <hr/>
Choctaw and Chickasaw church patents filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	66
Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	75,292
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	446
	<hr/> 75,738 <hr/>
Cherokee town lot deeds filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	8,095
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	236
	<hr/> 8,331 <hr/>
Cherokee church deeds filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	73
Creek homestead and allotment deeds filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	38,348
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	109
	<hr/> 38,457 <hr/>
Creek town lot deeds filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	10,449
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	340
	<hr/> 10,789 <hr/>
Creek and Seminole church deeds filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911..	35
Certificates of removal of restrictions filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	9,448
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	1,332
	<hr/> 10,780 <hr/>
Deeds to inherited lands filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	121
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	216
	<hr/> 337 <hr/>
Conveyances to school districts filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	77
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	126
	<hr/> 203 <hr/>
Miscellaneous deeds filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	15
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	48
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

Unallotted land sale deeds filed during fiscal year.....	987
Bills of sale of improvements (intermarried Cherokees), filed prior to July 1, 1910.....	556
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.....	8
	<hr/> 564

### TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS AND SALES.

By the vigorous prosecution inaugurated heretofore, timber depredations have been reduced to isolated cases of cutting, but owing to the vast amount of territory to be covered, it is difficult or almost impracticable to maintain proper surveillance. However, two employees have been detailed to cover this region for the purpose of investigating and reporting depredations and collecting rent from any parties located upon tribal lands.

A number of persons have been arrested upon warrants issued by the United States commissioner at Hugo, Okla., upon complaint of field employees, and indictments will probably be secured by the next grand jury which meets in the fall of this year. With the approval of the department and when concurred in by the United States attorney, there are many cases where criminal prosecution was not taken up, but upon ascertainment of the unlawful cutting, a settlement for civil liability was made and the money thus derived turned over to the nation, subject to deposit for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Under the report for the year ended June 30, 1910, it was set out that standard gauge railroads were being built in some instances under the leases which had been taken for the purchase of timber and under separate instruments, also; one road had made no attempt to acquire a right of way under the Enid and Anadarko act, nor had any incorporation been had under the law of the State; consequently, this road would not be a common carrier when completed. This road attempted to cross unallotted land, and the privilege being denied, it incorporated under the State law. However, as condemnation proceedings were not had by it for the land crossed in some instances, an injunction has been asked to restrain it from further operations, and while the matter has not come up for hearing, the result is unquestionable and will be pursued until the last foot of land has been adequately paid for.

### ILLEGAL CONVEYANCES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Pursuant to departmental instructions under that portion of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), setting aside the sum of \$50,000 for the institution of actions to cancel and set aside conveyances by restricted Indians, approximately 27,000 suits were filed with the special assistant to the Attorney General upon information furnished by this office.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth District sustained the Government and, pending an appeal by the defendants in the Supreme Court of the United States, no further action has been taken along these lines other than to keep a record of such cases for future consideration. During the year 882 of these suits were dismissed, which, with the 4,619 dismissed prior to July 1, 1910, makes a total of 5,501.



The grounds upon which these cases were dismissed appear in the following statement:

Errors.....	65
Quitclaim deeds from grantees.....	288
Removal of restrictions.....	57
Inherited lands.....	72
Deeds approved by department.....	363
Adjustments.....	37
Total.....	882

### DISBURSING OFFICE.

There were sold 123 paper-bound copies of rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, at \$1.75 each; 26 copies of cloth-bound indexes to the above at \$2.50 each; 64 paper-bound indexes at \$1.75 each; 3,887 blue prints at \$1 each; and 239 blue prints at 50 cents each, the total receipts therefrom amounting to \$4,398.75.

There was expended officially during the year 662 blue prints and 12 maps of the Five Civilized Tribes, and there were 14 sold, the receipts from same being \$12.50.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the receipts from certified copies of the records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, furnished to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), amounted to \$10,586.50.

The following is a statement of the classification, number, and price per copy of certified copies of records furnished to the public during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911:

*Statement showing certified copies of records furnished.*

Classes.	Quantity.	Price.	Receipts.
Patents and deeds.....	3,889	\$1.00	\$3,889.00
Rolls.....	3,984	.25	996.00
Removal of restrictions.....	162	1.00	162.00
Allotment plats, single.....	24	.50	12.00
Allotment plats, number.....	4,590	.25	1,147.50
Words.....	676,000	1.10	676.00
Census cards.....	3,490	1.00	3,490.00
Tracings.....	2	1.00	2.00
Tracing.....	1	.50	.50
Blue prints.....	377	.50	188.50
Schedules.....	56	.25	14.00
Total.....			10,586.50

\* Indicates per hundred.

The following statement shows the number of certified copies of records prepared for official use, the majority having been requested by the Department of Justice and Union Agency:

*Certified copies prepared for official use.*

Deeds and patents.....	296
Rolls.....	17
Removal of restrictions.....	1
Allotment plats.....	68
Miscellaneous (words).....	3,000
Census cards.....	58
Schedules.....	12

*Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

## RECEIPTS.

Sale of bound copies of rolls, indexes, blue prints, and maps.....	\$4,411.25
Sale of the unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes during the year.....	1,474,247.45
Sale of land to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen to make their allotments equal to 40 acres in area, in accordance with the act of Congress approved Apr. 25, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).....	94,393.27
Sale of certified copies of the records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to the public, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).....	10,586.50
Account of erroneous payment of Cherokee town lots.....	7.86
Account of disallowance, Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes.....	92.49
Account of disallowance, administration, Five Civilized Tribes.....	4.78
Unlawful cutting of timber, Choctaw Nation.....	121.25
Account of refund, damage to stove.....	14.00
Creek Nation, rent from tribal building at Okmulgee, Okla.....	3,367.50
Excess allotment, Creek Nation.....	2.92
Chickasaw Nation, sale of tribal property.....	7.00
Account of refund disallowance, traveling expenses Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	15.10
Account of erroneous payment, Choctaw and Chickasaw town lots.....	25.12
Sale of 18.77 acres of unallotted land to Owen & Slover, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	900.00
Treasury warrants, on requisition.....	427,768.89
Grand total.....	<u>2,015,965.38</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Appropriation, Administration of Affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1911:	
Salary of commissioner and employees, regular and irregular.....	\$48,926.92
Electricity.....	217.33
Printing and binding.....	555.65
Subsistence for Government stock.....	357.54
Rent of office, etc.....	7,608.88
Traveling expenses of commissioner and employees..	5,288.97
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	457.44
Miscellaneous.....	290.43
Repairs.....	268.76
Registry.....	387.70
Purchases.....	1,172.39
Salaries of chief examiner, estimators, field clerk, teamsters, and cooks, in estimating timber land in Choctaw Nation.....	1,127.33
Purchase of camp equipment for same.....	1,327.15
Traveling expenses in connection with estimating timber.....	537.61
Traveling expenses in connection with sale of unallotted lands.....	2,484.43
Printing, advertising, etc., of unallotted lands.....	2,184.00
Salaries of auctioneers, selling unallotted lands.....	1,080.00
Total.....	<u>74,272.53</u>
Appropriation, Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes:	
Salaries, commissioner and employees, regular and irregular.....	10,515.17
Traveling expenses of commissioner and employees.....	237.00
Miscellaneous.....	176.75
Repairs.....	94.10
Purchases.....	215.32
Total.....	<u>11,238.34</u>

## Tribal funds, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

Salaries of grazing fee collectors.....	\$3, 750. 83
Miscellaneous, express charges, etc.....	12. 55
Refund to Rowland Daniel by being dispossessed of certain segregated coal land rented to him by the Government for the year 1910.....	150. 00
Advertising unallotted land sales.....	1, 323. 05
Printing in connection with unallotted land sales....	77. 60
Traveling expenses of grazing fee collectors and employees detailed on the unallotted land sales.....	2, 849. 61
Salaries of employees in connection with unallotted land sales.....	3, 551. 55
Refund to various persons and freedmen having made excess remittances to purchase sufficient land to make their allotments equal to 40 acres in area....	6, 295. 22
Refund to various persons having purchased land in excess of that allowed by departmental regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.....	1, 656. 00
Salaries of chief examiner, estimators, field clerk, teamsters, and cooks in connection with timber estimating.....	25, 840. 15
Purchase, camp equipment, etc., for same.....	2, 038. 90
Traveling expenses in connection with timber estimating.....	1, 184. 69
Repairs to wagons, shoeing stock, etc., in connection with timber estimating.....	116. 50
Subsistence for Government stock.....	615. 45
Freight and express in connection with timber estimating.....	28. 59
Tribal warrants, expense of representatives of the Chickasaw Nation accompanying the unallotted land sales party.....	963. 95
Tribal warrants, expense of representatives of the Choctaw Nation accompanying the unallotted land-sales party.....	2, 033. 90
Rent of office for Choctaw and Chickasaw Townsite Commission.....	15. 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$52, 503. 54</b>
To allottees of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations having remnant allotments due them of not exceeding \$50, in accordance with the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1909:	
From tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	130, 847. 60
From tribal funds of the Cherokee Nation.....	56, 700. 38
From tribal funds of the Cherokee Nation (act of Apr. 26, 1906).....	29, 592. 62
To Chickasaw freedmen, as provided by Indian appropriation act of Apr. 4, 1910.....	12, 543. 26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>229, 683. 86</b>
Funds derived from the sale of certified copies, section 8 of the act of Congress approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137):	
Salaries of employees, regular and irregular.....	10, 478. 91
Printing in connection therewith.....	102. 75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10, 581. 66</b>
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Five Civilized Tribes:	
Purchase of one adding machine.....	259. 09
Proceeds sale of blue prints showing unallotted lands of Five Civilized Tribes:	
Blue prints.....	780. 30
Advertising unallotted lands.....	3, 035. 70
Express charges on blue prints.....	29. 60
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3, 845. 60</b>

## Creek tribal funds:

Warrants, expenses of representatives of Creek Nation accompanying unallotted land-sales party.....	\$110. 49
Traveling expenses of employees in connection with unallotted land sales.....	80. 12
Advertising unallotted land sales.....	125. 17
Printing in connection with unallotted land sales....	75. 27
Salaries in connection with unallotted land sales....	106. 00
Miscellaneous expense preparing Creek tribal records for shipment, from Okmulgee to Muskogee, Okla.	5. 10
Freight on Creek tribal records.....	2. 37
Refund to various persons having purchased in excess of that allowed by departmental regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.....	181. 25

Total..... \$685. 77

## Seminole tribal funds:

Traveling expenses of employees assisting in the sale of unallotted lands.....	2. 35
Advertising unallotted land sales.....	7. 36
Printing in connection therewith.....	2. 06
Salaries in connection therewith.....	20. 44

Total..... 32. 21

## Cherokee tribal funds:

Traveling expenses of employees assisting in the sale of unallotted lands.....	138. 76
Warrant for expenses of representative of Cherokee Nation attending unallotted land sales.....	265. 23
Salaries of employees in connection with unallotted land sales.....	368. 18
Advertising in connection with unallotted land sales..	14. 70
Printing in connection with unallotted land sales....	116. 64
Refund to various persons having purchased in excess of that allowed by departmental regulations of Oct. 12, 1910.....	646. 00

Total..... 1, 549. 51

Total actual disbursements..... 384, 652. 11

## Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as follows:

Sale of certified copies.....	4. 84
Sale of maps, rolls, and indexes of the Five Civilized Tribes.....	404. 75
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes disallowances.....	92. 49
Administration, affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1911.....	140. 03
Cherokee town lots, erroneous payments.....	7. 86
For the Creek Nation.....	3, 370. 42
Proceeds sale of blue prints.....	160. 90
Unexpended balance, administration affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1911.....	3, 086. 06
Commission Five Civilized Tribes.....	584. 41
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	6, 038. 71
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	1, 726. 49
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee town lots.	25, 207. 00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw town lots..	11, 412. 77
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw town lots.....	3, 470. 89
Equalizing allotments, Chickasaw freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes.....	2, 456. 74
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.....	978. 46

## Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Creek royalties, etc.	\$1, 314. 23
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Seminole Nation..	417. 79
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee royalties, grazing, etc.	850. 49
Unallotted land sale of the Five Civilized Tribes....	1, 474, 247. 45
To the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for lands purchased by freedmen.....	94, 393. 27
Sale of tribal property, Chickasaw Nation.....	7. 00
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, refund erroneous payment, disallowances.....	40. 22
For 18.77 acres of unallotted land sold to Owen & Slover, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	900. 00
Total.....	\$1, 631, 313. 27
Grand total.....	2, 015, 965. 38

## UNION AGENCY.

A copy of the annual report of the United States Indian superintendent for the Union Agency, Okla., is transmitted herewith, which gives in detail the work carried on by that office.

Commencing with July 1, 1910, the cashier of the Union Agency was designated as disbursing officer, which relieved the superintendent of that work and permitted him to give his entire attention to matters of administration. A total of \$4,971,922.11 was handled by the agency during the year, the receipts being \$2,698,376.07 and the disbursements \$2,273,546.04. The bond of the cashier was \$1,250,000 during the year, but on July 1, 1911, it was increased to \$2,000,000. The magnitude of the work of the Union Agency is shown to some extent by the mail received and dispatched. During the year there were received 75,433 letters and in addition thereto 49,904 vouchers, statements, circulars, etc., not recorded as letters, and there were dispatched from the office 151,936 letters and about 47,940 vouchers, statements, circulars, etc. Further reference is made to the superintendent's report under appropriate heads.

## DISTRICT AGENTS.

There were 15 district agents acting under the direction of the United States Indian superintendent during the year. However, beginning July 1, 1911, a slight change was made whereby one additional district was made. There were also two supervising district agents acting under instructions from this office whose duties are to inspect offices of district agents and make investigations of all matters pertaining thereto which originate in this office or which may be referred thereto by the department.

With the close of the third year of the district agency service, such progress has been made and such usefulness of this branch of the service has been developed that the expectations of those immediately connected with the service have been more than fulfilled. This is due to three causes: First, a better comprehension of the duties by the various district agents; second, an almost universal cooperation by the county courts; and, third, increased appropriation which has admitted of an enlargement of the force along certain lines.

Within the jurisdiction of each district agent are on the average 6,000 citizens, of which over 2,000 are within the restricted class. In addition to the many duties originally contemplated, others have been added by the cooperation of the State courts, and by the numerous questions arising from the more perfect organization of the State. As restrictions are being removed, and as the funds arising from the sale of the land are handled through the district agent, his work is ever on the increase and his investigations of the various needs of these Indians of necessity grow more numerous. This latter work of itself, though not the paramount one in the district agency service, commends itself to those interested in the welfare of the Indian in that it is providing comfortable homes, agricultural implements, live stock, etc.

In connection with the removal of restrictions the district agency service offers a speedy and expeditious way of making land taxable, admitting of the purchase of farms by desirable persons, and thereby increasing local values by the putting of land in a state of cultivation. If this work could not be handled by men in the field, but would have to be taken up specially through some general office, the removal of restrictions would require such length of time as to almost discourage attempts at it. However, under the present system over a quarter of a million acres have been freed from restrictions in the past year, the land made taxable, sold for the most part to bona fide users of the soil, and the needs of the Indian provided for from the proceeds. Thus the district agents in their assistance to the Indian render the State a valuable service and operate more than any branch of its organization in overcoming the conditions arising from the restricted character of the lands, and of putting it on a basis which in a few years, by the development of its wonderful resources, it will have overcome the obstacles which hindered its growth in its early organization.

As shown by the superintendent's report, about 20,000 probate cases have been examined by this branch of the service during the past year with the result that reports of guardians long overdue have been filed; that charges not proper against the estate of the ward have been eliminated; that improper guardians have been discharged and other suitable persons appointed and that generally supervision has been exercised, as over probate matters in the older States but impossible in this Commonwealth by reason of the great number of wards with valuable estates and crowded conditions of the county court dockets.

Judicious and economical administration enabled the employment of several special assistant district agents, generally versed in the law, who have given their exclusive service to the checking of probate records and procuring the correction of any irregularities found therein, thus admitting of the clearing up of deplorable conditions in some of the counties, and in others putting them upon a basis which will enable the district agents to henceforth handle the same in conjunction with his other work.

It is impossible from the point of figures or expression to detail the benefits which have been derived from this branch of the service. A single item in one of the counties amounting to \$31,000 due minors was discovered and by a diplomatic and intelligent handling of the situation it was immediately deposited to their benefits. This

occurred subsequent to June 30 and has not been included in the estimate hereinbefore made.

Owing to the large number of restricted Indians and the extent of territory, together with the fact that the probate conditions were not satisfactory, a separate district agency was created of McCurtain County, and every effort made to relieve the situation. The State commission of charities and corrections likewise had employees upon this work and with the perfect accord in which the two offices worked made the result inevitable, namely, a revolution in probate matters. The county judge resigned and his successor was immediately appointed. Agreements of arbitration were taken with three of the largest operators who have dealt in minor and restricted lands, and boards of arbitration formed, the Federal Government being represented thereon by the United States Indian superintendent and the State by a member of the staff of the State commission of charities and corrections. If nothing further is accomplished, the work already done gives such promise of possibilities for the future that the value of this branch of the service can never be questioned.

The increased appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, admits of a reorganization of the supervising district agency service and the working out of a plan long found to be necessary but unable of accomplishment by lack of funds, namely, the employment of two attorneys to devote themselves entirely to such work coming from the district agency service, thus allowing two field supervising district agents to prosecute the other manifold duties of this branch of the work. Heretofore the supervising district agents have attempted to institute suits and take other legal remedies to assist the district agents, and while this part of the work has been conducted diligently and intelligently, the intermingling of two duties so different in character made the performance of both unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the amount accomplished. With the appointment of these two attorneys, it is expected that the work necessarily incident to legal proceedings will be entirely lifted from the field supervising district agents and that they will be free to travel with much more frequency from one agency to another and give the much needed assistance in the general work of the respective offices as well as making investigations of complaints.

#### LEASING OF ALLOTTED LAND.

The report of the superintendent shows that 1,111 oil and gas, 28 coal and asphalt, 196 agricultural, and 43 miscellaneous leases, a total of 1,378 leases, requiring departmental approval, were filed during the year, as compared with 1,661 during the previous year. On June 30, 1911, there were pending in the superintendent's office 376 leases.

The number of individual Indian accounts where royalty on oil and gas leases is paid into the superintendent's office, to be held and disbursed to the allottees, shows a considerable decrease during the year owing principally to the fact that many of the leases where the Indians are unrestricted have been released from departmental supervision. The number of such accounts on June 30, 1910, was 8,596 and on June 30, 1911, 7,827. The amount of royalty received

from oil and gas and other leases by the superintendent since 1904, when the first leases were made, is shown by the following table:

1904.....	\$1,300.00
1905.....	91,624.40
1906.....	323,555.40
1907.....	775,489.15
1908.....	1,692,627.55
1909.....	1,813,460.28
1910.....	1,420,894.97
1911.....	1,365,826.52

The price of oil per barrel on June 30, 1911, was 48 cents, showing an increase over the year 1910. On June 30, 1911, it was estimated that the different pipe-line companies held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee Nations 39,286,085 barrels of oil they had purchased, which was about 1,500,000 barrels more than on June 30, 1910. It was also estimated that producers held in storage on June 30, 1911, only about 600,000 barrels, while on June 30, 1910, they held about 6,500,000 barrels. The pipe-line facilities appear to be adequate to handle all the oil produced at the present time.

#### ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

The report of the United States Indian superintendent shows that 1,393 applications for the removal of restrictions upon alienation of land were filed by allottees under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, and 35 applications for the removal of restrictions covering 2-acre tracts of land for school sites under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908. Practically all of the applications filed have been acted upon. Where the restrictions are removed unconditionally the allottee is authorized to dispose of his land without any supervision by the department. If the restrictions are removed conditionally the land is advertised by the United States Indian superintendent and bids received therefor, and if a sale is consummated the purchase price is paid to the United States Indian superintendent who holds it to the credit of the allottee and disburses it to him under the supervision of the department. The proportion of conditional removal of restrictions is increasing as allottees find that it is to their interest to have the land sold under the supervision of the department. The superintendent's report shows that restrictions have been removed since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, conditionally on 131,937.43 acres and unconditionally on 93,573.34 acres, making a total of 225,510.77 acres.

Approximately 98 per cent of the applications filed for removal of restrictions have been acted upon, which shows that the work is well up to date.

The superintendent's report shows that 368 petitions for the approval of deeds executed by full-blood heirs of deceased allottees who died prior to the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, were made during the year, making a total of 718 cases since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, there were collected for such full-blood heirs additional considerations amounting to \$66,284.52. In most cases it was found upon investigation that the amount paid the heirs was inadequate and this addi-



tional consideration was required to be paid before the Secretary of the Interior would approve the deeds.

Closely connected with the removal of restrictions is the matter of the sale of land where restrictions have been removed conditionally. Upon the approval of applications for the removal of restrictions where the same is to be sold by the United States Indian superintendent the allottee is advised of such approval and the district agent examines the county records to ascertain if the title is clear and a joint appraisalment is made of the land by the proper district agent and a land appraiser. The land is then advertised for 30 days for not less than the appraised value, which is made public. After the land is disposed of a bank account is opened in some Government depository and the money placed therein for the benefit of the allottee and disbursed under the supervision of the Department. The disbursement of the money varies according to the needs of the individual allottee, but usually goes for the making of permanent improvements, purchasing farming equipment, machinery, live stock, etc., and in case of persons of advanced age or from other meritorious causes payments are made from time to time according to the needs of the allottee.

All matters pertaining to the removal of restrictions and the disbursements of money derived from the sale of restricted lands passes through this office and recommendation is made by the commissioner in reference thereto.

#### OIL INSPECTOR.

The superintendent's report shows that 662 separate matters relating to the production of oil and gas have been investigated by the oil inspector and his assistants and that 500 tracts of land in the Cherokee Nation tentatively allotted to new-born citizens were inspected. The matter of checking up pipe-line gaugers has also received considerable attention. The matter of establishing plants for the manufacture of gasoline from casing head gas is receiving attention, and in order to secure to the allottee his proper share of the proceeds of the sale of gas for such purposes it is necessary to test and measure the production. The pipe-line facilities have been much extended during the year. The number of wells drilled in the Five Civilized Tribes during the year was about 3,640 and the oil marketed from such territory was about 41,053,000 barrels.

#### SCHOOLS.

A copy of the annual report of Mr. John B. Brown, supervisor of schools for the Five Civilized Tribes, is transmitted herewith.

Mr. Oscar H. Lipps, was in active charge of the office at Muskogee until November, 1910, and nominally in charge until April 1, 1911. Mr. Brown, who was assistant supervisor prior to April 1, 1911, assumed active charge as supervisor on that date.

A number of tribal boarding schools were in such poor condition that they were abandoned for school purposes prior to the opening of the school term for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1910. Twelve of these boarding schools were maintained during the year as follows:

**Choctaw Nation:**

Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Bokchito, Okla.  
Jones Male Academy, Dwight, Okla.  
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy, Millerton, Okla.  
Tuskahoma Female Academy, Tuskahoma, Okla.

**Chickasaw Nation:**

Bloomfield Seminary, Hendrix, Okla.  
Collins Institute, Frisco, Okla.

**Seminole Nation:**

Mekusukey Academy, Seminole, Okla.

**Creek Nation:**

Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa, Okla.  
Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, Okla.  
Nuyaka Boarding School, Beggs, Okla.  
Tallahassee Boarding School, Tallahassee, Okla.

**Cherokee Nation:**

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Park Hill, Okla.

The schools above mentioned which were retained were in such poor condition and the furnishings were so incomplete that it required considerable expenditure to place them in proper condition. It has been the purpose of the school officials to bring the school system in the Five Civilized Tribes in harmony with the Indian schools in other parts of the country. An effort has been made to fill the tribal boarding schools so far as possible with Indian pupils within the restricted class which includes all having three-fourths or more Indian blood, and the percentage of such pupils has shown a marked increase during the last year, the smallest percentage of restricted Indians in any school being 65 per cent and ranging from this to about 100 per cent.

There are three day school superintendents whose duty it is to establish Indian day schools where necessary and to encourage the attendance of Indians in public schools of the State. But few Indian day schools were established during the year. In school districts of the State of Oklahoma where there is a large percentage of restricted Indian land not subject to taxation arrangements are made to pay tuition for the Indian pupils. The Indian school officials have worked in harmony with the State school officials along these lines and the results appear to be very beneficial. The rate of tuition paid to school districts was 12½ cents each per day for actual attendance.

The enrollment and cost of maintaining the tribal boarding schools during the year were as follows:

*Statistics of tribal boarding schools.*

Nations.	Number.	Enrollment.	Cost of buildings and repairs.	Cost of maintenance.
Choctaw .....	4	548	\$28,900	\$76,156
Chickasaw .....	2	213	9,100	22,104
Seminole .....	1	138	6,900	10,723
Creek .....	4	474	22,787	49,790
Cherokee .....	1	81	6,000	11,463

The total number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools of Oklahoma during the year was approximately as follows:

Restricted Indians.....	7,980
Unrestricted Indians.....	5,780
Total.....	13,760

Contracts were made with various boarding schools for the education of Indian pupils, the number enrolled in such contract boarding schools being 598.

For the first time Indian pupils of the Five Civilized Tribes have been permitted to attend nonreservation boarding schools, about 300 being enrolled at Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., and 150 in the Chilocco School in Oklahoma.

Respectfully,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,  
*Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., *July 28, 1911.*

The annual report of the business transacted at the Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is respectfully submitted.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Speaking generally of the organization of the field and office force under the supervision of this agency, there has been no marked change in any branch of the work except in matters of detail. The organization as heretofore established has been found to meet conditions incident to the work devolving upon this office, and hence no changes have been made except temporarily from time to time to meet emergencies. The necessity for the prompt and expeditious handling of business has been kept in mind at all times.

The following table gives at a glance the general lines of the field and office organization, and the discussion of each branch of the work will be found in this report in the order of such table:

Superintendent of the Union Agency (101,239 members Five Civilized Tribes, 36,000 re- stricted).	Field.	District agents. (40 counties.) (16 districts.) Expert farmers. Land appraisers. Oil inspector. Field clerks. Indian police.	Probate work. Removal of restrictions. Land sales. Disposition land sale proceeds. Inherited land deeds. Leases. Disposition lease royalties. Per capita payments. Unallotted land sales. Taxation. Intruder work. Department of Justice land suits. Schools. So-called "Snake" or other re- calcitrant Indians. Miscellaneous.
	Office.	Chief clerk. Field division. Cashier. Accounts division. Mailing division. Typewriter division. Townsite division. Restriction division. Sales division. Lease division. Royalty division.	

## FIELD WORK.

### DISTRICT AGENTS.

June 30, 1911, marked the close of the third year of the district agency organization originally authorized by act of Congress approved May 27 1908, and it can be said without hesitation that this plan of

placing men in immediate personal touch with the Indians has been the most practical and beneficial legislation ever passed by Congress affecting the full-blood Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes. The division of the 40 counties in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations continued during the past year as theretofore, there being 15 districts each having an agent in charge. This gives to each district over 6,000 tribal members and an average of over 2,000 Indians within the restricted class. With the complex conditions and the large number of individual Indians in each district and the very small force available, the extent of the increase of the business of the district agents can hardly be appreciated. During the past year nearly all of them have been "swamped" with work, making it oftentimes difficult to handle some branches of their work as promptly as could be desired. This condition will be slightly relieved next year by a small increase in the appropriation. To give more attention to some of the congested areas, a slight reorganization was ordered effective July 1, 1911, adding one additional district.

The report upon the work of the district agents, for convenient reference, will be subdivided under the different classes into which it naturally falls. This classification, of course, covers only that part of the work which is naturally susceptible to division in this manner, and it should be borne in mind that there are hundreds of miscellaneous matters small in themselves and not susceptible of classification which are attended to and which form a very large part of the service rendered to the allottees by the field organization. Practically every phase of human activity among the Indians is the subject of consideration by the district agents during the course of each year. While many matters are disposed of entirely by the district agents, a very large majority of cases receiving attention from the district agents ultimately find their way to the general office, where they are referred to the various divisions for appropriate action. The natural result of this is that the work of the field is so closely interwoven with that of the general office and so intimately connected with it that from the standpoint of results and expeditious handling of business the work of the field force is equal in importance to that of the general office.

*Probate work.*—One of the most important branches of service rendered by the district agents arises in connection with probate matters. While it is impossible to state definitely the exact number of cases examined, investigated, reported upon, or otherwise dealt with a conservative estimate, gathered from the reports regularly made during the year, shows that more than 20,000 cases have been dealt with in some manner. The amount of time and work which may be done upon a probate case varies from perhaps mere advice given to the guardian, or assistance to the court, to an exhaustive analysis of reports or the filing of suits on behalf of the minor, or a complete and thorough investigation of all the acts and facts in connection therewith. The district agents are frequently called upon, in connection with the sales of minor land, or land inherited by full-blood heirs, to make appraisement for the court and to ascertain other facts which the court may require in connection with a specific case. In many of the most important counties within the Five Civilized Tribes a complete check of probate records has been made, with the result that hundreds of delinquent guardians and adminis-

trators have been cited to appear and make report. These reports when submitted are scrutinized carefully by the district agent and anything seemingly irregular brought to the attention of the court. This alone has resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars to minor Indian citizens. The results which have been accomplished during the past year in probate matters exceed by far those of the previous year. This has been made possible by the fact that the county courts with few exceptions have heartily cooperated with the district agents in their efforts to protect the Indian minor. In fairness to the courts it should be stated that the volume of probate business of this character pending in each court is so great that it is a physical impossibility for them to give it the attention it should have. Considering these conditions, great credit is due the county judges for the manner in which they have handled this business. While it is true that in some counties there has been a disposition to take advantage of the crowded condition of the docket, yet viewed as a whole the condition of the probate business in eastern Oklahoma is much improved.

While it has not been possible to do with the limited force and the large volume of work required of the district agents as much as desired during the past year, plans are under way, with the detail of a number of special probate assistants in the different counties, to make a systematic checking and investigation of all Indian probate cases in those counties, and as rapidly as possible extend the work. With the hearty cooperation and the excellent efforts of the county judges in a number of counties where the special probate checking is now under way, and the assistance of the tribal attorneys, a much greater amount of probate work and the incident good results that follow will be done during the coming year.

*Removal of restrictions.*—The investigation of applications of individual Indians for removal of restrictions is another very important duty devolving upon the district agents. Reference is made to the statistics of the Restriction and Sales Divisions which show that restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 93,573.34 acres of land and that 131,937.43 acres have been sold under the supervision of this office, where the applications originated with and were investigated by the district agent, making over 250,000 acres taxable, and placing the land in the hands of bona fide purchasers. The district-agency system materially assists in the expeditious handling of this removal of restriction work, and without these local men it would be almost impossible for proper information to be secured upon which the department could act. Prior to the authorization of the district agents the removal of restriction work was most expensive and was handled very unsatisfactorily, it being necessary to have field men make long and expensive trips to look up different applications, and even then the information secured was oftentimes unsatisfactory because it was impossible in the wide area to be covered for the person investigating to be familiar with the local conditions.

*Land sales.*—Closely allied to the removal of restrictions and as a natural result thereof is the sale of the land affected by such removals. A more detailed statement of the manner of conducting these sales may be found by reference to the report of the Sales Division, where the details are handled in the general office. The matter of appraise-

ment of land, the distribution of advertising matter in connection with the sale, the adjustment of the differences and complications arising by reason of the clouded condition of the title, the settlement of disputes and differences arising because of existing leases covering the land sold, the procuring of the execution of the deed by the allottee after the sale is made, and many other matters of minor detail are all the subject of attention by the district agents in connection with the sale of a tract of land from which restrictions have been removed. In this connection it may be well to state that the law which permits a restricted allottee to lease his homestead for one year and surplus for five years for agricultural purposes without the supervision of the department gives rise to a condition which frequently results to the detriment of the individual allottee, and seriously interferes with the sale of his land. It has been the practice of unscrupulous persons to procure leases for one or five years on land advertised for sale, thus imposing on the purchaser the burden of either purchasing the lease or being deprived of the possession of his land during the term of said lease. This is a condition which of course can only be changed by appropriate legislation.

*Disposition of land sale proceeds.*—Aside from the benefits arising from the sale of restricted land and the placing of the same upon the market for actual settlement by the purchasers, who of course become taxpayers and add to the wealth of the community by their industry, probably no other class of business performed by the district agents is of greater importance to the public at large and to the individual allottee than the supervision of the disbursement of the land sale proceeds. In all classes where sale has been made under the supervision of this office the proceeds are disbursed in accordance with the requirements of the allottee upon the recommendation of the district agents. A large part of this money goes back directly to the community in which the land is located and is expended for permanent improvements upon the land remaining in the hands of the Indian citizen. It is a part of the district agent's duty to assist the Indian in the planning of his house, barn, or other improvement, to assist him in the purchase of material and labor necessary to the erection of the same, and to inspect these improvements after they have been completed. During the past year the district agents having expert farmers working in their districts have been relieved to a certain extent of this duty, the same having been performed, so far as practicable, by the farmers,

So far as the needs of the individual Indian may require, his land sale proceeds are disbursed for farming equipment. These purchases are made under the supervision and direction of the district agents. In addition to the items above mentioned, disbursements are made for other needs of the allottee as they appear, all of which are the subject of investigation and supervision by the district agent.

That this system of disbursement of land sale proceeds is acceptable to the Indian is proven by the fact that of the very large number of accounts of this character handled during the past year, complaints have arisen in such a small number of cases that they are hardly worthy of serious consideration as affecting the practicability of the plan.

*Inherited land deeds.*—Under the system now in vogue in connection with the approval of conveyances executed by full-blood heirs requir-

ing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, such conveyances are first filed with the district agent and it is his duty to make an investigation in each case and report the facts therein as he finds them, together with his recommendation as to the action which should be taken. The facts of primary importance in connection with these cases are adequacy of consideration, the determination of the heirs and their respective interests, and the investigation as to the actual receipt by such heirs of the consideration claimed to have been paid. When it is understood that in a majority of these cases the deed sought to be approved has been executed from three to five years prior to its presentation for approval, some idea may be gained of the difficulty of obtaining facts as to heirship and the payment of consideration. This work has, as a matter of fact, required a great deal of time and attention on the part of the district agents. That this has been time well spent is conclusively shown from the fact that there was collected for the heirs during the year additional consideration amounting to \$66,284.52.

*Leases.*—The work performed by the district agents in connection with the execution of leases is not confined alone to leases requiring departmental approval. With the more harmonious relation existing between the district agency force and the individual allottee, and the better understanding by the Indian that it is to his best interest to consult the district agent before executing instruments affecting his land, it is probably safe to say that more work is performed for the Indian affecting leases not requiring departmental approval than is performed in connection with departmental leases. Most of these nondepartmental leases are, of course, for agricultural purposes and for periods running from one to five years. Assistance is rendered not only in the execution of new leases but in the enforcement or reformation of existing leases, as circumstances may require. From this service results only intangible savings to the allottee, which can not be accurately estimated but which undoubtedly amount to thousands of dollars. In the oil and gas territory departmental leases of this character are the subject of much labor to the district agent, involving as they do very frequently very valuable property which is much sought after by prospective lessees.

*Disposition of lease royalties.*—Royalties accruing on oil, gas, and other mineral leases covering restricted lands are, by departmental regulation, paid into this office, after which in due course of business they are disbursed to the Indian lessor. In a great many cases this money is paid direct to the lessor, but it has been found that owing to the improvidence of the Indian supervision has been necessary, and the district agents have therefore been called upon to assist the Indian in the handling and investment of his money. The inexperience in these matters which has been found in some cases where Indians are receiving unusually large amounts of money has made it almost imperative that such assistance be rendered. The investment and expenditure of royalties received from lands belonging to minors has also received attention from the district agent. This money, of course, is subject to the jurisdiction of the court, but advice to the guardian as to the best manner of taking care of these funds has been given whenever requested and occasion required.

*Per capita payments.*—During the year an equalization payment was made by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the



award to the Eastern Cherokee claimants was distributed in the Cherokee Nation. These payments have occasioned much work to the district agent, both in the way of assistance to the commissioner and his force and to the allottees. Several hundred cases in the Cherokee Nation where Indians in the restricted class had not been given allotments required a large amount of work by the district agents in that nation in connection with the payment of money due in lieu of land.

*Unallotted land sales.*—The sale of unallotted land during the year by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, while not in any way under the supervision of this agency, has caused a great deal of work to the district agents, who have been flooded with inquiries from all sources with reference to these sales, and who attended such sales and did everything possible to make them a success.

*Taxation.*—Owing to a better understanding as to the taxibility of the various classes of allotted land there has been less trouble during the present year from this source than during the previous two years of the district agency work. The United States circuit court for the eastern district of Oklahoma has rendered its decision in these cases, since which time very few complaints have been received of an attempt on the part of the county officers to collect taxes from restricted land. There are still numerous inquiries from interested persons as to what classes of land are taxable, and undoubtedly many misunderstandings are averted by timely advice and assistance in this particular.

*Intruder work.*—The so-called intruder work, that of completing the allotment by placing the Indian in possession, is gradually being closed. Such cases as arise are almost entirely handled by the field officers, experience having proved that these cases can be adjusted more promptly and satisfactorily by the district agents, where the claims of both parties can be considered upon the ground. As soon as the litigation affecting the right of Cherokee new-born citizens and Cherokee freedmen is finally disposed of and the land claimed finally allotted and the allottees placed in possession this work will entirely cease, except in isolated cases.

*Department of Justice land suits.*—In connection with land suits affecting allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes in charge of A. N. Frost, assistant to the Attorney General, the district agents have been called upon to do a vast amount of work. During the year a very large number of these cases have been adjusted by quitclaims from the defendant, and in each case adjusted in this manner the district agent has been called upon for a report as to the advisability of dismissing the same. In making such report it has been necessary to secure all the facts in connection with each case, particularly with reference to the occupancy of the land, the improvements thereon, the date of their erection, and the disposition of rents and profits. It is probable that during the coming year, owing to recent court decisions favorable to the contentions of the Government in these cases, the district agents will be called upon to do more of this work than heretofore.

*Schools.*—While the school work of the Five Civilized Tribes is not in any way handled by this office, but is under the supervision of Mr. John M. Brown, school supervisor, the district agents and other field employees have been instructed to do everything possible to

cooperate with the school officials and assist in the education of the full-blood children of the Five Tribes, and they have found many opportunities to do this, bringing cases that should receive attention to the notice of the school supervisor, assisting in the matter of enrollment of Indian children in the Chilocco and Haskell schools, and in various other ways.

*So-called "Snake" or other recalcitrant Indians.*—In each nation of the Five Civilized Tribes there are a few of the full-blood Indians that have declined to accept their allotments or recognize the conditions brought about by the individualization of the tribal interests. It has been the effort of the field force to work with these Indians, secure their confidence, and show them that it is necessary to accept present conditions. The efforts along this line have been more successful during the past year than heretofore, but at best it is a difficult matter to handle and one that must be approached with tact and good judgment. The older Indians in this class steadfastly insist upon the carrying out of the original treaties allowing the Indians to hold the land in common and refuse to recognize the existence of the State government, and so forth, and are therefore constantly getting into minor difficulties with the local State authorities by refusing to pay taxes, keep their stock from running at large, and other small troubles of this kind. The district agents have endeavored to straighten out these matters as much as possible. There has been no serious trouble with this class of citizens during the past year.

*Miscellaneous.*—The foregoing, as heretofore indicated, comprises only such work performed by the district agents as is susceptible of classification. The duties of the district agents are so varied that it is impossible to convey adequately, either in tabulated form or by statement, the extent thereof. The following table, to a limited extent, indicates the work performed by the district agents during the fiscal year:

*Work of district agents.*

Reports in probate matters under section 6, act of May 27, 1908.....	671
Reports to superintendent, miscellaneous probate matters.....	582
Probate complaints filed.....	1,696
Probate complaints disposed of.....	1,482
Probate cases examined, investigated, and handled, approximately.....	20,000
Lease complaints filed.....	2,199
Departmental leases forwarded to superintendent.....	443
Applications for removal of restrictions forwarded to superintendent....	1,759
Amount of money actually saved for Indian allottees by district agents.	\$549,498.91

From the foregoing it will be noted that there has been saved to Indian allottees on account of the district agents' efforts \$549,498.91. This represents actual, tangible savings and arises from various matters, such as deductions made in amounts charged by guardians in their reports, increased amounts received in rentals by reason of advice given by district agents, amounts deducted from claims against allottees by creditors, and numerous other matters which are constantly arising. This amount exceeds that reported last year by \$157,880.51.

In addition to the tangible savings to the allottees, the intangible savings and losses prevented by timely advice and assistance, while impossible of accurate estimation, will, without doubt, swell the total to approximately \$2,000,000.

The work of the district agents during the past year has been productive of better results than during the previous two years of the service. This is due to various causes, among them being the greater familiarity on the part of the district agents with the duties required of them, the better understanding on the part of the allottees and public of the purpose of the district agency service, and a closer relation between the Indian and the district agent. There has undoubtedly been an increasing tendency on the part of the allottee to go to the district agent for assistance and advice in matters pertaining to his business affairs generally.

Under an appropriation made by Congress upon the recommendation of the department, based upon reports of conditions in the Seminole Nation, the Department of Justice placed a special assistant to the Attorney General in that nation, Mr. James E. Gresham, who, with the assistance of the district agency force, has been exceptionally successful in representing individual allottees and in conjunction with the State authorities has prosecuted a number of persons charged with forging deeds and like offenses, the result being a number of convictions in the State courts with sentences aggregating from 7 to 14 years in the penitentiary, and this has, it is believed, effectually put a stop to the wrongful practices in that county and shown the desire of the local authorities and good citizens composing the juries that tried the cases to protect the Indians from such wholesale graft.

A large number of other similar cases in different counties in the Creek and Cherokee Nations have been taken up by the local county attorneys and grand juries, and almost the whole time of special district agent, Mr. Fred S. Cook, has been given the last few months in securing testimony and cooperating with the State officers in these cases.

In addition to the criminal work, district agents and supervising district agents assisted individual allottees in a large number of civil suits brought in the State courts.

#### EXPERT FARMERS.

During the past year there have been assigned to this office for field duty six expert farmers. This is the first work of this character that has ever been attempted in the Five Civilized Tribes. This service was established because it was thought that it would be very helpful to the full-blood Indians, for the reason that most of them have large areas of land, in many instances scattered, and are unable to properly care for the same both from lack of equipment and experience. That this service has been beneficial has been fully demonstrated by the experience of the past year. The expert farmers detailed to this agency have done much toward giving instructions to the Indians with reference to the proper cultivation of the soil, selection of seed, harvesting the crops, planting of orchards, purchase of live stock and farming implements, and the care of the same. This especially applies to the full-blood Indians, many of whom have had no opportunity to learn proper agricultural methods and who have been glad to avail themselves of instructions when offered. It has been found in many cases that the Indian has not even attempted to raise a garden from which to supply himself with immediate necessities while waiting for a crop to develop later in the season. A great many others, under the system of leasing allowed by law, have leased

their entire allotments for considerations wholly inadequate for periods of one and five years, depending entirely on the rents for support. This, of course, can only result in hardship to the Indian and his family and develop a degree of indolence incompatible with his best interests.

While the work of the expert farmers has been necessarily slow, so far as immediate tangible results are concerned, yet it is believed it will prove to be one of the most beneficial and important branches of this agency. A large number of cases are handled by the different district agents where a portion of the land is sold and the money used for improving his remaining lands. These improvements are made, wherever possible, under the supervision of the expert farmers, who thus have the opportunity of giving the Indian the benefit of their knowledge and experience, and thus assist him in placing his land in such shape that he can secure a livelihood therefrom.

#### LAND APPRAISERS.

The work of the land appraisers is carried on separately and independently from that of the district agency service, they being detailed from the general office to the different districts as necessary to make the appraisements of lands to be sold under the supervision of the district agents and also inherited land cases, tracts for the different probate courts and other miscellaneous inspections. One appraiser is usually assigned to two districts, dividing his time between them as the work may require. Their assignments are changed from time to time, thus making them familiar with conditions throughout all parts of the different districts where allotted lands are to be sold under the sealed-bid system. Joint appraisements of all lands advertised for sale are required by the independent appraiser and the district agent. The Indian thus receives the benefit of both a purely local and a general viewpoint.

#### OIL-FIELD INSPECTION.

During the past year there have been investigated and reported upon by the oil inspector and his assistants 662 different matters relating to the production of oil and gas, besides the inspection of over 500 separate pieces of land tentatively allotted to newborn citizens, but still held to be part of the public domain of the Cherokee Nation. Twice during the year inspection has been made of unallotted land offered for sale where the same was located in the vicinity of oil or gas production. The checking up of pipe-line gaugers has also received much attention and has been productive of good results both to the lessor and to the lessee.

A new subject of investigation under way at the close of the year and one which promises to be of great importance arises in connection with the establishment of plants for making gasoline from casing-head gas. This is an industry which, while yet in its infancy, bids fair to be not only profitable but extensively engaged in. To insure to the lessor his proper share of the proceeds derived from the sale of gas manufactured by this process it has been necessary to test and measure the production and to ascertain from other investigation facts essential to an equitable determination of the interests of the lessor.

By reason of the extension of pipe-line facilities, it has been possible for the operators to market all of their current production, and, in fact, the increased demand has caused storage oil to have been drawn upon to the extent of 13,000 to 15,000 barrels per day for several months, all resulting in increases in prices at different periods during the fiscal year of 2 cents per barrel on five different occasions, a total of 10 cents per barrel.

The number of wells drilled in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes during the year was approximately 3,640.

From the best obtainable information, the approximate amount of oil marketed during the fiscal year from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes was 41,053,000 barrels, as shown by the following statement:

*Sales of oil, 1907-1911.*

Months.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
July.....	980,000	3,326,000	3,442,000	3,092,000	3,538,000
August.....	990,000	3,580,000	3,292,000	3,802,000	3,428,000
September.....	925,000	3,675,000	3,178,000	3,739,000	3,307,000
October.....	1,265,000	4,270,000	3,407,000	3,578,000	3,242,000
November.....	1,250,000	3,845,000	3,138,000	3,654,000	3,123,000
December.....	1,365,000	3,565,000	3,390,000	3,519,000	3,056,000
January.....	1,595,000	3,340,000	3,284,000	3,659,000	3,021,000
February.....	1,707,000	3,260,000	3,108,000	3,226,000	2,847,000
March.....	2,366,000	3,610,000	3,376,000	3,696,000	4,941,000
April.....	2,370,000	3,450,000	3,262,000	4,448,000	3,854,000
May.....	3,154,000	2,875,000	3,503,000	3,815,000	3,447,000
June.....	3,150,000	2,305,000	3,830,000	3,993,000	3,249,000
Total.....	21,717,000	41,101,000	40,210,000	44,221,000	41,053,000

From the foregoing, as nearly as can be ascertained, 19,000,000 barrels of oil were run from land under leases still under the supervision of the department, on which royalty was paid amounting to approximately \$833,000. On June 30, 1911, the different pipe-line companies held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee Nations 39,286,085 barrels of oil previously purchased, which was approximately 1,500,000 barrels more than the same date of the previous year.

On June 30, 1910, it was estimated that producers had 6,500,000 barrels in storage unsold, while on June 30, 1911, their estimated unsold stocks were less than 600,000 barrels, evidencing the fact that the producers have been able to market not only their current production but their excess of previous years.

**FIELD CLERKS.**

Various miscellaneous inspections and investigations are made by two or three special field clerks, and the time of one has been almost entirely occupied by the inspection of oil and gas pipe lines and the appraisement of tribal and individual damages incident to the construction thereof. These men also assist the oil inspector in the investigations of oil and gas matters.

## INDIAN POLICE.

Thirty-six members of the Indian police force are scattered throughout almost all of the 40 counties of the Five Civilized Tribes, the larger number of them being detailed to the district agencies where their services are utilized in various ways, largely as interpreters. Practically no policemen are now employed who can not fluently speak English and the language of the Indian tribe to which they belong, and in this manner practically no expense is incurred in the employment of interpreters. The police force is also used in placing allottees in possession, as required by the different acts of Congress, in assisting in the protection of tribal property, the collection of rentals therefrom, and the suppression of the liquor traffic on tribal or other lands still within the control of the Government.

## OFFICE.

## CHIEF CLERK AND FIELD DIVISION.

The details of the office administration and the management of the internal work falls to the chief clerk, who assumes charge as acting superintendent in the absence of the superintendent.

The district agency and other field force is directed through the field division, which also handles all of the miscellaneous matters coming from the field which are not properly the subject of action as cases in the other divisions of the office, therefore no other branch of the work encounters such a variety of detail.

## CASHIER'S OFFICE.

One of the most important changes of the fiscal year was the designation of the cashier as the disbursing officer for the agency. Prior to July 1, 1910, the superintendent, in addition to his duties as such, acted as special disbursing agent. The large and continually increasing volume of business made it imperative in the interests of good administration and prompt handling of business to relieve the superintendent of this detail.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, there were issued 20,766 disbursement vouchers, each of which required the signature of the superintendent. In addition to this, 44,895 separate remittance entries were made, showing the receipt of \$2,562,736.27. These items only represent a few of the many things in connection with the handling of disbursements which required the attention of the superintendent and which, when promptly attended to, necessarily at times affected the administration of affairs coming before the office. During the last year under the new system the special disbursing officer has had no other duties except those arising in his division, and the superintendent has been free to devote his whole time as an administrative officer. The general result of this has been an increased efficiency both in the matter of handling funds and in the affairs of the office generally.

A total of \$4,971,922.11 was handled by the agency during the fiscal year; the receipts were \$2,698,376.07, representing 41,964 separate remittance entries; the disbursements were \$2,273,546.04.

For the proper local handling of the funds, at the close of the year 47 national bank depositories, all in the different counties in eastern Oklahoma, were in use.

During the year the bonded capacity of the cashier was \$1,250,000. The additional business made it necessary for his bond to be increased commencing with July 1, 1911, making his bonded limit \$2,000,000.

In addition to the financial work of the Union Agency proper, the cashier also pays the salaries and expenses connected with the work of the office of the Indian school supervisor for eastern Oklahoma, thus also relieving that official of the details of being a disbursing officer and enabling him to give his whole time to educational matters.

The statement of receipts and disbursements following indicates in a measure the volume of the financial affairs of this agency, but fails to adequately express the immense detail connected therewith.

#### ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

A total of 27,940 vouchers, consisting of 14,522 royalty, 10,348 land sale, and 3,070 miscellaneous disbursement, were paid during the year, as compared with 20,766 for the previous year.

*Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

#### RECEIPTS.

##### Choctaw Nation:

Town lots.....	\$74,373.37
Coal royalties.....	130,609.71
Asphalt royalties.....	3,126.25
Timber royalties.....	6,634.56
Stone and ballast royalties.....	138.19
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	58,770.76
Rental unallotted lands.....	24,503.22
Lease unallotted lands for tank-site purposes.....	900.00
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	1,113.50
Condemned lands for State-prison site.....	11,745.30
Condemned lands for public purposes.....	360.00
Sale unallotted lands for school purposes.....	1,335.00
Sale of improvements on town lots.....	1,314.00
Sale of tribal property.....	
Sale of town-site maps.....	23.87
Pipe-line damages.....	3,428.66
Damages unallotted lands.....	239.70

**\$318,616.09**

##### Chickasaw Nation:

Town lots.....	24,791.14
Coal royalties.....	43,536.54
Asphalt royalties.....	1,042.07
Timber royalties.....	2,211.55
Stone and ballast royalties.....	46.06
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	19,590.23
Rental unallotted lands.....	8,167.75
Lease unallotted lands for tank-site purposes....	300.00
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	371.16
Condemned lands for State-prison site.....	3,915.10
Condemned lands for public purposes.....	120.00
Sale unallotted lands for school purposes.....	445.00
Sale of improvements on town lots.....	438.00
Sale of tribal property.....	46.80
Sale of town-site maps.....	5.25
Pipe-line damages.....	1,142.89
Damages unallotted lands.....	79.90

**106,249.44**

**424,865.53**

**Cherokee Nation:**

Town lots.....	\$11, 932. 72
Sale unallotted lands for school purposes.....	801. 00
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	225. 15
Rental unallotted lands.....	4. 50
Rent of tribal jail.....	60. 00
Pipe-line damages.....	4. 00
Sale of town-site maps.....	1. 50

**\$13, 028. 87****Creek Nation:**

Town lots.....	21, 797. 03
Rental unallotted lands.....	228. 26
Rental Pecan boarding school.....	75. 00
Rental house at Wetumka boarding school.....	7. 00
Sale unallotted lands for school purposes.....	105. 00
Sale Coweta boarding school.....	3, 000. 00
Sale tribal property.....	110. 00
Stipulated judgments town-lot suits.....	17, 035. 00
Interest on note under stipulated judgments town-lot suits.....	272. 60
Sale of town-site maps.....	13. 50

**42, 643. 39****Seminole Nation:**

Sale unallotted lands for school purposes.....	40. 00
Sale of tribal property.....	192. 35
Rental unallotted lands.....	60. 60

**292. 95****Refunds:**

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw royalties.....	196. 67
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw royalties.....	118. 65
Chickasaw national fund.....	1, 500. 00
Telegraphing, transportation, etc.....	2. 74
Pay of Indian police, pay roll, third quarter, 1911.....	20. 00

**1, 838. 06****Individual Indian moneys:**● **Royalties—**

Oil and gas leases.....	1, 322, 113. 55
Coal and asphalt leases.....	11, 516. 33
Agricultural leases.....	4, 302. 86
Grazing leases.....	292. 50
Brick leases.....	265. 80
Limestone and rock leases.....	30. 00
Stone and ballast leases.....	193. 00
Lead, zinc, and iron leases.....	78. 00
Timber leases.....	248. 24
Redeposit to individual Indian bank accounts.....	10, 531. 14
Interest on individual Indian bank accounts.....	14, 927. 06
Direct deposit to individual Indian bank accounts.....	1, 398. 80
Transferred from other agencies.....	1, 007. 86
Pipe-line damages.....	2, 566. 50

**1, 369, 471. 64****Miscellaneous:**

Sale of town-site maps.....	74. 85
Sale of Government property.....	510. 00
Sale of lease blanks.....	2, 286. 00
Certified copies.....	1, 460. 65
Advance royalty and bonus.....	26, 786. 24
Overpayment advance royalty.....	7, 405. 15
Land-sale bids.....	807, 712. 74

**846, 235. 63****Total moneys actually received..... 2, 698, 376. 07****Amount received to cover disallowances..... 16. 25****Received by Treasury warrants on requisition..... 549, 872. 33****Total..... 3 248, 264. 65**



**Balances carried over from previous fiscal year:****Individual Indian moneys—**

Lease royalties.....	\$274, 932. 80	
Pipe-line damages.....	1, 716. 23	
Telephone damages.....	294. 50	
Land-sale bids.....	32, 566. 04	
Land-sale accounts.....	418, 442. 21	
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	791. 03	
		<b>\$728, 742. 81</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>		<b>3, 977, 007. 46</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS.****Congressional appropriations:****"Administration, of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, 1911":**

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$114, 119. 94	
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	8, 519. 64	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	156. 00	
Printing (including land-sale posters), binding, and miscellaneous purchases.....	2, 389. 35	
Repairing and sundry expenses.....	2, 164. 24	
		<b>127, 349. 17</b>

**"Commission, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Salaries of temporary employees.....	309. 26	
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	9, 322. 79	
Printing, binding, and miscellaneous purchases.....	3, 339. 68	
Repairing and sundry expenses.....	279. 52	
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	3, 393. 54	
		<b>16, 644. 79</b>

**"Industrial work and care of timber, 1910-11":**

Salaries of regular employees.....	373. 33	
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	1, 991. 42	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	96. 00	
		<b>2, 460. 75</b>

**"Industrial work and care of timber, 1911":**

Salaries of regular employees.....	5, 333. 33	
Miscellaneous purchases.....	610. 00	
		<b>5, 943. 33</b>

**"Pay of Indian police, 1911":**

Salaries of regular employees.....		<b>7, 730. 67</b>
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**"Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian Supplies, 1911":**

Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....		<b>959. 36</b>
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**"Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1911":**

Agency rent.....		<b>7, 916. 16</b>
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**"Court costs, etc., in suits of Indian allottees, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Court costs in suits to clear titles of Indian allottees.....		<b>75. 00</b>
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**"Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		<b>192. 16</b>
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**"Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Binding and miscellaneous purchases.....		<b>11. 52</b>
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**"Appraisal and sale of restricted lands, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		<b>150. 79</b>
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**"Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes":**

Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		<b>297. 54</b>
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**"Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency":**

Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		<b>26. 45</b>
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**"Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes, 1911" (including 1910-11):**

Salaries and traveling expenses of district agents and assistants.....	\$72, 060. 52	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	6, 251. 50	
Traveling expenses of temporary employees.....	583. 07	
Traveling expenses of Indian police.....	588. 48	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	3, 410. 66	

## Congressional appropriations—Continued.

"Protecting property interests of minor allottees,  
Five Civilized Tribes, 1911"—Continued.

Repairs and sundry expenses.....	\$990.07
Office rents.....	3,158.67
Salaries of regular employees.....	1,181.00

\$88,223.97

## "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1911":

Salaries of regular employees.....	11,093.33
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	3,096.33
Salaries of temporary employees.....	795.00
Traveling expenses of temporary employees....	93.99
Office rent.....	900.00
Tuition for Indian pupils.....	3,027.79
Printing and purchases.....	443.60
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	230.50

19,680.54

"Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus  
court fees":

Traveling expenses of temporary employees...	138.86
Miscellaneous purchases.....	96.00
Repairs and improvements to Indian schools..	10,357.12

10,591.98

## "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:"

## Choctaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,396.67
Per diem and traveling expenses of Indian police.....	2,065.03
Tribal warrants.....	42,389.18
Salaries and traveling expenses of temporary employees.....	336.50
Refund account courthouse purchase.....	71.00
Tuition of Indian pupils.....	682.41
Insurance premium, school properties.....	1,566.75
Salary and traveling expenses of tribal school representative.....	1,285.69

50,793.23

## Chickasaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,100.00
Traveling expenses of regular employees.....	25.95
Salaries and traveling expenses of temporary employees.....	360.88
Per diem of Indian police.....	1,534.00
Salary and traveling expenses of tribal school representative.....	633.62
Salaries of regular school employees.....	1,136.83
Insurance premium school properties.....	642.27

6,433.55

## Cherokee royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	944.00
Per diem and traveling expenses of Indian police.....	1,607.26
Salaries and traveling expenses of temporary employees.....	72.31
Printing.....	20.00
Refund grazing fee.....	4.50
Tuition for Indian pupils.....	1,400.36
Insurance premium on school properties.....	137.47

4,185.90

## Cherokee town lots—

Refund on town lots in Vinita.....	22.50
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## Creek royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	1,790.00
Per diem of Indian police.....	2,508.00
Salaries and traveling expenses of temporary employees.....	25.26
Refund of grazing fee.....	28.90
Salaries of regular school employees.....	640.00

## "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"—Continued.

## Creek royalties—Continued.

Salaries and traveling expenses of temporary school employees.....

\$17. 16

\$5, 009. 32

## Creek town lots—

Expenses, town-lot suits..... 4, 576. 64

Taxes on town lots declared forfeited..... 313. 41

Refund town-lot payments..... 174. 66

Printing..... 4. 00

5, 068. 71

## Choctaw-Chickasaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees..... 8, 070. 67

Traveling expenses of regular employees..... 1, 829. 59

Salaries of temporary employees..... 980. 00

Traveling expenses of temporary employees... 586. 90

Per diem and traveling expenses of Indian police..... 1, 832. 60

Traveling expenses account of collection of revenues..... 44. 66

Salaries and traveling expenses of commissioned grazing fee collectors..... 4, 820. 62

Refund of grazing fee..... 92. 50

Office rent..... 120. 00

Printing and miscellaneous purchases..... 167. 23

Repairs and sundry expenses..... 7. 30

Salary due supervisor of mines for 1910..... 61. 11

Payments for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands..... 405. 00

20, 208. 18

## Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots—

Salaries of regular employees..... 4, 280. 00

Expense of appraising new town sites and additions..... 2, 179. 05

Survey of town sites on segregated lands..... 5, 600. 02

Printing, purchases, and sundry expenses.... 36. 70

Refund on town lots..... 53. 74

12, 149. 51

## "Tribal Indian moneys:"

Interest on Chickasaw national fund tribal warrants.....

15, 382. 62

Interest on Cherokee national fund tribal warrants.....

12, 690. 38

Interest on Creek general fund—

Tribal warrants..... 14, 953. 53

Salaries of regular school employees..... 1, 015. 66

Insurance premium on school properties..... 808. 89

16, 777. 98

Interest on Seminole general fund—

Tribal warrants..... 2, 187. 50

Interest on Cherokee orphan fund—

Salaries regular school employees..... 860. 00

Interest on Seminole school fund—

Salary of tribal school representative..... 450. 00

Salary of regular school employees..... 214. 00

Insurance premium on school properties..... 287. 25

951. 25

## Miscellaneous:

Individual Indian moneys—

Lease royalties..... 1, 191, 997. 18

Overpayments on advanced royalty..... 6, 230. 46

Pipe-line damages..... 2, 641. 07

Telephone damages..... 11. 10

Land sales..... 555, 368. 02

Land-sale bids returned..... 71, 092. 35

Advance royalty returned..... 13. 50

Cherokee equalization payment..... 225. 00

1, 827, 578. 68

**Miscellaneous—Continued.**

Proceeds of sale of lease blanks, Class IV—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	\$195. 00	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	1, 644. 05	
		<b>\$1, 839. 05</b>
Miscellaneous receipts, certified copies, etc., class IV—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	1, 005. 00	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	392. 50	
Miscellaneous purchases.....	62. 50	
		<b>1, 460. 00</b>
Collections on judgments, Creek town-lot suits—		
Expenses paid.....		<b>1, 703. 50</b>
Total actual disbursements.....		<b>2, 273, 546. 04</b>
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....		<b>479, 127. 24</b>
Deposited account sale of town-site maps.....		<b>74. 85</b>
Deposited account sale of lease blanks.....		<b>6. 04</b>
Deposited account sale of certified copies.....		<b>. 65</b>
Deposited account sale of Government property.....		<b>510. 00</b>
Deposited account of disallowances.....		<b>16. 25</b>
Deposited to reimburse "Individual Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Choctaw".....		<b>409. 17</b>
Deposited to reimburse "Individual Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Chickasaw".....		<b>118. 65</b>
Deposited to reimburse "Individual Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee".....		<b>228. 41</b>
Deposited to reimburse interest on Chickasaw national fund.....		<b>1, 500. 00</b>
Deposited to reimburse appropriations.....		<b>22. 74</b>
Deposited unexpended balances.....		<b>58, 909. 48</b>
Balances on hand June 30, 1911:		
Individual Indian moneys—		
Lease royalties.....	\$429, 816. 48	
Pipe-line damages.....	1, 641. 66	
Telephone damages.....	283. 40	
Advance royalty and bonus.....	18, 932. 16	
Land-sale bids.....	69, 573. 02	
Land-sale accounts.....	590, 552. 46	
Cherokee equalization accounts.....	49, 773. 04	
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	1, 965. 72	
		<b>1, 162, 537. 94</b>
Grand total.....		<b>3, 977, 007. 46</b>

**MAILING DIVISION.**

During the fiscal year there were received 3,916 departmental and 71,517 miscellaneous letters which were recorded and numbered, making a total of 75,433. This is an increase of 575 over the previous year. There were received, in addition to the foregoing, approximately, 49,904 vouchers, statements, and circulars which were not numbered and recorded as letters. These, added to the recorded letters, make a grand total of 125,337 pieces of incoming mail. With the recorded mail inclosures are frequently received, all of which are stamped and numbered to correspond with the letter they accompany.

There were dispatched from the office during the year 5,944 pieces of departmental mail and 145,992 pieces of miscellaneous mail, or a total of 151,936, an increase of 2,464 over the previous year. There were also sent out approximately 47,940 pieces of mail such as vouchers, statements, and circulars, which were not numbered. These, added to the outgoing mail which was numbered and recorded, make a grand total of 199,876 pieces of outgoing mail. The total number of pieces of outgoing and incoming mail handled at this

agency during the year was 325,213, an increase over the previous year of 17,715 pieces.

The present system of handling mail has been perfected so that at a moment's notice any letter may be located and by a system of "follow up" checking, the percentage of unanswered letters is reduced to a minimum. The best evidence of the effectiveness of this system is found in the fact that of the entire number of letters received during the year there were on hand at the close of the year only .016 per cent unacted upon. An idea of the volume of business handled by this division may be obtained from the fact that there were 285 bound volumes of press copies of outgoing mail, or an average of approximately 24 volumes per month of 500 pages each.

#### TYPEWRITER DIVISION.

The typewriter division has been maintained as in previous years, its practicability having been thoroughly demonstrated. As vacancies occur in the various departments of the general office and in the district agency offices, transfers are made of the best available material. Experience in this division has been found as excellent preliminary training for details of this character, involving as it does work of every nature from all departments of the office and field.

#### TOWN-SITE DIVISION.

Of the original 300 Government town sites established in the Five Civilized Tribes, final payments on all located in the Creek, Cherokee, and Chickasaw Nations have been received except in the case of a few forfeited lots where protest has been made against the sale, some forfeited lots remaining unsold, and the town site of Tuttle, Chickasaw Nation, where litigation is still pending relative to the title to the land embraced therein. Final payments have been received on practically all lots in the original town sites in the Choctaw Nation except those in towns in the segregated area, reserved from appraisalment, so that the following tabulated statement of moneys received as payment on town lots may be said to practically cover the sale of lots in the original town sites established as before stated:

#### *Proceeds of sale of town lots 1900 to 1911.*

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		\$74. 02	\$11, 139. 48	\$11, 213. 50
1901.....		10. 02	25, 090. 91	25, 100. 93
1902.....	\$80, 536. 56		157, 188. 83	237, 725. 39
1903.....	211, 410. 22	21, 286. 40	337, 427. 21	570, 123. 83
1904.....	106, 479. 26	73, 568. 24	374, 574. 22	554, 621. 72
1905.....	105, 579. 47	139, 389. 74	541, 749. 55	786, 718. 76
1906.....	149, 049. 53	244, 450. 74	581, 728. 65	975, 228. 92
1907.....	22, 701. 96	146, 582. 23	389, 589. 61	558, 873. 80
1908.....	21, 636. 57	93, 687. 94	249, 134. 19	364, 458. 70
1909.....	11, 080. 82	28, 858. 05	89, 049. 20	128, 988. 07
1910.....	6, 844. 84	12, 837. 30	67, 386. 07	87, 068. 21
1911.....	21, 797. 03	11, 932. 72	99, 164. 51	132, 894. 26
	737, 066. 26	772, 677. 40	2, 923, 222. 43	4, 432, 966. 09

It will be noted from the above that \$132,894.26 was the total amount paid on town lots during the fiscal year just closed.

Town-lot patents and official receipts for payments on lots were prepared and issued during the fiscal year as follows:

Nations.	Patents.	Receipts.
Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	1, 194	2, 614
Creek.....	339	354
Cherokee.....	233	222
Total.....	1, 766	3, 190

Final payments are yet to be made and deeds issued on 6,429 town lots, this being the total of exceptions noted above. They are divided into the following classes:

Classes.	Choctaw.	Chickasaw.	Cherokee.	Creek.	Total.
Final payments.....					3, 971
Forfeited.....	59	8	2	118	187
Vacant.....	1, 688				1, 688
Reserved.....	563				563
Total.....	2, 330	8	2	118	6, 429

These lots are all being disposed of as rapidly as possible, but the work with reference to these lots, and the new town sites, must continue until the deferred payments on all are received.

The following new town sites and additions to old ones were established during the year:

## NEW TOWN SITES.

	Acres.
Adamson.....	80. 00
Cottonwood.....	170. 42
Dow.....	84. 92

## ADDITIONS TO TOWN SITES.

Fanshawe.....	22. 50
Heavener, second addition.....	145. 95
Krebs, fifth addition.....	160. 62
McAlester.....	124. 59
McCurtain.....	188. 72
Monroe.....	20. 00
Total.....	997. 72

The sale of forfeited and vacant town lots commenced just before the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, has been continued during the past year, 2,170 of such lots having been sold. Every effort is being put forth to bring this work to a speedy close.

## RESTRICTION DIVISION.

During the current fiscal year 1,393 new applications were filed for the removal of restrictions. During the same period 35 applications were received for the removal of restrictions covering tracts not exceeding 2 acres for school sites, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 29, 1909, making a total of 1,428 new cases. Also

331 old cases were reinstated and disposed of, making a grand total of 1,759 cases handled during the year.

The above figures do not accurately show the amount of work performed, as hundreds of cases are taken up that have previously received action and the same action repeated. Credit for the added work can not appear for the reason that the case number does not change where the application covers the same land.

At the close of business June 30, 1911, marking the completion of three years' work in the removal of restrictions under the act of May 27, 1908, approximately 98 per cent of the applications filed under such act have been acted upon. The proportion of conditional removals, providing for the sale of land through the department, as against unconditional removals, is increasing, showing that the individual allottee is becoming aware of the advantage to himself of the sale of his land with the assistance of the agency officers.

Special attention is given to cases where allottees are in need of funds on account of advanced age, ill health, improvements on remaining land or other equipment for farming purposes. A very careful and thorough investigation of all the facts in the case is made in the field before report is submitted to the department, and in cases where it is clearly shown that the Indian is capable of managing his own affairs an unconditional removal is recommended. In all other cases sales are made under the supervision of this office and the proper district agent. The following statements show the status of the work, the number of cases, and the different kinds acted upon. The large number of cases dismissed is caused by deeds being given before removal of restrictions and the land thereby being involved in litigation.

*Status of applications for removal of restrictions June 30, 1911.*

Nations.	Pending.		Approved.			Other disposition.			
	Agency.	Depart-ment.	Condi-tional.	Un-conditional.	School.	Can-celed.	Denied.	Dis-missed.	Total.
Choctaw.....	56	45	896	512	25	51	218	596	2,390
Cherokee.....	59	30	900	843	11	24	416	361	2,644
Chickasaw.....	14	8	216	167	9	4	107	104	639
Creek.....	39	18	334	174	19	14	194	327	1,119
Mississippi Choctaw.....	8	3	217	29	4	10	14	81	366
Seminole.....	1	2							3
Total.....	177	106	2,563	1,725	68	103	949	1,469	7,100

*Acreege from which restrictions have been removed.*

Nations.	Land sold.	
	Condi-tional.	Uncondi-tional.
Choctaw.....	63,684.62	40,410.29
Cherokee.....	24,312.52	31,141.49
Chickasaw.....	12,141.33	13,400.65
Creek.....	17,197.90	7,982.20
Mississippi Choctaw.....	14,601.07	638.71
Total.....	131,937.43	93,573.34

## RECAPITULATION.

Conditional (land sold).....	131,937. 43
Unconditional.....	93,573. 34
Total.....	225,510. 77

A very important feature of the work of the Restriction Division during the year has been the preparation of an index in quadruplicate covering all cases approved under the acts of June 30, 1902, April 26, 1906, and May 27, 1908, except inherited deeds approved since the opinion of the honorable Attorney General of August 17, 1909. A preliminary checking has also been made of the old cards covering removals under the act of April 21, 1904.

*Inherited lands.*—At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, a total of 350 petitions were filed for approval of deeds executed by full-blood heirs of deceased allottees who died prior to the act of May 27, 1908, of which number a total of 124 were approved by the department, and the sum of \$28,653.79 was collected for the benefit of such full-blood heirs.

At the close of the last fiscal year it will be observed by reference to the tables herewith that a total of 718 cases have been filed, which includes the cases filed for the year 1910. The number of cases filed shows a slight increase over that of 1910. The amount of money representing additional consideration, however, greatly exceeds that collected in 1910, being in actual figures \$66,284.52, making the grand total of additional consideration secured for full-blood heirs of \$94,938.31.

Sixty per cent of the petitions filed have been disposed of, which in view of the many complications involved is considered an excellent showing.

*Status of inherited land cases by nations.*

Nations.	Pending.		Action taken.			Total.
	Agency.	Department.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Dismissed.	
Creek.....	135	13	211	2	13	374
Choctaw.....	76	4	66	.....	24	169
Cherokee.....	51	4	43	.....	8	106
Chickasaw.....	20	2	16	.....	2	40
Mississippi Choctaw.....	9	1	10	.....	4	24
Seminole.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Total.....	294	25	345	2	52	718

There has been obtained for full-blood heirs executing conveyances of land inherited by them, which have been approved or recommended for approval, additional consideration as follows:

Paid heirs by grantees.....	\$71,242. 28
Additional consideration collected in cash for heirs.....	94,938. 31
Percentage paid heirs.....	43 per cent.
Percentage collected for heirs.....	57 per cent.

*Pipe lines.*—The work formerly done by the pipe-line division has, during the past year, been transferred to the restrictions division and is now entirely under the supervision of said division. During the current year a total of nine new lines were approved, opening up territory heretofore unserved. All the big lines were represented, including the Prairie Oil & Gas, Texas & Gulf (for oil lines), and the



Marnet, Quapaw & Wichita Pipe Line (for natural gas) Cos. All the old lines, the schedules of damages covering the construction of which were pending in this office at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, have, with one exception, been approved, there being 13 schedules involving \$5,663.98, which amount was paid direct to the allottees in the presence of a representative of this office, and 10, involving \$6,290.65, of which \$4,319.15 covers damages to vacant lands and all of which was paid into this office for the benefit of the Indian tribes involved. There are now pending in the department 2 schedules involving damages amounting to \$784.40, which was paid direct to the allottees affected. There are 3 schedules pending in this office in which, with one or two exceptions in each case, the allottees have been paid direct by the companies, and 1 in which the damages have not been paid, but will be collected and disbursed by this office.

In the matter of the disbursement of individual Indian moneys arising from pipe-line damages, the balance has been materially reduced during the current year. Vouchers covering all amounts due allottees were prepared and forwarded the proper district agents, in order that allottees might be located and paid.

*Statement of pipe-line work.*

New lines approved by the department.....	9
Schedules of damages approved by the department (paid by company direct), aggregating \$5,663.98.....	13
Schedules of damages approved by the department (to be disbursed by agency), aggregating \$6,290.65.....	10
Schedules pending in department (paid by company direct), aggregating \$784.40.....	2
Schedules pending in agency.....	4

SALES DIVISION.

Upon the sales division falls the duty of supervising the sale of all allotted land after the restrictions have been conditionally removed by the Secretary of the Interior. A brief statement of the manner in which these sales are conducted and the proceeds disposed of may be of interest.

When an application for removal of restrictions has been approved by the department conditioned upon the sale of the land by the sealed-bid system, the allottee is advised of such approval and the district agent is requested to examine the records of the local register of deeds and report the condition of the title. If the title is found clear, a joint appraisalment of the land is made by a Government land appraiser and the district agent, who are thoroughly familiar with land values in the vicinity and with conditions which affect the same. The district agent then transmits the appraisalment to this office, with report requesting that the land be included in the earliest possible advertisement. These lands are advertised for sale by posters conspicuously placed throughout the district, by advertisements in a local newspaper in the district, and by posters mailed by this office to persons in every State of the Union, many hundreds going to interested parties in the Middle West. After the expiration of 30 days and on the day and hour set, bids are opened and the highest bid submitted upon any tract, which of

course must be equal to or exceed the appraised value and must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the bid, is accepted. The district agent transmits all bids, checks, and other papers relating to the sale to this office, where deeds are prepared and forwarded to the proper district agent for the allottee's execution, notification of the results of the sale being sent to the allottee and to all bidders, checks of unsuccessful bidders being returned. As soon as the executed deed is returned to this office the successful bidder remits the remaining 90 per cent and warranty deed is promptly forwarded to him. A land sale bank account is then opened for the allottee and the moneys therein are used for his benefit. In all cases after an account has been opened an initial cash payment is forwarded to the district agent for delivery, with which is information showing any special orders made by the department for the use of the allottee's money.

In making application for removal of restrictions the allottee is required to state the purpose for which he desires to expend the proceeds derived from the sale. This purpose varies according to the needs of the individual allottee, but usually covers permanent improvements, farming equipment, including machinery and live stock, or expenditures for medical attention, or, in cases of advanced age or other meritorious cause, payments in cash according to the needs of the individual.

During the past year a tendency has been noted on the part of the allottee to demand the disbursement of land-sale proceeds in a manner other than that indicated by him when making application for removal of restrictions. Most of these demands have been induced by creditors having accounts who desire payment out of this money. Demands of this character became so frequent that it was found necessary to establish a general policy of making no change in the plan of disbursement in any case except where it was shown to be absolutely necessary. The payment of old debts and accounts has been discouraged. The improvidence of the Indian and the desire on the part of certain unscrupulous merchants and business men to profit by the sale of the Indian's land have given rise to a condition with reference to the extension of credit which experience has shown is greatly to the detriment of the allottee. While it has not been the policy, in dealing with the Indian, to encourage him in a refusal to pay his just debts, yet a strict rule has been followed with reference to the payment of debts, a distinction being made between those occasioned by necessity or the reasonable requirements of the Indian and those which have been incurred as a result of improvidence or bad advice. This policy has been the subject of some criticism on the part of claimants, but there is no doubt of the benefits which have accrued to the Indian, and it is not believed any serious hardship has been worked against the creditors. Since the inauguration of this policy there has been a marked decrease in the number of claims presented for payment, which may be taken to indicate that since the public generally understands that accounts can not be paid from land-sale proceeds, credit will not be extended unnecessarily. This also has the effect upon the allottee of bringing him to a realization of the fact that he must depend upon his own efforts and the proper use of his land for a livelihood.

In many cases monthly cash payments are made to allottees on account of advanced age, sickness, or other meritorious reasons. In some cases it has been found, upon investigation, the condition of the allottee with reference to ill health or other disability has changed since the sale of his land, and in such cases other arrangements have been made with reference to the money to his credit. In some cases the immediate needs of the allottee not requiring the disbursement of the funds to his credit, the same have been placed on deposit to draw interest, which is disbursed semiannually, thus insuring the conservation of such funds until such time as the needs of the Indian might require its disbursement and giving to the allottee at the same time an income therefrom. This plan has proved to be very satisfactory.

During the last four months of the fiscal year a record has been kept showing the purpose to which money is put in each district. During this four months 88 houses and 22 barns were built for Indians, and as this rate has been maintained throughout the year, approximately 264 houses and 66 barns have been built during the 12 months.

The following is a tabulated statement showing the number of tracts of allotted land sold, the acreage, and the consideration received therefor during the year:

*Sales completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

District No.	Headquarters.	Number of tracts sold.	Acreage.	Consideration.
1	Vinita.....	99	4,327.87	\$59,605.00
2	Nowata.....	83	3,371.17	56,180.40
3	Sapulpa.....	48	3,322.43	70,278.85
4	Okmulgee.....	29	1,756.18	29,403.50
5	Muskogee.....	49	3,154.26	37,928.50
6	Westville.....	50	3,751.16	22,957.45
7	Tallhanna.....	49	5,841.18	80,124.36
8	McAlester.....	64	5,651.67	36,783.50
9	Holdenville.....	55	4,241.55	51,890.55
10	Atoka.....	77	6,242.64	56,796.95
11	Pauls Valley.....	40	2,722.53	34,257.90
12	Chickasha.....	37	2,820.61	36,486.45
13	Ardmore.....	29	2,259.15	26,530.00
14	Madill.....	60	5,069.72	59,704.10
15	Hugo.....	102	13,228.35	62,533.20
Total.....		871	67,790.47	674,730.71

The total area sold during the year, as shown by the foregoing, exceeds that of last year by 14,597.72 acres, while the consideration received therefor exceeds that of the previous year by \$108,064.14. The total consideration received for all land sold exceeds the appraisalment placed thereon by the official appraisers by \$74,498.79. The sale of land during the past fiscal year has been by far the most successful of any under the act of May 27, 1908, as shown by the following comparative statements of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1909, June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1911:

*Comparative statement of sales consummated.*

	Fiscal year ending—			Total.
	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.	June 30, 1911.	
Sales consummated during year.....	150	629	871	1,650
Number of acres sold.....	10,924.21	53,192.75	67,790.47	131,907.43
Consideration received.....	\$149,423.20	\$566,666.57	\$674,730.71	\$1,390,820.48

In addition to the foregoing there have been approved 15 applications for the sale of land for school-site purposes, involving 26 acres.

*Land-sale funds handled during year.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1910.....	\$451,008.25
Received:	
Account land sale bids.....	807,712.74
Account interest on individual Indian bank accounts.....	14,927.06
Account of redeposit to individual Indian bank accounts.....	10,531.14
Account direct deposits.....	1,398.80
From other agencies.....	1,007.86
	<u>1,286,585.85</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed to allottees.....	555,368.02
Returned to bidders.....	71,092.35
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1911.....	660,125.48
	<u>1,286,585.85</u>

## LEASE DIVISION.

There were filed during the year 1,378 leases of all kinds, as compared with 1,661 for the previous year. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of oil and gas leases, while the number of agricultural leases filed has more than doubled.

*Status of lease work at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

## TOTAL LEASES FILED.

Oil and gas.....	21,330
Coal and asphalt.....	300
Miscellaneous.....	127
Agricultural.....	449
	<u>22,206</u>

## DISPOSITION OF LEASES FILED.

Approved and in effect:	
Oil and gas.....	5,646
Coal and asphalt.....	96
Miscellaneous.....	18
Agricultural.....	304
	<u>6,064</u>

<b>Canceled by department:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	5,153	
Coal and asphalt.....	34	
Miscellaneous.....	10	
Agricultural.....	3	
	<hr/>	5,200
<b>Removed from departmental supervision:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	3,021	
Coal and asphalt.....	32	
Miscellaneous.....	3	
Agricultural.....	2	
	<hr/>	3,058
<b>Disapproved by department:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	6,069	
Coal and asphalt.....	85	
Miscellaneous.....	67	
Agricultural.....	55	
	<hr/>	6,276
<b>Canceled for failure to refile:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	530	
Coal and asphalt.....	39	
Miscellaneous.....	12	
Agricultural.....	6	
	<hr/>	587
<b>Returned to lessee—no jurisdiction:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	43	
Coal and asphalt.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
Agricultural.....	6	
	<hr/>	51
<b>Canceled by agreement:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	185	
Coal and asphalt.....	1	
	<hr/>	186
<b>Expired:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	152	
Coal and asphalt.....	10	
	<hr/>	162
<b>Pending at department:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	209	
Coal and asphalt.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	4	
Agricultural.....	32	
	<hr/>	246
<b>Pending at this office:</b>		
Oil and gas.....	322	
Coal and asphalt.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	12	
Agricultural.....	41	
	<hr/>	376
<b>Total .....</b>		<hr/> <hr/> 22,206

*Disposition of leases filed during fiscal year.*

Pending in this office July 1, 1910.....	384
Filed during year.....	1,378
	<hr/> 1,762
	<hr/> 1,762
Leases forwarded to department.....	1,380
Returned to lessee—no jurisdiction.....	6
Pending June 30, 1911.....	376
	<hr/> 1,762

The majority of the mineral leases secured during the past year cover lands located in what is commonly called "wildcat" territory, and during the past year no new fields of importance have been discovered, although both oil and gas have been found in limited quantities in various places far remote from producing fields. "Wild-cattling" seems to have been stimulated by the increasing demand for output, the facilities for handling during the past year having been far in excess of production. A good percentage of the leases being taken are in territory considered productive of only gas.

During the past year there has been considerable prospecting for minerals other than coal and asphalt and oil and gas and some good discoveries have been made, more particularly in the Arbuckle Mountains, near Davis, Okla. Owing, however, to the lack of marketing facilities for this product, the leasing and production have not been very extensive.

Attention is particularly invited to the fact that during the past eight months an average of 21 agricultural leases have been received for departmental approval, which would tend to show the increasing demand for leases on agricultural lands and will no doubt increase rental values.

For the past year a record has been kept of complaints of lessors received in connection with leases, which record shows that 322 complaints were received, of which 295 were disposed of, leaving 27 cases on hand at the close of business June 30, 1911. A large percentage of these complaints were from allottees whose lands are unrestricted and were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, while the majority of complaints involving restricted lands were on account of delinquencies of lessees. This record also covers complaints of lessors due to the failure of lessees to develop their lands, an investigation of which resulted in immediate operations on the part of lessees, where conditions demanded such action. During the past year it has been necessary to submit for departmental consideration very few cases where the complaint was based upon failure of lessees to protect the lines.

Following is a statement of assignments received and disposed of during the past year:

*Status of assignments.*

Assignments on file July 1, 1910.....	118
Assignments filed during year.....	718
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>836</b>
Assignments forwarded to department.....	539
Returned to lessees—no jurisdiction.....	38
Withdrawn.....	74
Pending June 30, 1911.....	185
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>836</b>

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, only 382 assignments were received, while during the past year 718 were filed, which will show that the volume of work in this branch of the division has been very heavy. This increase is probably due, in a few instances, to the apparent desire of the interested parties to speculate, but in most cases the assignments are the result of purely business arrangements on the part of lease owner and the prospective purchaser

thereof to convey the lease or leases to the party who is in a position to operate the lands involved to a better advantage, as a lessee is frequently unable to secure leases to control a sufficient acreage in a certain undeveloped territory to warrant conducting operations.

A considerable percentage of transfers were of leases covering land in gas territory and the assignees were in nearly every case parties who were in a position to market gas production.

The assignment of a lease approved since October 14, 1907, which has since May 1, 1908, been subject to royalty on oil of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, has not as a rule affected the interests of the lessor, but approximately one-fourth of the leases assigned, except those in the gas fields which were approved prior to October 14, 1907, provided for a 10 per cent royalty on oil; consequently the lessors in these cases secured, in accordance with the present regulations, an increase in the royalty on oil of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and were therefore benefited by the transactions.

#### ROYALTY DIVISION.

The work of the royalty division at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is in excellent condition, and despite the fact that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of accounts handled, there is such a vast amount of detail to be considered in connection with the work that it has been possible to decrease the force only by two men during the entire year. Wherever possible the work has been better systematized and new plans and methods adopted, by reason of which the division is at the present time in better shape to handle the large number of accounts in connection with approved leases than at any previous time.

It has been the aim and policy throughout the past year to close unrestricted accounts as rapidly as possible, and in every branch of the work of this division precedence has been given to the accounts of restricted lessors. A large number of accounts have been closed by reason of land sales, filing of new bonds, and waivers of bonds. To further accelerate the closing of unrestricted accounts, a letter was addressed to each lessor, at the bottom of which he was asked to signify whether it was his desire to remove the lease from the supervision of the department and collect the royalties and rentals himself. Out of the entire number of replies received it was found that only about 30 per cent consented to the removal of their leases from departmental supervision. A comparison with the report for the fiscal year 1910 shows that there has been an actual decrease of 769 accounts during the year, as per the following statement:

Number of open accounts June 30, 1910.....	8, 596
Number of open accounts June 30, 1911:	
Miscellaneous.....	7, 448
Secretarial leases.....	45
Disapproved.....	110
Tribal leases.....	119
Overpayments.....	105
	<hr/> 7, 827
	769

Miscellaneous accounts may be further segregated by nations, producing and nonproducing, restricted and nonrestricted, as follows:

Nations.	Non-producing.	Producing.	Leases canceled but bond held.	Grand total.
Cherokee.....	2,553	966	1,506	4,025
Creek.....	2,144	212	588	2,941
Choctaw.....	174	5	29	208
Chickasaw.....	126	2	70	197
Seminole.....	65	.....	12	77
	5,061	1,185	1,202	\$ 7,448

<sup>1</sup> A majority of these accounts have been paid, but final disbursement of the money has not been made.

<sup>2</sup> Of these, 6,243 are restricted and 1,205 unrestricted.

At the beginning of the past year the office had on hand a large number of cases where lessees were delinquent in the payment of royalties and rentals, and realizing the importance of immediate action, steps were taken to rigidly enforce the terms of the various leases. Up to the end of the year settlements were secured by the sureties on lessees' bonds for amounts aggregating approximately \$20,600. This has caused no end of correspondence and check work.

After the decision of the United States circuit court to the effect that under the form of leases in existence the \$1 per acre annual rental is not an obligation that can be collected, but instead that the failure to pay same was cause for cancellation, steps were taken by direction of the department to rigidly enforce the payment of all moneys due under these leases. The department had, during the depressed period in the oil business, been extremely liberal and had not insisted upon cancellation upon its own motion, but only took up cases upon complaints of the lessors. Upon the inauguration of the new system, if advanced royalty or rental was not received in the office on or before the date it was due, notice of cancellation was immediately served and the money thereafter tendered would only be accepted with the consent of the lessor. Lessees were notified that their remittances must be made strictly in accordance with these contracts, and as soon as this plan was generally understood and after a number of lessees had found it necessary to incur considerable expense in securing lessors' consents, because of inattention to the proper payment of their royalties and rentals, the office has experienced practically no trouble with delinquencies and now carries no delinquent accounts. Just as soon as a case becomes delinquent and after proper notice, as required by the lease, it is immediately forwarded for cancellation. All payments of royalties and rentals are made with much more promptness than ever before, and the burden of properly caring for this business is shifted from the shoulders of this office to the lessees, who are now on the alert to keep their leases in good standing if they desire to continue them.

One marked improvement in methods has been the adoption of a form of guardian's voucher and administrator's voucher, by which amounts accruing on minor accounts and on the accounts of deceased allottees are paid direct to guardians and administrators. The voucher is first signed by the guardian or administrator and approved by the probate court having jurisdiction of the estate before payment



is made, a copy of each voucher being prepared and forwarded to the court for its reference.

The guardian's voucher is a very decided improvement over the old plan of depositing moneys to the credit of guardians or curators in national banks and permitting the withdrawal of such funds by orders of the court and orders issued at this office. The new system enables the office and probate court to keep in close touch with each other in the disbursement of minor moneys and enables these offices to work very harmoniously in matters of this kind.

The adoption of the administrator's voucher is a very decided advantage to the office in that under the old system of payment of moneys direct to the administrator, by a "blanket" court order, it was impossible to tell when an estate was closed and the administrator discharged, and it was possible to continue payment to the former administrator after the estate had been wound up. Under this voucher system the payment of each amount must be first approved by the probate court.

The recent ruling of the department with reference to the date of calculation of advance royalty on leases taken upon the form prescribed by the regulations of April 20, 1908, has necessitated an immense amount of work in the matter of identifying the accounts affected by this ruling, and also in giving notice to lessors and lessees of such change.

The volume of work resulting from this change can only be appreciated when it is known that about 3,000 leases were affected, requiring the handling of the leases themselves, the notation on each account, and preparation of two letters for each lease.

During the year each of the pipe-line companies to which division orders were approved permitting the running of oil from departmental leases has been visited and the various accounts handled have been checked by a representative from this office. It has been found that the accounts are handled by the various companies in first-class shape, and it is the evident desire of each and all of them to work harmoniously in their relations with the department and to abide strictly by its rules and regulations.

The amended regulations, which became effective May 1, 1911, and also the new form of stipulations effective the same date, have hardly been promulgated a sufficient length of time, as yet, to allow lessees to become thoroughly familiar with the provisions thereof or to produce any visible results as far as the present approved leases are concerned. The most important change contained in these regulations is the extension of the drilling period by the increase in the advance royalty and the payment of rental and the change in the gas royalty. Experience has demonstrated that the graduated scale of collecting gas royalty is entirely impracticable, and the flat rate fixed by the new rule, as soon as it can be applied by stipulations to existing contracts, will materially assist in the proper handling of the gas business.

*Receipts and disbursements on account of oil, gas, and other individual royalties, 1904 to 1911.*

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1904.....	\$1,300.00	.....
1905.....	91,624.40	\$61,981.38
1906.....	323,555.40	339,279.01
1907.....	775,489.15	679,347.45
1908.....	1,692,627.55	1,685,675.28
1909.....	1,813,400.28	1,802,893.20
1910.....	1,420,894.97	1,301,508.99
1911.....	1,365,826.52	1,191,997.18
Total.....	7,484,778.27	7,062,632.47

The following statement, showing the prices paid for oil since the opening of the oil fields in the Creek and Cherokee Nations, furnishes some interesting data:

*Oil prices.*

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January.....		\$1.20	\$0.77	\$0.52	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$0.41	.....	\$0.44
February.....		1.15	.70		.40			.....	
March.....		1.06			.41			\$0.38	
April.....	\$0.94	1.00	.68						
May.....	.92	.97	.57						.46
June.....		1.03	.53				.38		.46
July.....	.96	.95	.50				.35		
August.....		.90		.48					
September.....	1.02		.52	.39				.40	
October.....	1.10								
November.....	1.15	.87						.42	
December.....	1.20								

In addition to the individual leases handled by the royalty division, royalties from the coal and asphalt leases on the segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are also handled by this division. The amount of royalty on coal collected for the year was \$174,146.25, and on asphalt \$4,168.32, a total of \$178,314.57.

*Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt royalties received, 1899 to 1911.*

Fiscal year:	
1899.....	\$110,145.25
1900.....	138,486.40
1901.....	199,663.55
1902.....	247,361.36
1903.....	261,929.84
1904.....	277,811.60
1905.....	248,428.36
1906.....	251,947.02
1907.....	240,199.23
1908.....	273,196.82
1909.....	218,376.07
1910.....	250,161.76
1911.....	178,314.57
Total.....	2,896,021.83

**CONCLUSION.**

The division of authority and therefore responsibility between the State and Federal Governments with respect to many phases of the Indian situation of the Five Civilized Tribes makes it very necessary

for State and Federal officers to work together in the protection of the ignorant full-blood Indians and the estates of minors and incompetents, and it is only by effective cooperation and the vigilant watchfulness of all interested in the upbuilding of the State and the welfare of this large class of Indians that their property interests can be safeguarded and their ultimate relapse to a state of poverty and complete dependence as public charges prevented.

In this connection it should again be mentioned that in addition to the assistance of nearly all of the county judges, with whom the district agents are most closely in contact, the cooperation of many other county and State officials is a matter which deserves especial mention, as results have been accomplished in many cases by reason thereof which would not otherwise have been possible. Invaluable assistance has been rendered in the matter of the estates of minor Indians by Miss Kate Barnard, commissioner of charities and corrections of the State of Oklahoma, and her general attorney, Dr. J. H. Stolper.

Excellent cooperative work has also been done between the agricultural experts connected with this office and the representatives of the State and Federal departments of agriculture. Both lecture and demonstration work has been taken up jointly with much interest on the part of both whites and Indians in the different localities.

This report will show that approximately one-fourth million acres of restricted land has been made taxable by unconditional removal of restrictions, or the land sold through the district agency force, the effect being, where an Indian has more land than he can possibly use to advantage, to sell such excess portion and to use the proceeds to place his remaining lands in a state of improvement to enable him to secure proper income therefrom, thus not only advancing the interests of that particular individual but the community as a whole. Special effort has been made in these land sales to interest farmers and bona fide homeseekers throughout the Middle and Northern States. Much literature advertising eastern Oklahoma has been distributed during the year. The agricultural resources of the area of the Five Civilized Tribes are apparently unlimited, but because of the general complicated conditions and the fact that it is a new and not a well-known country, good farmers are badly needed, and with the reasonable prices of farm lands no better opportunity for the homeseeker can be found anywhere. The improvement of farms throughout the country will not only enhance the value of the lands still held by the Indians, but they will also profit by the examples of their more experienced white neighbors.

Viewing the work of the year as a whole, it appears that forward steps have been taken in carrying out the policy of Congress and the department in advising and assisting the full-blood class of Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes along lines which will tend to make them industrious and self-supporting citizens of the State, and continued successful cooperation between the department officials and the State and county officers will tend to hasten the day when all departmental supervision can be removed.

DANA H. KELSEY,  
*United States Indian Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

**JUNE 21, 1911.**

**SIR:** I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the supervisor of schools of the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

### **ORGANIZATION.**

The work of reorganizing the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes was well under way when the present supervisor came to the district as assistant to Supervisor Oscar H. Lipps, in May, 1910. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the general plan had been definitely mapped out, as indicated in his report to your office. The supervisor remained in direct charge of the Muskogee office until November, 1910, and nominally until April 1, 1911. All business with the Indian Office has been directly with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the supervisor in charge of Indian schools, however, being furnished with memorandum copies of statistical reports, as well as other items of interest and actions of comparative importance, in order that the schools might be brought into general harmony with the Government's plan of industrial education.

The duties of the Muskogee office have been largely administrative and have required the services of the supervisor, three day-school superintendents, one clerk, and one stenographer, besides during the early months of the year an extra accountant clerk, one special mechanic, and the assistant supervisor. All correspondence of the boarding-school superintendents has passed through the Muskogee office, and in the beginning the annual estimates and requests for authority were for the most part prepared in Muskogee. Of the 12 boarding schools 10 of the superintendents had no previous experience in the keeping of Government accounts or records, and the 12 clerks were entirely untrained. There were no retained copies of accounts for their guidance; hence the work of instructing superintendents and clerks in their duties and assisting them in becoming familiar with regulations entailed much correspondence and many personal visits to the various schools. Skilled clerks were not available at the salaries justified at small schools, and in some few cases the work first was very badly done.

### **REPAIRS.**

The repairing and for the most part refurnishing of the schools began July 1. A competent builder was employed by the day to aid in making estimates and planning repairs. All schools were then visited systematically, the needed materials ordered, and the execution of the work turned over to the newly installed superintendent. The magnitude of this work may be appreciated by the experienced builder or school man when we know that few of the buildings had

received any repairs or even paint in a period of about 10 years. In many cases the spouting was down and water under the foundation had badly cracked brick walls. Roofs and gutters were leaking, floors worn to the nails, with doors and windows in harmony. Only one school had anything resembling a sewer system, and but one had a really adequate water supply. There were, in short, with the above exception, no plumbing or sewers, no screens, no water systems, and no walks about buildings. Wind and water had dug such depressions about many buildings that the work of grading the yard to properly carry off water was in itself a task of no little moment. Farm and campus fences and corrals were found in a most dilapidated condition. In most cases it has been found economical to build entire new fences, surveying the lines, as many old fences had been built with little reference to legal boundaries. The schools are now free from leaking roofs, foundations are protected from water, buildings are nearly all well painted inside and out, plastering repaired, floors renewed, doors and windows screened, and sanitary plumbing installed. In eight of the schools the water problem has been solved and in the others the defect is being remedied as rapidly as possible.

#### EQUIPMENT.

Next to the buildings, the matter of school furniture and equipment demanded attention. Partly through expectation that the schools soon would close and partly through common inertia, the equipment of dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen, laundry, and general household, as well as about the barns and farms, had been allowed to depreciate to a deplorable extent. In some schools there were no furnishings not belonging to the contractor. In the department of beds and bedding the conditions were most deplorable, and entirely new outfits were necessary in a majority of the schools. In others conditions still may be improved.

The school farms were formerly the property of the contractor during the life of his contract, he being entitled to all crop or hay raised thereon. Pupil labor ordinarily was not used. The decay of fencing, barns, and outbuildings, therefore, might have been expected—being “tenants at will” the contractor could afford to make only temporary repairs and was tempted to take from the farm all he could, returning only what he must. The few horses, mules, and cows owned by the schools were old and valueless. Where any were of value they belonged to the contractor. It was necessary to buy new fencing, new implements, horses, mules, and to build up a dairy herd from the beginning. The general situation in the dairy line may be understood when it is known that in three or four of the schools it was impossible for over six months to buy a half dozen good milk cows each within a radius of 20 miles from the respective schools.

#### MANAGEMENT.

Considerable attention has been given to matters of school management and internal organization. Custom was found to differ materially from other portions of the school service. Some features were found to be improvements on methods prevailing elsewhere,

notably the boarding of pupils and employees in a common club. In some other vital matters, however, the contract system appears to have developed a peculiar weakness. The financial value of each child's daily presence often tended to laxness of discipline. Nearly all superintendents kept small stores and sold to pupils confectionery, stationery, and many small articles at considerable profit. These small matters, taken with the farm and larger purchases of the school's supplies, so absorbed the time of the superintendent that he gave little or none of his personality to the educational life of the pupils. These good and strong men, for the most part, all originally teachers, thus became strangely separated from the work and opportunity nearest at hand and became merely business managers, leaving whatever was to be done for the pupil's mental or moral development to the teachers in charge of academic instruction. Each superintendent has personally and by correspondence been urged to vitally connect himself with all the school's activities, and to leave no department to the sole supervision of a subordinate. For the most part the superintendents have responded satisfactorily to these suggestions, while in others the changing to the newer conception of a superintendent's duty has been more difficult.

#### INSTRUCTION.

The course of study for all the schools has been made to conform to that of the State of Oklahoma, introducing agriculture, manual training, sewing, cooking, and housekeeping. The latter industries have been classified under the head of domestic science, but every effort has been made to have them not too scientific. The instruction covers as much as possible of "What a Girl Should Know." Manual training for the boys has made less progress, owing to lack of equipment and proper instructors. Both of these defects are being remedied. Good work in these lines has been done at three schools. In all instruction weekly outlines have been required in advance and considerable progress has been made toward freeing the teacher from the domination of the text. Teachers' meetings were held at all schools with the superintendent present, in which the relations between schoolroom and industrial work were explained and teachers urged to correlate the two. These suggestions, so familiar to other parts of the service, were new to these teachers and not always readily grasped.

#### IDEALS.

Superintendents have been advised to teach the dignity of labor by having all industrial positions filled by intelligent, cleanly employees, and then showing such employee every social courtesy shown any other employee. Pupils had the idea that the process they knew or the thing they wanted as "an education" was designed to enable them to live without manual labor. Under the contract system pupils felt that they were working, if at all, for the contractor's financial benefit, and it was true. In at least one girls' school the helplessness of pupils descended to such degree that negro women took girls' laundry from the rooms and returned the finished product, receiving such commendation or criticism as the

girls thought proper. To greater or less degree similar customs prevailed elsewhere. It already has been proven that these faulty ideals are not necessarily permanent. Wherever the employees have shown a proper sense of duty and dignity, pupils have responded most nobly to the ringing of the "work bell," discovering that it neither injured health nor interfered with their happiness. Heretofore the schools have had all-day sessions. In one boys' school where nearly all are full bloods, the half-day system was put into effect in April, and at the close of the session the superintendent, himself an Indian, who had first thought the plan impossible, is its most enthusiastic advocate.

#### NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

For the first time Chilocco and Haskell were opened to "restricted" Indians of the Five Tribes in September, 1910. About 300 were transferred to Haskell and 150 to Chilocco without any solicitors working among them. They have not proven very satisfactory students at the above institutions, for the reason that some errors were made in the material sent, and that nearly all objected to the industrial features of the schools. About one-third have deserted or have been excused on one pretext or another. Those remaining at the end of the year are well satisfied, and the experiment is by no means deemed a failure. Greater care will be exercised in future transfers to see that prospective students know the nature of their undertaking and are of such character as to promise success. Then, too, finding industry intrenched in their home schools, the change will not be so violent a shock.

#### PERSONNEL.

Of the 12 superintendents at the beginning of the year, 10 had been previously in these schools as contract superintendents, while 2 were brought from other parts of the service. Five of the above are being separated from this part of the service July 1 by resignation or transfer. There has been some "unadaptability," but no crookedness or improper conduct. The subordinate positions were filled almost entirely by former employees in this district. The average of intelligence and personal worth has been very good, particularly among academic teachers. The industrial force has been much below the average of the service in method of work and in general culture. While civil-service rules have not thus far covered the employees of the sixth district, the recommendation has been made that they be so covered, and meanwhile obedience to the spirit of such rules has been enjoined.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of pupils at the boarding schools has been close to the capacity and the percentage of pupils of the "restricted" class has decidedly increased, ranging at the end of the school year from 65 per cent at Bloomfield Seminary to about 100 per cent at Armstrong Academy. Of 131 enrolled at the latter school 102 were full-blood Choctaws. Full bloods and orphan children are given the preference whenever the capacity of a school is taxed. All schools have a surplus of applicants at the beginning of the year.

## DAY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One of the very important departments of our work has been that of the three day school superintendents, whose work has been to establish Indian day schools where absolutely necessary and to encourage the attendance of Indians in public schools wherever possible. In the investigations of these men with reference to the possible establishment of Indian day schools, very few settlements were found where Indians were entirely unable to reach public school. One district in the Spavinaw hills of the Cherokee country where there were about 20 full-blood Cherokees separated by a stream from other portions of the district in which they lived and from the schoolhouse seemed to warrant the establishment of a day school. A four months' term of school was authorized, a mixed-blood Cherokee girl appointed as teacher, and a school maintained during the authorized period with an enrollment of 24 and average attendance of 14. Very satisfactory work was done. In Seminole County, at Sasakwa, 8 miles from town, was a neighborhood somewhat similarly situated, where a school was established having an enrollment of 46 and average attendance of 29. Two other schools were established, one near Steedman, Okla., Pontotoc County; enrollment 13, average attendance 8; another at Isom Springs, Marshall County; enrollment 10, average attendance 5. The latter school was discontinued for lack of patronage. The number of day schools for the present year has not been decided upon, but will show a decrease rather than an increase over last year.

This year's work by the day school superintendents is the first systematic effort that the Government has made to put Indians into the public schools by employing officials whose sole time is devoted to such work. Before statehood the supervision of public school work, including both white and Indian pupils, the employment, licensing, and paying of teachers was attended to by the Federal superintendent and his four supervisors. After statehood and during the years of 1908 to 1910 the Federal and State authorities exercised a joint supervision over public schools. Beginning with the present fiscal year, July 1, 1910, our department has been instructed to confine the work exclusively to stimulating the attendance of Indian pupils in the public schools and to arranging for the payment of tuition to such schools as are so impoverished by the presence of untaxed Indian lands as to make them unable to maintain a satisfactory term by levying the amount of necessary tax authorized under the law.

We have carefully avoided any attempt to influence in any way the internal administration of any school's affairs in eastern Oklahoma believing that the interest of the Indian's nearest neighbors in his education can best be stimulated by having the school affairs in the hands of the people to whom they belong and by making it to the financial interest of the district wherever it can be done to have the Indian child in attendance. For the latter reason tuition was paid on daily attendance and not on the total enrollment.

Care has been taken to acquaint both State and county officials with our plan of work and to operate through them wherever possible. The first work of the day-school superintendents was to visit the county superintendent of each county and explain the change in our



mutual relations, inviting his assistance in getting our Indian pupils into school. Almost without exception the county superintendents responded favorably. They have furnished the names of district clerks and teachers and have urged these officials to prompt action on our reports and letters, and in many other ways they have assisted us. Each district clerk was first asked for a careful enumeration of pupils of Indian blood, and when school began he was asked to have the teacher make at least one report of all Indian pupils enrolled in school. The difference between the enumeration and enrollment would in each case show how many were not in school, and hence indicate where the special work was needed. No compulsion was attempted in these cases, but the parents were visited and urged to put their children in school; also county officials were urged to put the Indian on a level with the white neighbor in so far as related to the enforcement of the State's compulsory education law, assuring these officials that our department would, at all times, sustain them and cooperate. Many Indian children have been placed in school by this united effort on the part of the school board, the teacher, and our day-school superintendents. In very few localities has there been found any race prejudice against the coeducation of the white and Indian. The Oklahoma constitution distinctly places the Indian on an equal status with the white man as relates to educational affairs, and this fact accentuates the natural friendship and the ties of blood which in many cases unite the red and the white race in eastern Oklahoma. Where an Indian shows any degree of negro blood, there is immediate and violent objection to his admission to the public school of the whites, and the State law forbids it.

Early in the school year the clerk of each county was visited and from him was obtained a brief statement of the financial condition of each district. Then as the reports of attendance reached our office a decision was made as to which of the districts containing Indian pupils would need assistance in order to maintain a satisfactory school, and in such districts tuition was paid on the attendance of all Indian pupils at the rate of 12½ cents per day, equaling \$2.50 per month for perfect attendance.

The day-school superintendents in their travels visited as many as possible of the public schools where Indian pupils attended. Almost without exception they found that the progress of the Indian pupil compared favorably with that of his white neighbor; that he was overcoming his timidity, rapidly gaining ability to converse in the English language, forming friendships, and at the same time developing an initiative and ability to take care of himself that will be as invaluable to him in his future contact with the whites as any other element of his education. He does not receive the special attention he does in an Indian school, nor is his instruction always as practical or definitely adapted to his future needs, but his association and competition with his white neighbors evidently overbalances these possible defects and demonstrates again that "the public school is the best way out for the Indian."

It is planned to continue this public-school work next year, and in addition to the agencies already used to enlist the aid of the 15 district agents located throughout the counties of the Five Civilized Tribes and the various church organizations now doing missionary work among the Indians. During July several ministers have

invited the day-school superintendents to attend their services in Indian communities and have expressed willingness to help in any way possible toward getting the children of their congregation into public schools.

At the present time the day-school superintendents are engaged in visiting county normals, itineraries being arranged so as to cover each normal. At these institutions the school representative by agreement with the county superintendent addresses the institute on the aims and wishes of our department with reference to Indians in the public schools, and in so far as time permits holds personal conferences with teachers as to methods most likely to bring the desired results. The attendance of teachers at these normals would probably aggregate 2,500. This is the first opportunity our day-school men have had to come in direct contact with practically all the teachers of territory comprising this district. It is believed that the district school teacher can do more toward the satisfactory settlement of the Indian school question than all other combined influences wherever a genuine interest can be aroused in the subject. Many Indian children are prevented from attendance by the unconscious attitude and small remarks of white children in school when such children would not make the unhappy speeches did they know of the effect upon the Indian child. The teachers are being urged to take note of the Indian child's timidity and of the white child's errors, bringing the two together as only the diplomatic teacher can do.

Following are tables of statistics concerning tribal boarding schools, contract schools, public schools, and day schools.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. B. BROWN, *Supervisor.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*Statistics of tribal boarding schools.*

	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost of buildings and repairs.	Cost of maintenance.	Total annual expenditure.
<b>Choctaw Nation:</b>						
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy.....	100	131	97	\$10,000	\$21,626	\$31,626
Jones Male Academy.....	100	157	92	7,000	15,881	22,881
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy..	100	128	86	6,500	19,539	26,039
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	100	132	94	5,400	19,110	24,510
<b>Chickasaw Nation:</b>						
Bloomfield Seminary.....	80	107	61	4,700	11,253	15,953
Collins Institute.....	60	106	54	4,400	10,861	15,261
<b>Seminole Nation:</b>						
Mekuskey Academy.....	100	138	80	6,900	10,723	17,623
<b>Creek Nation:</b>						
Euchee Boarding School.....	100	148	99	7,000	12,949	19,949
Eufaula Boarding School.....	60	120	90	6,137	11,837	17,974
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	90	122	87	5,250	13,859	19,109
Tulahassee Boarding School <sup>1</sup> .....	75	84	72	4,400	11,145	15,545
<b>Cherokee Nation:</b>						
Cherokee Orphan Training School.....	75	81	60	6,000	11,463	17,463

<sup>1</sup> Creek freedmen.

*Boarding schools.***Armstrong Male Orphan Academy:**

Post-office address, Academy, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Bokchito, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Bokchito.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Bokchita, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 131 (total).

Average attendance, 97.

**Jones Male Academy:**

Post-office address, Dwight, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Hartshorne, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Hartshorne, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Hartshorne, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 157 (total).

Average attendance, 92.

**Wheelock Female Orphan Academy:**

Post-office address, Millerton, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Millerton, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Millerton, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Millerton, Okla., 1½ miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 128.

Average attendance, 86.

**Tuskahoma Female Academy:**

Post-office address, Tuskahoma, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tuskahoma, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Tuskahoma, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Tuskahoma, Okla., 4 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 132.

Average attendance, 94.

**Bloomfield Seminary:**

Post-office address, Hendrix, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Achille, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Achille, Okla., about 2 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 80.

Average enrollment, 107 (total).

Average attendance, 61.

**Collins Institute:**

Post-office address, Frisco, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Frisco, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Frisco, Okla., 1½ miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 70.

Average enrollment, 106.

Average attendance, 54.

**Cherokee Orphan Training School:**

Post-office address, Park Hill, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tahlequah, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Park Hill, Okla., 3 miles by private conveyance.

Capacity, 75.

Average enrollment, 79.

Average attendance, 60.

**Mekusukey Academy:**

Post-office address, Mekusukey, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Seminole, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Seminole.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Seminole, Okla., 3 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 138.

Average attendance, 80.

**Eufaula Boarding School:**

Post-office address, Eufaula, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Eufaula, Okla.

Telephone connection, with regular telephone line.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Eufaula, Okla., 1 mile from depot.

Capacity, 60.

Average enrollment, 120.

Average attendance, 90.

**Euchee Boarding School:**

Post-office address, Sapulpa, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Sapulpa, Okla.

Telephone connection, with regular telephone line.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Sapulpa, Okla., 1 mile from depot.

Capacity, 100.

Average enrollment, 148.

Average attendance, 99.

**Nuyaka Boarding School:**

Post-office address, Beggs, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Beggs, Okla.

Telephone connection, private line to Beggs, Okla.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Beggs, Okla., 12 miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 90.

Average enrollment, 122.

Average attendance, 87.

**Tallahassee Boarding School:**

Post-office address, Tallahassee, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Tallahassee, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Tallahassee, Okla., 1½ miles to school by private conveyance.

Capacity, 80.

Average enrollment, 84.

Average attendance, 72.

*Day schools.***Hildebrand School:**

Post-office address, Estella, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Vinita, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Vinita, Okla., by livery conveyance.

Capacity, 35.

Average enrollment, 24.

Average attendance, 14.

**Red (Seminole County) School:**

Post-office address, Sasakwa, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Sasakwa, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Sasakwa, Okla., then by team 8 miles.

Capacity, 60.

Average enrollment, 46.

Average attendance, 29.3.

**District 55 (Pontotoc County) School:**

Post-office address, Steedman, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Steedman, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Steedman, Okla., by livery conveyance 3 miles.

Capacity, 25.

Average enrollment, 13.

Average attendance, 8.3.

**Isom Springs School:**

Post-office address, Isom Springs, Okla.

Telegraphic address, Kingston, Okla.

Telephone connection, none.

Railroad station (including manner of reaching school from station), Kingston, Okla.

Capacity, 25.

Average enrollment, 12.

Average attendance, 5.

*Indians enrolled in the public schools of eastern Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1911.*

	Restricted.	Unrestricted.	Total.
Cherokee.....	4,640	3,360	8,000
Chickasaw.....	684	496	1,180
Creek.....	1,148	832	1,980
Choctaw.....	1,450	1,050	2,500
Seminole.....	58	42	100
Total.....	7,980	5,780	13,760

*Statistics of contract schools.*

Schools.	Enrollment.	Restricted.	Non-restricted.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
St. Elizabeth's School, Purcell, Okla:					
Choctaws.....	27	14	13	22	\$2,504.97
Chickasaws.....	17	.....	17	13	1,475.02
St. Joseph's School, Chickasha, Okla:					
Choctaws.....	7	.....	7	7	545.64
Chickasaws.....	14	3	11	11	1,221.81
St. Agnes Mission, Antlers, Okla., Choctaws.....	45	31	14	39	4,224.82
Hargrove College, Ardmore, Okla.:					
Choctaws.....	9	1	8	7	788.77
Chickasaws.....	33	7	26	25	2,649.38
Old Goodland Boarding School, Hugo, Okla., Choctaws.....	100	100	.....	79	9,338.24
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore, Okla.:					
Choctaws.....	40	11	29	33	3,696.42
Chickasaws.....	42	19	23	24	2,427.84
St. Mary's Boarding School, Lawton, Okla., Choctaws.....	2	.....	2	2	86.86
The Murray State School of Agriculture, Tahlequah, Okla.:					
Choctaws.....	26	8	18	21	2,068.74
Chickasaws.....	48	27	21	24	3,125.63
El Meta Bond College, Minco, Okla.:					
Choctaws.....	10	.....	10	9	979.31
Chickasaws.....	21	5	16	19	2,155.06
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls, Durant, Okla., Choctaws.....	29	2	27	24	2,267.48
Creek-Seminole Agricultural University, Boley, Okla., Seminole freedmen.....	40	40	.....	39	3,360.00
Davison Baptist University, Muskogee, Okla., Creek freedmen.....	71	71	.....	41	3,942.98
Total.....	598	339	259	.....	47,870.87

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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT  
OF ALASKA.**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,  
*Juneau, Alaska, October 1, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my second annual report, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

I have given a somewhat ample discussion of several subjects, by reason of those vital and urgent needs of a Territory which heretofore has not had the benefit of adequate legislation and care by Government.

### POPULATION.

Any considerable increase in the population of the Territory must await a more liberal governmental policy as a whole, including a revision of the present land laws and the enactment of new ones; and, furthermore, in some measure, a more considerate attitude on the part of the press and people in the States toward the development of Alaska by highly capitalized interests. There has been no gain in population within the last year. The decennial census, taken last year, the returns of which are about to be published, showed an increase as compared with the year 1900 of only 764, including both whites and natives. The total population of 64,356 is about equally divided as between whites and natives. The present density of white population is about 1 person to 19 square miles.

Of the 14 incorporated towns in the Territory in 1910, 5 increased in population between 1900 and 1910; 5 decreased; and 4 are towns which did not exist in the former year. Iditarod, a new town of considerable population, incorporated in 1911, does not appear in the census returns of 1910 as a separate division. Of all the principal white settlements or mixed white and native settlements appearing in the census returns of last year, 9 showed an increase and 14 a decrease, while 27 new settlements had come into being and 4 had disappeared. The 9 places which increased in population were Afognak, Chignik, Douglas, Haines, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Seldovia, Treadwell, and Valdez, and the 14 which decreased were Circle, Eagle, Juneau, Kenai, Nome, Nushagak, Rampart, St. Michael, Sitka, Skagway, Unalaska, Unga, Wood Island, and Wrangell. Besides the places included in the foregoing statement, the latest census returns give a population slightly in excess of 2,000 in several "districts," widely scattered and unorganized, as follows: Chandalar, Forty Mile, Kantishna, Mount McKinley, Nebesna, Tanana (district), and Prince William Sound.

The new settlements which have sprung up in the 10-year census period, as shown by the population returns, are Candle, Chatanika, Chena, Copper City, Cordova, Council, Deering, Dishkakak, Dome, Ellamar, Ester, Fairbanks, Garden Island, Graehl, Hot Springs, Iliamna, Katalla, Knik, Koyukuk, Ophir, Otter, Petersburg, Richmond, Seward, Stevens, Susitna, and Tikel. At least half of these new settlements experienced a decrease in population in the later



years of the decade, some of the people having returned to the States, but many of them having moved on to other places in the Territory where it was thought better opportunities were to be had in mining and other enterprises. The percentage of the latter class is certainly very large, and the change is constantly taking place. This is a condition which is universally recognized. It forms no reflection on the character of the people who make up the population, but simply characterizes the present natural conditions in the Territory—conditions which can be changed to some extent by beneficial legislation, but which will be changed to at least an equal degree by the natural and usual evolution which takes place in a new country.

### ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAXES.

There are now 15 incorporated towns in the Territory, one of them having been added this year. One of the towns, incorporated some years ago, voluntarily does not exercise any powers under its incorporation. Several others did not make an assessment of taxable property or levy a tax this year, and some of these did not last year. One or two have never done so. In these cases the municipal expenses are defrayed exclusively from the funds collected from the local liquor licenses and occupation licenses, these moneys being paid to the clerks of the district courts and by them turned over to the treasurers of the towns, as provided by law.

The 9 incorporated towns which caused an assessment of property to be made and a tax to be levied this year report a total assessed valuation of \$7,669,047. The tax rate of these towns ranges from one-half of 1 per cent to 2 per cent, the average being 1.16 per cent. Five in the same list of 9 towns levied a tax in 1910 also, when the assessed valuation aggregated \$3,706,518, as against \$3,174,004 this year. Reports from Nome and Iditarod have not yet been received by this office. The amount of taxable property in the incorporated towns is relatively small, and it is not increasing, for reasons the same as those which are holding back the industrial and commercial development of the Territory as a whole. The figures relating to taxable property and taxes are presented in the following table:

*Assessed valuation and rate of taxation.*

Towns.	1910		1911	
	Assessed valuation.	Rate of taxation.	Assessed valuation.	Rate of taxation.
Chena.....	(1)	(1).....	(1)	(1)
Cordova.....	(1)	(1).....	\$1,166,840	1 per cent.
Douglas.....	\$303,308	1 per cent.	285,000	1 per cent.
Eagle.....	\$125,000	(1).....	\$100,000	(1)
Fairbanks.....	(1)	(1).....	3,027,203	2 per cent.
Haines.....	(1)	(1).....	(1)	(1)
Iditarod.....	(1)	(1).....	(1)	(1)
Juneau.....	1,331,295	1 per cent.	1,341,875	1 per cent.
Ketchikan.....	641,915	1 per cent.	585,200	1 per cent.
Nome.....	2,077,675	1 per cent.	(1)	(1)
Petersburg.....	(1)	(1).....	162,000	1 per cent.
Skagway.....	700,000	1 per cent.	711,929	1 per cent.
Treadwell.....	(1)	(1).....	(1)	(1)
Valdez.....	650,000	2 per cent.	250,000	2 per cent.
Wrangell.....	(1)	(1).....	130,000	1 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> No valuation made and no tax levied.

<sup>2</sup> Valuation estimated but no tax levied.

<sup>3</sup> Town not incorporated until 1911.

<sup>4</sup> New incorporation; no valuation made or tax levied.

<sup>5</sup> No report received by this office.

<sup>6</sup> Incorporation inactive.

**LABOR.**

There has been a fairly active demand for laborers at good wages in nearly all the Alaska towns and in many of the outlying districts. The whole number of employed was smaller than last year, owing to the completion of the Copper River Railroad. There has been no strike or other serious difficulty involving labor during the year. A table showing the scale of wages for mechanics, miners, and laborers, and the cost of living is transmitted with this report. (See Appendix F.)

**COMMERCE.**

The products of Alaska shipped to the States in the last fiscal year, other than gold and silver, were larger in value than in any prior year in the history of the Territory. The increase as compared with 1910 was due almost entirely to the large production of canned salmon, of which the market price was unusually high, and of copper ore—the shipments of the latter being suddenly increased upon the completion of the railroad in the Copper River Valley. The total shipments, other than those of precious metals, were valued at \$13,813,824, as against \$12,349,462 in 1910. The copper ore shipments will increase very largely in the current fiscal year. The domestic shipments of gold and silver in the fiscal year 1911 were valued at \$15,171,008, as against \$18,401,849 in the year before, when the output was considerably larger.

There was a falling off in shipments of domestic merchandise from the States to Alaska in the last fiscal year, the total being smaller than in any year since 1906.

There was a decrease in the value of coal shipped into Alaska from the United States for domestic consumption, but an increase from foreign countries. The value of coal brought in from both sources was slightly less in the fiscal year 1911 than in 1910.

A general summary of Alaska commerce for each year since 1906 is given in the following tables:

*Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska, 1907–1911.*

	Fiscal year ended June 30—				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Coal.....	\$277,741	\$182,942	\$172,238	<sup>1</sup> \$208,359	<sup>1</sup> \$180,017
Lumber.....	565,991	419,170	611,110	527,053	548,447
Hardware and machinery.....	3,852,679	4,824,509	4,812,280	5,709,558	5,247,983
Provisions.....	5,073,354	5,625,681	5,730,895	5,936,196	4,946,378
Liquors.....	829,473	733,281	740,667	654,821	604,329
All other.....	7,211,855	4,171,993	5,119,255	4,942,660	4,209,356
Total.....	17,811,093	15,957,576	17,186,445	17,972,647	15,736,510

<sup>1</sup> Besides the domestic coal above mentioned there was foreign coal to the value of \$356,435 imported in 1910, and to the value of \$382,197 in 1911. In 1911, also, there were shipments of 336 tons of coke, and 6,447 tons of foreign coal shipped to Alaska via the States.

*Distribution of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska, 1907-1911.*

	Fiscal year ended June 30—				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Southeast Alaska as far west as Sitka.....	\$4,233,428	\$4,513,006	\$5,386,437	\$4,430,244	\$4,733,525
Southern Alaska, Yukatat to Unalaska....	2,968,515	4,235,089	4,256,676	5,303,831	4,021,550
Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean—all points on seacoast except St. Michael.....	5,958,731	3,964,548	3,788,784	3,864,219	3,750,275
Yukon River, including St. Michael and Yukon Basin.....	4,650,419	3,244,933	3,754,548	4,365,353	3,222,100
Total.....	17,811,093	15,957,576	17,186,445	17,972,647	15,736,510

*Value of merchandise and precious metals shipped from Alaska to the United States, 1907-1911.*

	Fiscal year ended June 30—				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Salmon, canned.....	\$8,423,146	\$8,125,951	\$9,972,316	\$9,434,946	\$10,288,547
All other fish.....	722,104	800,165	852,634	969,861	887,165
Copper ore.....	1,267,621	474,172	455,118	165,566	776,497
Whalebone.....	367,872	138,989	195,192	136,520	113,772
Furs.....	646,652	463,108	537,162	574,784	304,485
All other.....	679,429	915,412	1,044,933	1,067,805	1,353,358
Total.....	12,106,824	10,917,797	13,055,355	12,349,462	13,813,824
DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER.					
Gold.....	18,564,228	17,490,777	17,782,493	18,393,128	15,151,671
Silver.....	19,474	13,007	19,383	8,721	19,337
Total.....	18,583,702	17,503,784	17,801,876	18,401,849	15,171,008
FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER.					
Gold.....	6,837,839	3,337,338	3,464,200	3,865,978	3,710,435
Silver.....	9,311	7,125	14,004	11,246	15,976
Total.....	6,847,150	3,344,463	3,478,204	3,877,224	3,726,411
Grand total.....	37,537,676	31,766,044	34,335,435	34,628,535	32,711,243

**MINES AND MINING.**

The officers of the United States Geological Survey assigned to duty in Alaska have continued to do valuable work, and I leave to them all detailed statements in regard to recent mining developments. A list of their published reports and professional papers appears in an appendix of this report, and others will be ready for distribution within the next few months.

The value of the mineral output for 1911 has not been authoritatively estimated, but as a whole it probably will not greatly exceed that of 1910. The copper production will be much larger, owing to the beginning of shipments from the Copper River region over the new railroad. These, however, did not begin until April. The actual shipments of copper ore from Alaska in the fiscal year 1911, as shown by the customs records, amounted to 23,633 tons, valued at \$776,497, as against 13,056 tons, valued at \$165,566, in 1910. The disproportionate increase in values presumably was due to the exceptionally high grade of the Copper River ore, but the figures, which were given before smelting, are not accurate.

The gold production in the calendar year 1910, according to the latest estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, was valued at \$16,987,990, as against \$20,339,600 in 1909. The silver production, chiefly incidental to gold mining, was 126,480 fine ounces, as against 198,600 fine ounces in 1909. The figures for 1910 are still subject to correction.

The most notable new developments in precious metal operations have been in the Juneau district, in the Prince William Sound region, and in one or two localities in the lower Yukon Basin. It is to be noted, however, that the important quartz activities in the Fairbanks neighborhood have gone forward steadily, and that the prospect of profitable lode mining there is certainly no less bright than it was a year ago. In the vicinity of Juneau the prospect is that a large mining operation, destined to have an exceptionally long life, will be under full way within the next three years. One company is now driving a tunnel for the transportation of ore to the beach where, it is announced, a mill with 150 stamps is to be installed. The bodies of low-grade gold quartz in Silver Bow Basin, which are distributed among several owners, are said to be even larger than those on Douglas Island, where the largest gold mines in Alaska, and among the largest in the world, are situated. Development has been hindered by litigation over titles and water rights in this and other districts and by "wildcat" stock-selling enterprises.

The outlook on the eastern side of Prince William Sound is brightened by the considerable prospecting activities of the last year, both in gold and copper. The Valdez district, where one highly successful gold-quartz mine has been developed, has been the source of much activity during the present season, and there has been increased prospecting in the vicinity of Seward.

The placer fields of the Iditarod have been somewhat disappointing to those who hoped to find pay on a large number of creeks, but the operations on a few of the streams have been highly profitable. A stampede took place to Ruby Creek, in the lower Yukon Valley, near Anvik, last summer, but definite reports as to valuable finds are lacking at this time.

The greatest mining activity in the Seward Peninsula is still centered at Nome, where operations are now largely confined to dredging. There are now about 12 or 14 dredges in the Nome district, and the camp is still prosperous, the center of a considerable population.

#### MINING LAWS.

The serious defects in the general mining laws as applied to Alaska are becoming still more apparent. The existence of provisions which tend to retard development and to encourage mere speculation has often been complained of by intelligent and progressive mining men in the United States. In Alaska there is still more ground of complaint, for the owners of mining claims in many cases reside elsewhere, and have no intention of operating their claims. The motive to develop as a condition of ownership—the central fact in the activities of some of the most progressive mining States in other parts of the world—is entirely wanting in Alaska. The requirement that a certain amount of annual assessment work be done does not answer the purpose of development at all, nor would it do so even if the provision were not evaded notoriously in many instances. Moreover,

the amount of assessment work required when the owners of eight mineral claims form an association is absurdly small. To the honest prospector and miner actually on the ground for the purpose of mining, the association tract so far as the provision for annual assessment work is concerned is an abomination. I quote from my annual report for 1910:

According to the present practice the exercise of powers of attorney frequently retards mineral development. This is true when claims are staked in association tracts, it frequently being the case that a single individual holding seven powers of attorney reserves 160 acres of placer ground and holds it from year to year merely by performing \$100 worth of assessment work. The ground is often held for speculative purposes only, and in case the persons who gave the powers of attorney are non-residents who have never even visited Alaska speculation is almost certain to be the motive for holding the claim.

These absentees would soon lose their desire to speculate if a law were enacted requiring that assessment work on an association claim be performed to the amount of \$100 for each individual claim of 20 acres. That there is no such law at present is a crying evil, and the interest of every genuine prospector and bona fide resident in Alaska demands that the evil be mitigated.

Also, for the purpose of reducing the bad effects of absenteeism and speculation, the time within which assessment work must be done should be shortened. At present it is possible for the owner of a location made in January of any year—and the owner may be a nonresident who has merely given a power of attorney for speculative purposes—to hold a placer claim almost two years without performing or paying for any assessment work whatever.

Other changes in the law have been suggested, about which there is much difference of opinion; but there is a consensus of opinion among mining men in the Territory that no good ground exists for opposing such modifications as the foregoing. Under existing conditions, development is discouraged by a variety of causes; but one of the worst of these is the frequent and long drawn out litigation in the courts over mining claims and water rights, which the present system induces.

#### FISHERIES.

Next to mining, the fishing industry is the most productive in the Territory, and owing to the great increase in value of the products in 1910 and 1911 it is probably the most profitable as well.

In the calendar year 1910 there were employed in the several branches of the fisheries 15,620 persons, an increase of 3,032 over 1909. Of these, 6,836 were whites, 4,147 Indians, and 4,637 orientals. The most gratifying feature is the large increase in the number of whites and natives employed, as all the natives and many of the whites are permanent residents of Alaska. The tendency of this industry is more and more to disprove the reckless statements spread broadcast that the cannery men "take everything out and leave nothing in" the Territory. The call is always for native labor, but the supply of trained workers does not equal the demand. Not only to meet a very large pay roll, but for the purchase of salmon cases and other materials, the cannery men, although usually not residents themselves, every year leave a large percentage of their total expenditures in Alaska, where the money enters into the channels of local business.

The total investment in the fisheries last year was \$20,711,422. The finished product was 214,536,433 pounds, having an export value of \$13,259,859, an increase of 12,553,195 pounds and \$2,078,471 over 1909.

*Salmon.*—Owing to the further increase in market value of all grades of canned salmon, the season just closed has been the most profitable in the history of this industry. While the runs in Nushagak and Chignik Bays, Karluk, and in the northern part of southeastern Alaska did not come up to expectations, those in other parts of the Territory more than made up the shortage, and it is probable that the pack of canned salmon was the largest ever produced. The statistics are not yet complete, but the pack was 2,876,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans each. Thirteen more canneries were operated than in 1910, and it is certain that more canneries will be constructed this winter for operation in 1912.

*Halibut.*—The highly profitable prices realized for fresh halibut in 1909 caused an enormous increase last year and this year in the number of steamers and gasoline vessels engaged in that kind of fishing. The catch as reported in 1910 was 21,579,289 pounds, valued at \$808,010, as against 5,189,924 pounds valued at \$195,529 in 1909. Part of this great increase was due to the change in headquarters of the New England Fish Co.'s fleet of steamers from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Ketchikan, Alaska, thus bringing them within the scope of our fishery report. It is probable that when this year's work is finished a material increase in product will be shown as compared with 1910. In addition to the local fleet, many Puget Sound power vessels visit southeastern Alaska during the period from September to March, inclusive, when, owing to stormy weather and a scarcity of fish, it is not safe or profitable to visit the banks off the Washington coast. In 1910 this fleet was composed of 60 vessels, and its catch in Alaskan waters (with the exception of that of the steamers) amounted to 4,414,555 pounds, valued at \$158,260. There is no record available here of what the steamers caught, since they carry the fish direct to their home ports.

This year the steamship *Albatross*, of the Bureau of Fisheries, devoted some weeks to a detailed survey of the waters adjacent to the coast of Alaska, in order to determine the extent and productiveness of the halibut resources of these waters. It is hoped this work will be continued. The results of this survey will be published for the information of fishermen.

*Cod.*—The fishing stations in central Alaska, as well as the Puget Sound and San Francisco fleets, which are engaged in the cod fisheries in the waters of central Alaska and in Bering Sea, met with good success this season. This industry is believed to be capable of much expansion.

*Herring.*—The Alaska herring is becoming more popular each year as an article of food, two new plants for its preparation being erected this year, while one salmon mild-curing plant was converted to this purpose. Large quantities are also annually marketed for bait in the halibut and king salmon fisheries. Objection is voiced by the king salmon trollers and by those who catch herring for food and for bait to the large consumption of herring in the manufacture of fertilizer and oil. The use of valuable food fishes for these purposes is an egregious example of waste. This fact is emphasized by a recent report that the Japanese Government is in the market for several thousand tons of dry salted herring for Army rations.

*Fish oil.*—Two plants for the extraction of oil from the livers of mud sharks and dogfish began operations this year and have been

successful. As both species are almost worthless for food, while the dogfish is an enemy of the salmon and other food fishes, their use in the manufacture of oil will be a distinct advantage to the other fisheries.

*Whales.*—For several years a large plant for extracting oil and making fertilizer from whales has been in operation at Tyee, on Admiralty Island. This year most of the machinery was moved to barges and the plant converted into a floating one, which has been operated successfully in the waters of central and southeastern Alaska in the extraction of oil, the making of fertilizer being temporarily abandoned. Several persons are considering the advisability of building and operating similar plants.

#### PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

The fisheries of the Territory are a far more valuable resource than the forests, and in fact are productive of more wealth at present than any other source except the mines. The forests are being protected by means of regulatory measures which are somewhat poorly suited to the region and, on the whole, too restrictive in their nature. The forest regulations do, nevertheless, effect the main purpose of conservation, while the fishery regulations—or rather the lack of certain regulations—assuredly do not. Our British Columbia neighbors furnish an example of superior measures for fishery protection, just as they do in the building of lighthouses to protect their commerce. In British Columbia no salmon cannery can be established until a license or permit therefor has been granted by executive authority, nor will such a license or permit be issued in case it shall appear that another cannery in the location applied for would result in unwarranted depletion of the supply of fish. By this means and others overfishing is very carefully guarded against.

In the absence of such a restriction in Alaska the salmon fisheries in some parts of the Territory are in grave danger from overfishing. Power to restrict the number of canneries in any neighborhood whenever such restriction appears necessary to conserve the supply of fish would seem to be an elementary requirement of proper supervision and control by the Government. I have just called attention to the establishment of a number of new canneries during the last year. Others are to be started next season, and there is already some difficulty in finding suitable locations for fishing, which means that the cannery interests are crowding each other. The greatest and most immediate need for a movement looking toward conservation of resources in Alaska to-day is the need of protecting the supply of food fishes. If the coal fields are opened to development they will in some remote age cease to be productive, but the fisheries will prove inexhaustible if greed is not allowed to destroy them.

It is recommended that the advice already given by the agents of the Bureau of Fisheries in Alaska, and concurred in by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be urged upon the attention of the Congress again, to the end that the following measure, proposed by them last year, may be enacted:

That it shall be unlawful to erect, maintain, or operate in Alaska any new establishment for canning or otherwise preserving for commercial use any salmon or other fish

or fishery product, or to increase the capacity of any such existing establishment, or to reopen and operate any such establishment which has remained closed for the period of three years immediately preceding the passage of this act, without first obtaining the approval in writing of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided, however,* That in the case of salmon-packing establishments approval shall be withheld only when in his judgment the fishing operations and investigations in the region adjacent to the proposed location indicate that the number of salmon taken is larger than the reproductive increase of salmon from adjacent spawning grounds: *And provided further,* That in case approval is withheld the applicant interested shall upon demand be given a hearing, of which he shall be notified at least thirty days previously.

Other means of control and changes in governmental policy regarding the fisheries are needed badly. The present method of taxation is not scientific, but as long as gross output continues to be the sole basis of taxation the effort should be to render this system as nearly equitable as can be. The taxing of all kinds of canned salmon, without regard to the value of the particular kind, uniformly at 4 cents per case is a crude method. It is probable that no tax on canned salmon should be less than 4 cents, but the tax on red salmon should certainly be at least twice that figure. It is urgently necessary that a scale of taxes, varying according to the kind and value of the fish, be established by amendment of the present law. The salmon cannery men pay taxes at present somewhat in excess of \$100,000 per annum. It is roughly estimated that a just revision of the system of taxation upon gross output would yield a revenue almost if not quite twice as large.

Allusion has already been made to the practice, which ought to be regarded by the law as criminal, of using a vast store of food fishes (herring) for fertilizer and oil. It is impossible honestly to urge any consideration in favor of this industry.

The system of tax rebates as a reward for maintaining private salmon hatcheries should be abandoned. The maintenance of fish hatcheries is a legitimate and customary function of Government, and the stout opposition to the policy of remitting the taxes of cannery men on account of hatchery maintenance which was voiced just prior to the enactment of the present law should have prevailed. Under the present system the Government is simply keeping its money in the wrong pocket, and not a very secure pocket at that. All salmon taxes should be paid, and by at least so much as the Federal Treasury is enriched thereby expenditures for the support of Government hatcheries should be authorized. Then there will be no question of effective supervision of hatcheries, and the public will get money's worth for its money.

The supervision of fishing operations by agents of the Government is as effective as it can be under the present system and laws, but at least one or two more agents in Alaska should be provided, and facilities furnished for rendering their work effective. The salmon agents in a territory as large as this should not be expected to depend on regular means of transportation which frequently do not reach the particular locations where inspection is required, or even upon expensive chartered vessels. Two fast power boats should be provided for the waters of southeastern Alaska, one for Bristol Bay and one for the central coast region.



### FORESTS AND TIMBER.

The forest reserves in Alaska are extensive, but the timber, generally speaking, is not of a superior quality. Of course the timber is of great local value, especially for piling, salmon cases, rough dimension lumber, and firewood, but its conservation for use should be accomplished by means of very general provisions, elastic in their nature, rather than by a set of regulations similar to those which apply to forests of superior timber located in places tributary to large markets in the States. There is no objection to the practice of the principle that the consumer should be required to pay a reasonable amount for the use of the forests which belong to the public, but frequent and just complaints arise from the delays caused by a cumbersome and slow system of rules and administration. Such delays are especially costly in a frontier region, where development is slow and expensive even under the most favorable conditions that can be found. Some improvement in the regulations and methods of administration have been effected within the last year and a half.

Outside lumber competes constantly with Alaska lumber in the local market. Not including firewood, the lumber brought into Alaska from the States for domestic consumption forms probably from 30 to 40 per cent of the whole amount of lumber consumed in the Territory. The shipment of native lumber from Alaska, except from the forest reserves, is prohibited by law; lumber is rarely exported and its value is insignificant.

The timber cut on the forest reserves in the last fiscal year amounted to 28,147,640 board feet, and the stumpage charges were \$29,975.07. The total collections of money on account of the use of forest reserves and their products were \$39,917.35, and the expenses of administering the reserves, which amounted to \$27,581.70, were 69 per cent of the receipts.

The work of examining the present forest reserves, which was made without full prior examination as to the timber resources, should be taken up actively with a view of restoring unforested areas to the public domain.

By reason of the excessive rainfall in the coastal region, which is most heavily timbered, forest fires in that part of the Territory are infrequent. The dry summer of 1911, however, was marked by destructive fires north of Skagway and in the vicinity of Haines. At the latter point the soldiers from Fort William H. Seward performed valuable service in putting out the fire.

### AGRICULTURE.

There has been so much discussion in very recent years about what has been termed the "possibilities of agriculture" in Alaska that a brief statement of the several phases of this discussion may be useful. The possibilities of agriculture were admitted by only a few persons—even of those familiar with local conditions—10 or 12 years ago. There were many who disbelieved then who have themselves recently demonstrated the feasibility of raising garden crops and even some of the grains. As early as 1906 gardening had become common throughout the Territory, even in some of the settlements north of the Arctic Circle. At present no doubt is expressed

by anybody in Alaska as to the "possibilities of agriculture," and the local pride of residents everywhere in their gardens and small farms is one of the significant facts impressed upon the minds of visitors from the States. The general discussion of the subject at this time has narrowed down to the question, not of the adaptability of climate and soil as was formerly the case, but of the extent to which farming may be profitably carried on, interior transportation and markets being considered. The feasibility of raising wheat, except in a small experimental way, is still a matter of doubt, but the successful raising of barley, oats, hay, vegetables, and live stock has been well demonstrated. The greatest question now is that of markets to make farming profitable for settlers, and among those persons who are familiar with conditions in the Territory this is almost the only question left.

It is not generally expected that Alaska will become for many generations, if indeed ever, a great agricultural export region, or that it will hold out any inducement to the kind of farmers who have made farming a great and profitable business in such regions as the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the Prairie States. With the expansion of the lode-mining industry and other activities more stable than placer mining, and with the establishment of improved means of transportation, the Territory will invite a hardy class of settlers such as have tilled the soil of northern Europe successfully for centuries. The railroads and wagon roads are too few and inextensive and most of the towns too small and isolated to invite agriculturalists whose success depends vitally upon transportation and markets.

In places where these prime conditions are not conspicuously lacking, and in the near vicinity of the larger towns, market gardening is being carried on now with much success. All the vegetables which are commonly raised in New England and in the Middle States thrive in Alaska, even in the coast region.

The local markets have already felt the effect of domestic production, as is well known in some of the principal towns. The shipments of potatoes from the States to Alaska in the fiscal year 1911 were smaller by 25,149 bushels than in 1910; of hay, by 2,155 tons; of beans and peas, by 7,322 bushels; and of onions, by 964 bushels. The decrease in these shipments was certainly due in large measure to the increased domestic production. The imports of some of these articles were also smaller in 1910 than in 1909.

At Fairbanks, which is in the same latitude as middle Norway, an agricultural fair was held last month, exhibits being made of a great variety of native farm products, including ripe grain, both thrashed and in sheaf. Prizes were awarded for the best specimens of grain, vegetables, cattle, and poultry. The exhibition, which was arranged on a large scale, was a highly creditable one. Some of the products from this fair, with others gathered elsewhere, are to be exhibited in New York, at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition next month, and probably under similar auspices at St. Paul, Minn., in December.

\* The experimental work of the Department of Agriculture in Alaska has been carried on with success during the year. There is no longer any occasion for pursuing experiments in general agriculture or gar-

dening in southeastern Alaska. The continuance of experiments with wheat and other grains in the interior of the Territory is a matter of great economic importance, in order, first, that the question of developing a strain of wheat of strong stalk which will surely mature in the short season may be settled once for all; and, second, that the best varieties of barley and oats may be determined. No further experiments with garden vegetables are necessary, for it is amply demonstrated that there are no finer vegetables anywhere than are grown here. One experimental station may profitably continue its work in developing the best varieties of berries, although the success of such experiments can not be a question in regions where strawberries, raspberries, currants, and cranberries are indigenous and grow wild in great profusion. Efforts should be directed largely toward the demonstration of grain-raising possibilities in the interior valleys in several widely separated localities, and in experiments with live stock in other places than in a single locality on the coast.

### GRAZING AND LIVE STOCK.

The luxuriant growth of grasses in the great territory surrounding Cook Inlet, as well as in other favored regions where the winter climate is comparatively mild, induces the belief that stock raising will eventually become a profitable industry. Although products of the soil may never enter into the export trade of Alaska to any considerable extent, the same is not to be said of beef and mutton. The grazing areas are of large extent, and in several localities cattle and even horses, having been left at the end of the working season to shift for themselves, have survived the winter without artificial shelter. Grasses and all the other forms of plant life common to the northern temperate zone grow with great rapidity in Alaska. In the interior valleys, in the vicinity of former mining or construction camps, are commonly seen scattered patches of timothy which sprung, years ago, from the seed of hay brought from the States for horse feed, the roots of which have never been winterkilled. White clover grows wild everywhere in the Territory south of the Arctic Circle.

With stock raising as with agriculture in Alaska, the question is not one of adaptability, but simply of the time when the land shall be needed and markets made available.

### SEAL FISHERIES.

Sealing operations on the Pribilof Islands have been carried on by agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor during the last year, only a moderate number of seals (males only) having been killed, and every regard shown for the perpetuation of the herds. The details of these operations do not fall within the scope of this report.

It is confidently hoped that the international agreement recently closed will have the result not only of protecting the seals from indiscriminate slaughter outside the 3-mile limit, but partly relieve our Government from the expensive patrol system.

### FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Owing to the inadequate protection of certain species of fur-bearing animals, the annual output of furs in Alaska is gradually decreasing.

The new fur regulations promulgated under the broad provisions of the fur-seal law are beneficial, but require amendment in certain particulars. In the interest of economy, as well as general efficiency, the administration of the law for the protection of fur-bearing animals and the law for the protection of game should be placed under one head. The maintenance of a separate force of wardens by the Bureau of Fisheries and by the governor's office does not make for the greatest general efficiency, and the double system is unduly expensive. An intimation of the present incongruous condition is given when it is stated that brown bears are denominated as game, and are protected by the game regulations of the governor's office, while black bears are regarded as fur-bearing animals, subject to the regulations administered by the Bureau of Fisheries. Yet the workings of nature are such that of the same litter some bears are black and others are brown.

### PROTECTION OF GAME.

The number of hunters of big game who come to Alaska each year from the States and from foreign countries is increasing gradually. These hunters generally have shown a disposition to comply with the letter and spirit of the game-protection act. The residents of Alaska as a whole respect the chief purpose of the law, and no doubt appreciate that the administration of it has in view the primary idea that game animals are for the uses of the people as food—those uses to be properly controlled so that the supply of game meat may be conserved. Game meat is relied upon as a staple source of food supply in many districts where it is either impossible or extremely expensive to import beef, mutton, and pork.

Respect for the law and its administration would be increased, however, if some of the serious defects and inconsistencies now found in the game-protection act should be cured by amendatory legislation. These matters have been fully discussed in reports from this office and will be dealt with further in my annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture on the administration of the game law.

### COAL LANDS.

Since one of the principal coal fields has been visited within the last few weeks by the Secretary of the Interior, and both of the principal fields have been examined by the Director of the Bureau of Mines at the express instance of the Secretary, I deem it unnecessary to enter into a wide discussion of the coal-land question at this time. The prime importance of providing a means by which coal mining in this Territory may be made possible under the law is generally appreciated. That present coal claimants should be treated strictly according to the merits of their respective claims is not denied; while the certainty that the patenting of any number of the existing claims would fail to bring complete solution of the fuel problem in Alaska is well recognized.

In general I would repeat the views on this subject submitted in my annual report for 1910, but recent closer examination of the coal fields has by no means increased the estimate of their value, and the late utilization of California oil for fuel has introduced a new factor which must be considered in connection with even the local market possibilities surrounding the native coal supply.

The total amounts and values of coal shipped into Alaska during the fiscal year, taken from the customs records, were as follows:

Origin.	Tons.	Value.
United States.....	30,367	\$175,926
Foreign countries.....	79,063	353,197
Foreign countries via United States.....	6,447	56,580
Total.....	115,897	614,703

In addition to the above there were shipments of 336 tons of coke, valued at \$4,091.

The open-market prices at which bituminous coal was sold at several of the towns on the seacoast of Alaska were as follows, these including the charge for delivery to the premises of the consumer. The prices are for long-ton weights, except at Juneau and Skagway: Juneau, \$10; Ketchikan, \$11.50; Skagway, \$13; Wrangell, \$14; Unalaska, \$15; Cordova, \$17.50; Nome, \$21.30. Since the expense of transportation is very high, wood instead of coal is used in the interior towns.

#### INSANE.

The number of Alaska insane persons cared for in the asylum was 145 on July 16 last, as against 120 on the same date in 1910. There was, however, a decrease in the number of patients in 1910 as compared with 1909. The numbers under treatment in the July quarter for the last four years is shown as follows: One hundred and four in 1908; 132 in 1909; 120 in 1910; 145 in 1911. The high ratio of insanity is to be attributed, no doubt, to the rigors of life in the more isolated settlements and to the hardships encountered by prospectors and miners in remote districts.

The Morningside Asylum, Tabor Heights, Portland, Oreg., where the Alaska insane are being cared for under a five-year contract with the Government, has been inspected at proper intervals by agents of the Interior Department and will be examined again at an early date by this office.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The administration by the governor's office of the public schools outside of incorporated towns has been made more economical and more generally effective by the adoption of regulations governing the conduct of these schools by the several local school boards. A simple system of auditing school treasurers' accounts has been introduced, and annual estimates of expenses are being carefully examined. Nevertheless, the whole cost of maintenance was larger in the school year 1910-11 than in the last preceding year—due chiefly to the establishment of valuable manual training departments in the large schools at Kodiak and on Wood Island. The maintenance of schools in small settlements in this Territory is relatively expensive, but the object of affording schools equal in efficiency to those to be found in places of the same size in the States has been accomplished. The maintenance cost and other statistics of the schools outside of incorporated towns in the last two school years are shown in the following table. Two schools were transferred to newly incorporated towns last year and three new schools were established.

*Statistics of white schools.*

Location.	School year 1909-10.			School year 1910 11.		
	Pupils of school age.	Cost of maintenance.	Term (months).	Pupils of school age.	Cost of maintenance.	Term (months).
Afognak.....	96	\$2,549.79	9	118	\$2,305.00	9
Candle.....	110	2,400.00	9	25	2,271.38	9
Chichagof.....	(*)	(*)		20	1,650.17	9
Council.....	19	1,925.00	9	(*)	1,600.00	9
Ellamar.....	39	1,310.00	9	12	1,410.00	9
Græhli.....	16	2,400.00	9	24	2,362.70	9
Katalla.....	25	1,500.00	9	32	1,250.00	9
Kodiak.....	1109	3,134.00	9	148	6,463.00	9
Latouche.....	110	582.73	5	(*)		
Longwood.....	130	2,450.00	9	68	2,360.52	9
Mendenhall.....	(*)	(*)		23	1,405.10	9
Ouzinkie.....	136	1,195.43	9	30	1,526.00	9
Petersburg.....	17	1,200.00	9	(*)		
Haines.....	16	1,800.00	9	(*)		
Reservation.....	145	3,400.00	9	63	4,150.00	9
St. Michael.....	(*)	(*)		22	1,907.81	9
Seward.....	132	2,500.00	10	50	3,822.72	9
Sitka.....	68	3,458.68	9	82	3,390.00	9
Tanana.....	120	3,339.35	9	(*)	2,226.06	9
Teller.....	113	1,767.15	6	18	1,414.15	9
Unga.....	129	1,719.12	9	26	2,000.00	9
Total maintenance.....		38,631.25			43,484.61	

1 Attendance figures.

2 School not yet established.

3 Figures not yet returned.

4 School transferred to authorities of newly incorporated town.

The maximum amount of \$1,000, which the school law allows for the construction of a school building, is insufficient to cover the cost of a suitable building in any of the towns. The funds available for these schools are now ample, and the act of January 27, 1905, should be so amended as to make the amount which may be allotted for a building from \$1,200 to \$2,500, according to the size of the school. My recommendation that the act also be amended so as to make it possible to establish school districts in places where there are as few as 15 white children of school age is renewed.

The schools for natives, of which there are about 80, are administered by the Bureau of Education, in Washington, through a general superintendent and four district superintendents in Alaska. I renew my recommendation that the seat of administration of these schools be removed from the national capital to Alaska.

**NATIVE INHABITANTS.**

The improvement of the native people of the Territory in all those lines which are supposed to be promoted by proper influences of civilization is not as rapid as could be desired. One difficulty, which is fundamental, is that the natives are exposed quite as much to the bad influences as to the good influences of the whites. The sale of liquor to Indians is the greatest obstacle to the progress of the native races in southeastern Alaska and the Yukon Basin. Almost as great an obstacle is the presence of disease, with its accompaniment of menacing filth. The one condition is often caused by the other, and the need of compulsory sanitary measures, treated elsewhere in this report, can not be too strongly emphasized.

A more effective effort is now being made by this office to break up the liquor traffic among the natives. This has been rendered

possible by the appropriation of \$12,000, which became available on July 1, 1911, special agents being employed by the governor's office to assist in the enforcement of the liquor law which makes the selling or giving of liquor to natives a felony. Splendid results have been accomplished, evidence of such a conclusive character having been obtained against about 20 white "whisky peddlers" as to cause them to be bound over for the action of the next grand jury in the first judicial division.

It is earnestly recommended that the appropriation referred to be renewed. The Indians of southeastern Alaska especially are a superior people who, when free from the demoralization of liquor, engage in useful occupations and even in trades requiring superior skill.

Since the foregoing lines were written the United States circuit court of appeals, ninth circuit, has remanded for trial in the district court at Juneau a man who was sentenced to the penitentiary for violating the act of February 6, 1909 (Alaska liquor law), by selling liquor to an Indian. On appeal, the argument was made that natives of Alaska who lead a civilized life have the rights of citizens, and that the provision of the law which forbids the sale of liquor to natives is therefore inoperative. In the event that this view is upheld by the highest court it should be recognized as an urgent immediate duty to cure this defect—if it is susceptible of cure by legislation—by the enactment of a new liquor law. The establishment of the right of Alaska Indians to purchase liquor and of white men to sell it to them means the utter ruin and ultimate destruction of a superior native race.

#### REINDEER.

The reindeer industry in Alaska, established by the Government in 1892 for the benefit of the Eskimos, long ago passed the experimental stage. The native people have readily adapted themselves to the care of the deer, and the animals are a boon to them. At the end of the fiscal year 1910 the whole number of domestic reindeer was 27,325, distributed among 42 herds. The statistics for the present year have not yet reached this office, but several more herds have been established, and it is probable that the whole number of deer is now upward of 35,000. The number of native people benefited directly by the reindeer is between 3,500 and 4,000. An extensive report of the operations of the reindeer service is published annually by the Bureau of Education.

#### RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Since October, 1910, the Copper River & Northwestern Railway has extended its line from Chitina to Kennecott, a distance of 65 miles, making a total mileage from tidewater on Cordova Bay of 197. This railroad does not fulfill the need of a main trunk line which should connect the seacoast with navigable waters in the interior, traversing some of the most promising agricultural and mineral regions, but it forms an important link in an improved transportation route between Prince William Sound and the great valley of the Tanana. It has shortened somewhat the time of mail and passenger transportation between Fairbanks and the States.

The extension of the Copper River line into the central part of the Tanana Valley wholly through private enterprise would go a long way toward proving that Government aid for railroads in Alaska is unnecessary. Of any purpose to build such an extension there has been no announcement, however, although the Fairbanks region has been visited recently by representatives of the Copper River and other interests for the purpose of investigating the mining and other prospects there. While the Copper River road is primarily engaged in the transportation of copper ore from Kennecott, several encouraging prospects in gold quartz have been uncovered at points tributary to the road, and there is some reason to believe that these will be developed so successfully as to provide other tonnage for the railroad. The railroad company has adopted the policy of lending some special means of encouragement to prospectors and others who are engaged in opening up the country. This policy seems to be generally regarded by the people as one of enlightened self-interest, destined to be productive of good results for the public as well as for the railroad company. The freight and passenger rates were materially reduced last spring. They are still relatively high.

There are many independent miners in the valley of the Copper River region, some of whom are developing promising copper and gold properties, and to meet whose requests for transportation facilities the railroad company is preparing to build branch lines and spurs. The whole region, however, is in the earliest stages of development.

One of the avowed objects of the builders of the Copper River road was to reach the Bering River coal fields, where coal would be obtained both for tonnage and for the operation of its locomotives. The delay in opening these fields to development has caused the company to contract for the use of California crude oil for fuel on its engines.

The Alaska Northern Railroad, whose track extends as far as Kern Creek, at Turnagain Arm, 72 miles from the ocean terminal on Resurrection Bay, has carried on no construction work within the last year. A gasoline motor car is operated daily between Seward and Kern Creek. This railroad's immediate objective point in the interior is the Matanuska coal field, situated more than 100 miles by the surveyed route north of Turnagain Arm. The plan is said to be eventually to extend the road to navigable water on the Tanana River, probably at Fairbanks, or farther down, at Nenana. Last spring the company announced that funds had been pledged by an English firm or syndicate to the extent of \$10,000,000 to extend the road immediately to the Matanuska region, but that this extension was conditional upon the opening of the coal field.

Without expressing any opinion as to investment value of a railroad constructed from the Cook Inlet or western Prince William Sound region to the Tanana River, it is to be said that some of the most promising agricultural land in the Territory is found in the valleys of the Susitna and the Tanana. The reports of the Geological Survey and of prospectors also give some assurance of future development in precious metal mining in these regions; and the construction of a railroad through this great district would no doubt mean much for the opening up of the country.



**RAILROAD RATES AND TAXATION.**

By your direction it was publicly announced last May that while the supervision of railroad rates in Alaska should remain vested in the Secretary of the Interior, preliminary hearings of all complaints regarding these rates would be heard by the governor of Alaska, who would report to you. It was also announced that this arrangement would not preclude the address of complaints directly to the Secretary. Up to this time no complaint has been filed in this office. Transportation rates on all the railroads are relatively high, but any question of excessive charges must be determined by a careful examination of construction, maintenance, and operating costs, as well as other factors which may form extenuating causes in a new country where prices are high and the volume of traffic comparatively small. The freight and passenger tariffs of the White Pass & Yukon route, the greater part of this railroad being in British territory, have recently been investigated by the Canadian railroad commission. The investigation is pending.

Although Congress at one time distinctly conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior power to regulate rates on railroads in Alaska, the provision was stated in the broadest terms only, and no machinery was provided for its enforcement. It is greatly to be desired that the Interstate Commerce Commission exercise the same supervision over railroad and water carriers in Alaska that it exercises in the States. The question of the commission's jurisdiction in this Territory is now being adjudicated, and in case it shall be found by the highest court that the commission's powers do not apply to common carriers in Alaska, those powers should be extended here by an appropriate amendment of the interstate commerce law.

The Federal tax of \$100 per mile per annum on all the railroads in Alaska should be suspended for the present by legislative action. Under present conditions of small earnings or no earnings at all, this tax amounts to a tax upon the people, who are unable to pay this charge in addition to the present high rates for transportation. This tax has already been remitted on all the railroads except the Copper River line and perhaps one other.

**ROADS AND TRAILS.**

The work of the board of road commissioners for Alaska has been continued during the last year with much success considering the comparatively small funds at its disposal. At the end of the last working season (autumn of 1910) the total mileage of roads and trails constructed since the organization of the commission in 1905 was as follows: Wagon roads, 759; sled roads, two-horse, 507; trails, single horse or dog sleds, 661; trail staked permanently, 85; trail staked temporarily, 1,170 (approximate). A great number of bridges were also built. There were under construction at the end of the fiscal year 1911, the following: Wagon roads, 19 miles; trails, 512 miles; bridges, 1. The most important work of the present season is the building of a trail from Seward to the Iditarod gold field, and of a wagon road along Gastineau Channel, from Juneau, to connect with the trail already constructed to the Eagle River mining district.

This road and trail construction has been carried on with funds amounting altogether to a little more than \$2,000,000. Unless an

increase in appropriations is made, the new mileage from year to year may be expected to decrease gradually, since the cost of maintenance is naturally raised as the amount of road to be repaired grows larger. When the road commission law was passed it was expected that the only moneys available for road and trail building would be those included in 70 per cent of the "Alaska fund"—that is, a part of the moneys set aside for the construction of roads and maintenance of schools outside of incorporated towns. These moneys applicable to road building have amounted to only a little more than half a million dollars since 1905. Supplementary funds were appropriated by the Congress, however, in nearly every year, and it is hoped that these appropriations will be continued. No moneys ever devoted to public uses in Alaska have brought more beneficial results than these.

While the fundamental advantage of roads is so well recognized that the merits of the subject require no discussion, it is well to consider the special importance of local roads and trails in the interior of Alaska. Scattered mining camps have sprung up in many localities, and mineral prospects have been uncovered in places where access is to be had by no existing means of transportation other than pack animals. The prospector and pioneer in the mining industry should be encouraged by the construction of a road or trail into every promising neighborhood, for transportation of supplies is usually his largest item of expense. If he has to contend with high-freighting costs on the one hand and low-grade mining ground on the other, development sometimes is proven to be impracticable, for the margin of profit which he needs and which he deserves to enjoy as the fruit of his enterprise and industry is represented exactly by the excess of cost of freighting materials and supplies. The work of the road commission has already been followed in several instances by the development of mining operations, which would have been either unfeasible or comparatively unprofitable if roads or trails had not been provided by the Government. By the construction of roads and trails our Government has afforded to pioneers in Alaska one of the several means of encouragement which are afforded by the governments of several of the leading mining countries of the world—notably Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. It is to be confidently believed that a rapid extension of road-building operations in Alaska would bring about as large a measure of immediate industrial development as will the opening of the coal fields of the Territory.

Notwithstanding the value of the work of road construction, complaints come from many parts of the district that meritorious road and trail projects in various localities are not being taken up by the board of road commissioners. The acceptable answer of the commission to these complaints is that the total cost of the waiting projects is now many times the amount which becomes available for road building each year, and that the best is being done that is possible under the circumstances. The complaints merely point to the recognized importance of this work in Alaska and the need of providing ample means for its extension. It is earnestly recommended, in order that the road commission may complete certain projects now begun, and reach mining camps and settlements which are located at points several miles beyond the end of present established roads and trails, that the total funds to be provided for this work next year be not less

than \$500,000. By having available an unusually large sum in a single season it would be possible to avoid piecemeal construction, extending many short lines of road and trail, and at the same time expending a reasonable amount for maintenance of present routes.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Although more aids to navigation have been installed on the Alaska coast in the last few months than in the whole history of the Territory heretofore, the number of these aids, relatively to the great expanse of the coast line, is still woefully small. Since April, 1910, there have been installed 41 lights, 1 fog signal, and 18 buoys. The first number given, however, includes 4 old lights which were converted from oil burners to acetylene gas burners. The adaptation of the acetylene light in recent years to the purpose of lighting waterways has proved to be a great boon and has revolutionized the estimates of cost for aids to navigation in Alaska. In many situations among the tortuous channels of the inland passages on the Alaska coast an acetylene lens lantern, which is inexpensive to build and to maintain, serves a better purpose than a costly lighthouse, requiring the constant service of resident keepers. No very large appropriation of money has been made for aids to navigation in Alaska, but the development of the acetylene apparatus has made it possible to accomplish a great deal in the last year and a half.

There is a crying need, however, for several high-order lights to mark dangerous points where minor lights will not serve the purpose, and where it is necessary to have fog signals as well as lights. The inspector of this lighthouse district, who has been indefatigable and highly efficient in the discharge of unusually onerous duties during the last year has, I think, been impressed with the great need of lighthouses and fog-signal stations at Cape Decision (Spanish Island), Cape Spencer, and Cape St. Elias. Without particular consultation on the subject by me, the opinion is ventured that these three projects, in the order named, are the most important in Alaska at present. There may be some question whether Cape Decision or Cape Spencer is of more immediate importance. These lights will be expensive, but the lack of proper aids at these and many other points in Alaska has caused the wreck of many passenger and freight steamships. Thirteen steamers of large tonnage, all of them carrying passengers, have been wrecked on the routes between Puget Sound and Alaska in the last three years and a half. Seven have been wrecked in the first nine months of 1911. The establishment of proper aids to navigation is a matter of as large economic importance, probably, as any other project for the development of Alaska. It is not only imperative that the lives of thousands of passengers be protected by this means, but that valuable property be conserved; and, by making navigation less hazardous, the rates of marine insurance, and hence of transportation and cost of supplies, reduced. It is probable that the sum of \$400,000 would defray the cost of every remaining lighthouse project in Alaska that has thus far been examined and approved by the Lighthouse Establishment. It is earnestly urged that appropriations at least four times as large as those made for the current year be authorized at the coming session of Congress.

### SIX MINOR LAWS.

The singular lack of certain laws applicable to Alaska—all or nearly all of which laws have been enacted for or extended to every other Territory under the jurisdiction of the United States—is a matter which should be neglected no longer. These measures, which belong to a minor class of legislation but are important absolutely, are as follows: 1. Territorial quarantine law. 2. Sanitation and public health. 3. Registration of vital statistics. 4. Supervision of banks. 5. Compulsory school attendance. 6. Relief of destitution. The need of such measures as these is so obvious that I discuss them only briefly under the six headings which follow:

#### TERRITORIAL QUARANTINE.

Except in such of the incorporated towns as have adopted a local ordinance or are under the limited jurisdiction of the Marine-Hospital Service, there is no lawful means whatsoever in Alaska of establishing and maintaining a quarantine. It is not possible under any law outside of incorporated towns, at places where the services of the marine-hospital authorities are not applicable, to isolate a person inoculated with contagious or infectious disease. The civil code of Alaska is singularly lacking in respect to a provision for dealing with any of those dangerous or deadly diseases which are instantly quarantinable everywhere else in the world. The nearest approach to any provision on this subject is that a person who may inoculate himself or another person with the intent of spreading a dangerous disease may be punished as for a crime. The present want of any adequate means of dealing with an epidemic of disease in Alaska constitutes a great menace. The lesson is brought home at this writing by the existence of an extensive smallpox epidemic on the Porcupine River, in the Canadian possessions, near the Alaska settlements on the upper Yukon River. During several weeks of the last summer there was a similar outbreak in Dawson, at a time when travel down the Yukon was heavy.

The effect upon freight and passenger traffic was serious; and the danger of a transmission of the disease to some of the towns and unorganized mining camps on the Alaska side was keenly felt. In this case the local authorities in Eagle, by stretching the powers granted to a municipality in Alaska, but with the conviction that extreme measures were necessary, interrupted every steamer or small boat proceeding down the Yukon, and compelled the passengers to go into a detention camp for two weeks near the town. This office communicated with the Treasury Department with the result that the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service dispatched a surgeon from the distant town of Seward, where the officer happened to be performing temporary special duty for the native school service, to the town of Eagle. Although the best was done that could be done under the circumstances, the quarantine was not regularly established until several weeks after the outbreak of the disease at Dawson, only a few miles from the Alaska boundary, on a main route of travel. Had it not happened that the disease existed in a foreign country and threatened our border, the Marine-Hospital Service could have rendered no assistance, for that service would not have had jurisdiction.

A simple quarantine law, containing provisions generally similar to those which have been adopted for other territories, should be enacted without delay.

#### SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Closely related to the subject of a quarantine law is the question of enacting a measure which will make it possible to put in force a simple sanitary code and regulations for the protection of public health. In this connection I venture to quote from my annual report for 1910:

The existence of infectious diseases, alarming in their nature and wide prevalence among the native people, calls for vigorous action. The menace of infection extends to the white inhabitants, for there are Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut villages in the immediate neighborhood of nearly all the principal towns, and the natives mingle freely among the whites in public places. The conditions have certainly not improved since 1908 when, in southeastern Alaska, a physical examination being made by one of the school physicians of 1,161 natives, 418, or 36 per cent, were found to be affected with tuberculosis, and 308, or 26 per cent, from venereal diseases. Among other diseases prevalent in southeastern Alaska, as well as in several other parts of the Territory, are trachoma and conjunctivitis; and in the Alaska Peninsula are several cases which, after long and careful examination, are strongly suspected to be leprosy.

There is no law which requires the natives to observe any of the ordinary rules of sanitation, and their unfortunate condition is often traceable directly to the filthy condition of their villages and the dwellings in which they live. Yet these people are generally respectful of the law, and a simple set of statutory requirements imposing a mild penalty for nonobservance would unquestionably cause a great improvement in sanitary conditions. The welfare of the white inhabitants, as well as that of the natives, demands such a law.

It is not to be understood that the natives alone should be subject to the provisions of any law which may be enacted for the protection of the public health. The law should apply equally to white residents.

#### SUPERVISION OF BANKS.

There is no law especially applicable to the organization of banking institutions in Alaska and no legal means for their control. It has already been proven that this condition is capable of producing the gravest consequences, and it is not a credit to a civilized Government that it should be permitted to exist. Besides the national banking associations, of which there are two, and which, of course, are subject to the provisions of the national-bank act, there are in the Territory at least 12 so-called private banks, either organized under the laws of some of the States, or not incorporated at all. None of them is subject to any supervision by State or Federal authority. It hardly seems necessary to say that this situation should be relieved without delay by the enactment of a simple provision for official examination. The expense of such examination probably should be borne by the banks.

#### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Births, marriages, and deaths in Alaska are not recorded except in a haphazard manner. Many are not recorded at all, for registration is not required by the provisions of any law. The absence of adequate vital records is a matter to which the general public gives very little thought, but the importance of keeping such records is of such serious import in civilized communities that no argument on the subject is

required. Individual cases of a most pathetic nature have been reported to this office, illustrating the wrongs and hardships which flow from lax registration methods or no registration at all. A widow was unable to collect the insurance on the life of her late husband because there was no record of his death which was acceptable to the insuring company, and she was left in poverty. A young girl, doubtless the legitimate child of certain white parents, was deprived of a comfortable inheritance because there was no written record and no living witness of the marriage of her father and mother. I have not a full statement in connection with these instances, but they are credibly reported, and I believe the facts to be as here stated. At any rate, a multiplicity of such cases is possible under the present condition in Alaska. The lack of marriage records, moreover, encourages loose morals and a diminished regard for the marital relation—especially in a frontier country such as this.

The machinery suitable for carrying out the provisions of a vital registration law already exists in Alaska, as fully set forth in my annual report for 1910; and it is urgently recommended that such a law, which would entail little or no expenditure of public money, be enacted by Congress at the next session.

#### COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The Government expends about \$240,000 per annum for education in Alaska. In addition to this amount the incorporated towns expend a large sum for schools, the moneys in these cases being either those received from Federal taxes and licenses or from local real estate taxes. Attendance of children upon the schools thus provided at large public expense should be compulsory. The white residents generally are eager to send their children to school, but the evil of nonattendance exists to a large extent among the natives. The school superintendents and teachers are unanimous in recommending a compulsory attendance law, and the Commissioner of Education in Washington has recommended it. A bill (S. 4710, 60th Cong., 1st sess.) which was introduced more than three years ago, but not acted upon, would make a good law if amended in some minor particulars and made applicable to whites as well as natives.

Nearly every one of the States and Territories has a compulsory school attendance law.

#### RELIEF OF DESTITUTION.

No single matter of desired legislation has been brought to the attention of this office in a large number of earnest communications from disinterested citizens and bodies of citizens throughout the Territory than that of providing relief for destitute white persons. Under the present law it is possible to defray the cost of relief for destitute natives, but not for whites. There is remarkably little poverty in Alaska, and the comparatively few cases of destitution have usually resulted from physical accidents. Old age, also, is responsible for a few distressing cases. The sufferers from both causes are most commonly former prospectors and miners—a class of persons to whom the whole Territory is indebted for the enterprise many of them have exhibited under great hardships in exploring the

country for precious metals. In his annual report for 1910, written after a visit to Alaska, the Attorney General wrote:

It is the practice in Alaska when a person without means is found with frozen limbs or badly wounded to charge him with vagrancy in order that he may, as a United States prisoner, receive the necessary medical and surgical attention at the expense of the Government, the appropriation for support of United States prisoners being charged with the expense. The attention of the United States judges, district attorneys, and marshals in Alaska has been called to this practice more than once, and while they have expressed themselves as willing to keep it within reasonable bounds they frankly ask the department what other course is open to them. The usual course in such cases is for some one, even the Federal officials at times, to go before the United States commissioner and swear out a warrant against the injured or frozen person charging him with vagrancy. Sometimes the commissioner imposes a jail sentence of sufficient length to cover the estimated period of the person's confinement in the hospital, the entire period of sentence being thus spent in the hospital and not in jail.

These persons it is true are prisoners, they having been charged with the crime of vagrancy, and as such prisoners are entitled to all necessary medical and surgical attention as well as their subsistence at Government expense. The charge of vagrancy is, however, merely a subterfuge, resorted to as the only means of extending public aid to unfortunates who would otherwise suffer and possibly die.

Many of these cases involve amputations of the limbs and a long period of confinement in the hospital, the bills in single cases often running to \$1,000 or more, in spite of the fact that the charges are kept as low as possible. One of the United States judges in Alaska called my attention to the fact that Alaska has no laws to help the needy and deserving poor, such as all of the States have, about the only statute having the semblance of such a law being the vagrancy act.

I renew the recommendation on this subject submitted in my report for 1910. The Senate at the last session passed a bill in conformity with that recommendation, but the measure was not acted upon in the House.

#### MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Efficient service is rendered by the military cable and land-telegraph system, offices being established and transmitting commercial messages at more than 50 seaports and interior points in the Territory. The telegraphs, which are maintained by the War Department, seem to be justified by military considerations, while they are of inestimable benefit to the public. The cost of their maintenance as a part of the military establishment is partly offset by the receipts from commercial messages. It is hoped that the policy of expending a large part of the receipts for extensions and betterments will be continued. The War Department has also established several wireless telegraph stations to supplement the land lines, and the Navy Department has this year put up stations at Kodiak, Unalaska, and St. Paul Island. The telegraph system in Alaska could not be conducted profitably as a private enterprise under present conditions. It is desirable that the rates for commercial messages on the military cable and land lines be maintained at the lowest possible figure, in order that the development of the country may be promoted and the hardships of residence in isolated places alleviated by means of quick communication between the several parts of the Territory and with the outside world.

#### REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

For the purpose of relieving vessels in distress, for the enforcement of the navigation laws, and for the performance of important miscellaneous duties in connection with maintenance of law and order in remote places on the coast, at least two revenue cutters should be stationed in Alaska waters in the winter season as well as in summer.

The vessel stationed in southeastern Alaska last winter, with Juneau as its headquarters, rendered valuable service. Another cutter should be stationed at Cordova or Seward during the winter.

One of the revenue cutters carried a district judge and other court officers to several remote places in southwestern Alaska this summer, where grand jury and court sessions were held, thus performing an important service.

### GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The construction of the post office and customhouse at Juneau and of the Territorial executive mansion, which were authorized by the public building act of 1910, and partial appropriations of money for which were made this year, has not been begun. Plans and specifications for the mansion were completed in July and proposals called for, but all the bids, which were opened on August 8, were in excess of the limit of cost. It is now too late in the season for building operations this year, but it is hoped that an acceptable bid may be obtained and construction work begun next spring.

Preparations for the erection of the post office and customs building, which is intended to provide quarters for all the Federal offices in Juneau, except the district court offices, have gone no further than the acquisition of a site. The site which is excellently located is the entire block, 200 by 200 feet, between Main and Seward and Fourth and Fifth Streets. Nearly all the Government offices are now poorly accommodated, all but one of them being heated by stoves and no protection of records from the constant menace of fire being afforded. Besides, most of the offices are uncomfortable in winter and on the whole are not a credit to the Government. It is hoped that the preparation of plans and specifications for the new office building will be hastened and the work of construction begun in the spring of 1912. The appropriation of \$200,000 is inadequate for the purpose of paying for the site and of erecting a building to include space for the large collection belonging to the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. It is earnestly recommended that an additional appropriation of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 be made, in order that the building may be enlarged for the purpose indicated, as well as to provide more ample space for the other Government offices.

### LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Only a few books have been added by purchase to the Alaska Historical Library and Museum during the last year, but there have been the usual accessions of Government publications. The most notable addition to the museum has been the purchase of a collection comprising nearly 800 pieces of Eskimo ethnological specimens. These articles are interesting and of great value, the more so for the reason that they are becoming scarce. It is intended to devote ample space to the library and museum collections in the authorized new Government office building at Juneau. At present they are stored chiefly in the building temporarily used for the offices of the governor, where there is not space enough to display them and make them fully useful to the public. A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the library fund may be found in an appendix of this report.



**TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.**

Since the enactment of the civil code in 1900, Alaska has enjoyed a form of government much superior to that which was afforded under the organic act of 1884. The recent general rule of appointing residents of the Territory to the local Federal offices has brought good results, and, generally speaking, the character and efficiency of officers—especially among those connected with the district courts—are much higher than was the case 10 years ago. The chief faults in the present government are not found in the mere form of government or in the instrumentalities provided for administering it; they arise, rather, from the lack of certain laws especially suited to local needs. Indeed, several laws which are recognized as necessary everywhere and which have been enacted for the benefit of every other Territory or possession of the United States have been withheld from Alaska. The people believe this is due simply to neglect.

It is generally admitted that if these things were provided by Congress fewer persons would favor at this stage any radical change in the mere form of government. Conditions being as they are, however, and not as they should be, there exists a considerable demand for a local Territorial organization with a legislature elected by the people. This sentiment is made manifest both within and without the Territory. I think the outside advocates may be disregarded, as they are generally not well informed and, moreover, are nonresidents, who would not assume any of the responsibilities of the new government. Among the residents of Alaska there are many sincere advocates of the policy of forming a local Territorial government with an elective legislature, and turning over to the local government all those affairs of local legislation and administration which are usually assumed by Territories fully organized as such. There are others who oppose it strongly; and since these opponents are usually found to be among the larger property owners, sometimes the representatives of large corporations, they have encountered the charge, just in some instances no doubt, that self-interest and not the public interest is responsible for their attitude. So the question has been debated with much bitterness—so much, in fact, that the discussion has not generally been enlightening or valuable—and the subject has been so involved with selfish political ambitions that much of the discussion has not even been sincere. In short, sane and sober consideration of the issue, calculated to determine it on sheer merit, has been conspicuously wanting.

The principal considerations urged in favor of a Territorial legislature are (1) that the people have a constitutional right to govern themselves—at least within the limitations which have been placed upon other Territories prior to statehood; (2) that the members of the local legislature would understand local conditions better than the Members of Congress understand them, and would therefore enact more suitable laws; (3) that a local legislature would devote to Territorial improvements large tax moneys which at present are covered into the United States Treasury and which (it is asserted) exceed the amount of the Federal appropriations for Alaska. The advocates of a legislature either deny the truth or question the sufficiency of a number of the statements set forth in opposition, among which are the following: (1) That the population is so small, so lacking in

homogeneity, and to so large an extent unstable, as to render the proposed new government impracticable; (2) that the total amount of taxable property is too small to bear the expense of the new government, including the cost of necessary public works; (3) that, under the proposed change, the Territory would lose more of material benefits than it would gain.

That the members of a Territorial legislature would have a better understanding of local needs than has been shown by the National Congress, and also that their time would be devoted to the consideration of these things as the time of the Congress is not and can not be, is obvious, and this fact is almost exclusively responsible for the attitude of those who are both sincere and thoughtful in their advocacy of a change in the form of government. There are those who are sincere but very poorly informed who employ the statement that large tax moneys are now covered into the National Treasury and withheld from use in Alaska which would become available for local use if a Territorial legislature were in control of the licenses and taxes. A brief statement will correct this misapprehension, but it will at the same time lend some support to the adverse proposition that the Territory is not yet able to bear the expenses of local government and of public works.

The tax and license moneys of every description collected in Alaska, exclusive of customs and internal-revenue receipts, which are usually not devoted to the expenses of local governments, and exclusive of municipal real-estate taxes which are under control of the city councils, amounted in the last fiscal year to \$398,135.14. Of this amount \$166,254.98 was or will be turned over to the treasurers of the several incorporated towns for the partial support of the municipal governments. The balance, comprising moneys collected outside of incorporated towns, was covered into the "Alaska fund" in the United States Treasury, for use in building roads and trails and maintaining schools in the Territory. The Congress has made direct appropriations for Alaska for the next fiscal year (not including salaries or expenses of officers, the expenses of the administration of justice, the maintenance of prisons and jails, or certain general appropriations which are applicable in part to this Territory) amounting to \$799,243.27—that is, \$401,108.13 more than the total revenues of Alaska, exclusive of customs and internal revenue. The items of direct and specific appropriation included in the gross amount as given above are: Aids to navigation, care of insane, suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, protection of game, education of natives, propagation of reindeer, construction of roads and trails, protection of the fisheries, land surveys, and telegraph system. A few other appropriations are omitted because they are purely temporary.

I do not wish to discuss in detail at this time all the considerations which are being urged for and against a separate Territorial government and legislature. Since the subject of Alaska revenues and expenditures, however, is a profitable one to look into, whether the form of government be changed or not, a brief discussion may be deemed appropriate and useful.

It is reasonably to be expected that under an organized Territorial government, Alaska being treated like the other Territories, the Federal Government would cease to make appropriations for roads (the amount of which, in addition to the moneys of the "Alaska fund,"

have averaged \$191,666 per annum for the last six years), for the protection of game (\$15,000 per annum, partly offset by about \$3,500 collected from hunting and shipping licenses), for the care of insane (\$50,000 per annum), and for perhaps one or two other objects which are now being provided for by Congress, including care of Territorial prisoners. (The other Territories care for their own prisoners, and the expense of Alaska jail and penitentiary prisoners is now about \$200,000 per annum.) On the other hand, although some of those who oppose an organized Territorial government do so on the ground that the population and the taxable property are too small, it is certain that the products of the fisheries should be taxed from \$75,000 to \$100,000 more each year than they are taxed at present. Assuming the larger figure to be the correct amount, the license and tax moneys from all present sources, with the new fish taxes added, would aggregate about \$500,000 on the basis of the collections for the fiscal year 1911. If it be assumed that the objects to which the tax and license moneys are applied at present ought to be and would be supported to the same extent under the new government, there would be then \$100,000 to devote to new objects. If, however, the National Legislature should withhold from Alaska certain present appropriations which are withheld from Territories where full Territorial government prevails, this additional \$100,000 would be more than offset by the amount of funds now being appropriated specifically for roads, protection of game, and care of insane—funds which aggregate on the average annually about \$250,000.

Unless other new sources of revenue be found, it seems possible if not probable that Alaska under a local government would have annually less money available for public uses by at least \$150,000—and if a fair amount be added for the support of a Territorial prison and jail, by at least \$300,000—than is afforded under the present form of government.

Two other possibilities, however, in connection with the financial side of the question are to be considered. A Territorial legislature being installed and a separate Territorial treasury being established, if the National Government should decide to leave the care and education of the native people to the local government, the present appropriations for schools, reindeer, suppression of liquor traffic, and relief of destitution and medical relief would either have to be abandoned or supplied by the Territorial treasury. These appropriations now amount to \$224,000 per annum. The other of the two possibilities alluded to is that of taxing one other large source of revenue, namely, the mines of the Territory—provided it be deemed good policy to tax the mines further at this stage of Territorial development. Quartz mines which operate stamp mills are taxed already to some extent, the proceeds being covered into the Alaska fund, but a tax of from 1 per cent to 2 per cent upon the gross output of all mines throughout the Territory would yield from \$175,000 to \$350,000 a year. This estimate is based, of course, approximately upon the present production of metals.

The Arizona Territorial government has for some years, I believe, levied taxes upon an assessed valuation of mines. In examining the tax lists of that and other Territories, however, one is struck with the number of sources of revenue for these Territories which either do not exist at all in Alaska or are so small as to render them unpro-

ductive of large tax returns. A cursory and admittedly unscientific examination of the sources of public revenue in Alaska, in fact, fails to promise returns under anything like a just system of taxation of more than \$450,000 a year over and above the present revenues, even if a tax of 2 per cent be levied upon the gross output of all mines. Under a Territorial form of government this increased revenue would presumably be offset to the extent of \$250,000 of appropriations which the National Congress now gives; furthermore, by at least \$150,000 of the amount which the Federal Government now pays for maintenance of penitentiary and jails; and perhaps even overbalanced by the withdrawal of other appropriations, already mentioned, amounting to \$224,000. According to this estimate of finances, therefore, the possible gain under Territorial government would be \$450,000 a year and the possible loss \$624,000. Whether the form of government be changed or not the \$75,000 or \$100,000 of additional fish taxes ought to be collected.

In the foregoing remarks relative to taxes and appropriations, all of that which may be regarded as unfavorable to a local government and independent treasury is based on the assumption that Alaska under such local government would be treated by the United States just as the other Territories have been treated. That is, it has been assumed that if a local government is authorized it will be with the idea that Alaska is able to take care of itself and does not need any more financial support from the National Government than the other regularly organized territories have received—which is comparatively little. In any event, I apprehend that the people of Alaska do not wish to have the form of a local Territorial government without the substance; that a local legislature with powers less ample than those of other Territorial legislatures, or a local government the expenses of which should be paid in part by Federal appropriations, is not desired.

Even if the matter of general feasibility be not questioned, the subject of a change in the form of government is one of so much gravity and surrounded by so many conditions not generally well understood that it is to be hoped no action will be taken until the Congress shall have received a report on a personal visit of its own Members to the Territory. It is unfortunate that the joint committee appointed last winter was unable, by reason of the extraordinary session, to visit Alaska this year. The people of the Territory have had much cause for the complaint, frequently heard, that many of the measures heretofore enacted for Alaska are poorly adapted by reason of a lack of full information at the time of their passage, and the Territory has suffered because, except by the enactment of the civil and criminal codes, there has never been any effort to create a systematic and carefully related body of laws. It is highly important that the further mistake be not made of passing so momentous a measure as a Territorial government law without full knowledge whether such a measure is expedient and necessary, and if it is expedient and necessary, without a careful investigation as to what the exact scope and nature of its provisions should be. Such investigation and knowledge can best be had by a committee of Senators and Congressmen in Alaska, and on this latter proposition I think the advocates and the opponents of a full Territorial form of government are in accord.

**SUMMARY OF NEEDED LEGISLATION.**

The following is a summary of legislative measures discussed herein, which in my opinion are most urgently necessary. They are about the same as were recommended in the 1910 report:

- (1) Coal lands.
- (2) Fisheries.
- (3) Mining-law amendments.
- (4) Quarantine.
- (5) Sanitation and public health.
- (6) Supervision of banks.
- (7) Registration of births, marriages, and deaths.
- (8) Compulsory school attendance.
- (9) Relief of destitution.

Increased appropriations are recommended for aids to navigation and for the construction of roads and trails.

**TERRITORIAL SEAL.**

Acting under the permissive authority granted by the civil code, a new official seal of Alaska has been executed, under my direction, after an improved design. The new seal represents much more accurately than the former seal the present conception of the resources and industries of the Territory.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER E. CLARK,  
*Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIXES.

### APPENDIX A.

#### Statement of Library and Museum Fund.

*Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum fund from  
July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.*

#### RECEIPTS.

1910.			
July	1.	Balance last report.....	\$9, 260. 14
July	6.	T. A. Marquam, notary public.....	10. 00
July	6.	Robert William Taylor, member of bar.....	10. 00
July	22.	M. E. Le Blanc, member of bar.....	10. 00
July	22.	Samuel Lachman, notary public.....	10. 00
July	22.	L. J. Ray, notary public.....	10. 00
July	22.	Maxwell E. Jones, notary public.....	10. 00
July	29.	John W. Arctander, notary public.....	10. 00
July	30.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from July 1 to July 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 10.....	137. 05
Aug.	1.	George H. Corey, commissioner of deeds.....	5. 00
Aug.	4.	Charles B. Allen, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	13.	Alfred J. Daly, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	17.	M. L. Peterson, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	24.	Richard H. Geoghegan, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	24.	George H. Tiffany, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	26.	Westchester Fire Insurance Co., insurance qualification.....	5. 00
Aug.	31.	T. M. Reed, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	31.	William Moore, notary public.....	10. 00
Aug.	31.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 11.....	163. 70
Sept.	1.	James M. Streeten, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	1.	John F. Dillon, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	6.	Whitney W. Clarke, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	16.	Lewis Lloyd, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	21.	L. C. Elliott, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	22.	J. J. Ryan, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	28.	Otto Zoeckler, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	28.	Clarence H. Hawkins, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	28.	C. E. Ryberg, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	28.	Elizabeth H. Ryan, notary public.....	10. 00
Sept.	30.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 12.....	90. 40
Oct.	1.	Albert G. Stamm, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	1.	R. G. White, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	1.	Duke E. Stubbs, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	13.	James L. Freeburn, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	17.	John H. Kelly, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	26.	Walter Rawson, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	26.	John A. Cameron, notary public.....	10. 00
Oct.	31.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 1.....	100. 75
Nov.	1.	Robert Morgan Reid, notary public.....	10. 00

<b>1910.</b>		
Nov.	2. Edwin H. Flynn, notary public.....	\$10. 00
Nov.	7. F. E. Fuller, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	7. H. Webster, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	7. Alfred Anderson, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	8. John L. McGinn, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	8. Arthur Frame, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	9. J. H. Cobb, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	18. A. F. Herpick, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	18. E. D. Howe, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	25. George J. Love, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov.	30. Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 2.....	134. 20
Dec.	1. Phil T. Megaarden, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	7. Isabel Ambler Gilman, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. Paul R. Wagner, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. Joseph H. Bullock, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. Thos. C. West, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. James H. Kane, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. James J. Mulalley, member of bar.....	10. 00
Dec.	12. J. C. Murphy, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	13. Chris C. Shea, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	13. M. R. Healy, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	27. N. G. Hanson, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	27. W. H. Adams, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	27. Frank C. Weber, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	27. E. F. Christie, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec.	31. Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 3.....	103. 95
<b>1911.</b>		
Jan.	4. W. J. Julian, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan.	4. M. E. Tuerke, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan.	4. Grover C. Winn, member of bar.....	10. 00
Jan.	11. J. W. Dignan, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan.	17. Edward Snyder, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan.	24. Louise Vachon, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan.	31. Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 4.....	70. 70
Feb.	2. Richard Johnson, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb.	6. F. C. Driffield, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb.	6. J. J. Finnegan, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb.	6. Lucien S. Robe, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb.	13. Alan P. Gilmour, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb.	13. Joseph H. Bullock, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb.	13. Thos. P. Geraghty, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb.	28. Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 5.....	122. 60
Mar.	1. Chas. H. Cosgrove, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	13. G. W. Kuppler, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	13. Joseph H. Murray, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	13. George E. Boulter, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	13. Henry C. Quiner, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	18. Jesse J. Patterson, member of bar.....	10. 00
Mar.	21. S. P. Chapin, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	21. Anthony McCauley, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	23. C. A. Sharkey, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar.	31. Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 6.....	122. 90
Apr.	8. Fritz Voges, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr.	8. Chas. H. Ballard, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr.	8. G. C. Brittan, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr.	8. S. M. Lohren, notary public.....	10. 00

1911.

Apr.	29.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from Apr. 1 to Apr. 29, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 7.....	\$69. 60
May	3.	R. F. Lewis, notary public.....	10. 00
May	4.	K. Kranczunus, member of bar.....	10. 00
May	6.	F. J. Waldron, member of bar.....	10. 00
May	10.	C. A. Fowler, notary public.....	10. 00
May	10.	H. W. Nagley, notary public.....	10. 00
May	18.	V. G. Frost, notary public.....	10. 00
May	19.	E. Petellin, notary public.....	10. 00
May	19.	Refund from "Alaska Daily Record" unexpired subscription....	5. 15
May	25.	Overdeposit by Mr. Wm. F. Jeffreys.....	5. 00
May	26.	W. A. Grantham, notary public.....	10. 00
May	31.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from May 1 to May 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 8.....	75. 30
June	3.	Henry J. Watkins, jr., notary public.....	10. 00
June	9.	Ed T. Morton, notary public.....	10. 00
June	9.	Wallace Cathcart, notary public.....	10. 00
June	9.	Anna G. Anderson, notary public.....	10. 00
June	9.	M. S. Whittier, notary public.....	10. 00
June	24.	Chas. A. Scott, notary public.....	10. 00
June	30.	Foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from June 1 to June 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 9.....	131. 85
Total.....			11, 563. 29

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1910.

July	8.	A. N. Marquis & Co., voucher No. 46.....	\$4. 50
July	30.	Cree Publishing Co., voucher No. 47.....	34. 00
July	30.	Charles Scribner's Sons, voucher No. 48.....	3. 20
July	30.	The Fairbanks Times Publishing Co., voucher No. 49.....	36. 00
Aug.	10.	G. T. Emmons, voucher No. 50.....	700. 00
Aug.	19.	The Hot Springs Echo, voucher No. 51.....	10. 00
Aug.	19.	The Daily Alaskan, voucher No. 52.....	27. 00
Sept.	24.	The Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 53.....	174. 00
Sept.	29.	Alaska Transfer Co., voucher No. 54.....	4. 50
Oct.	3.	B. B. Dobbs, voucher No. 1.....	27. 00
Oct.	17.	J. W. Keen, voucher No. 2.....	5. 00
Nov.	22.	W. P. Mills Co., voucher No. 3.....	15. 95
Nov.	22.	C. A. Haley, voucher No. 4.....	20. 00
Nov.	22.	Wm. H. Loller, voucher No. 5.....	53. 85
Nov.	28.	W. P. Mills Co., voucher No. 6.....	11. 90
Nov.	28.	A. W. Barber, voucher No. 7.....	10. 00
Dec.	1.	C. R. Reid, voucher No. 8.....	7. 00
Dec.	1.	The Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 9.....	8. 00
Dec.	3.	Juneau Transfer Co., voucher No. 10.....	7. 50
Dec.	15.	Times Printing Co., voucher No. 11.....	12. 00
Dec.	24.	Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 12.....	21. 00
Dec.	31.	C. R. Reid, voucher No. 13.....	6. 30

1911.

Jan.	4.	The Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 14.....	45. 00
Jan.	17.	The Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 15.....	7. 65
Jan.	30.	Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 16.....	8. 00
Mar.	6.	Underwood Typewriter Co., voucher No. 17.....	7. 00
Mar.	10.	Edgar A. Werner, voucher No. 18.....	70. 03
Mar.	13.	Mayme Charon, voucher No. 19.....	41. 25
Mar.	13.	The Daily Alaskan, voucher No. 20.....	4. 50
Mar.	13.	Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 21.....	3. 32
Mar.	13.	The Macmillan Co., voucher No. 22.....	5. 40
Mar.	13.	The Torch Press, voucher No. 23.....	1. 80
Mar.	13.	Iditarod Pioneer, voucher No. 24.....	10. 00
Mar.	21.	Alaska Transfer Co., voucher No. 25.....	3. 25
Mar.	28.	D. Appleton & Co., voucher No. 26.....	3. 50



1911.

Apr.	6.	The Citizen Printing Co., voucher No. 27.....	\$10.00
Apr.	7.	Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 28.....	11.00
Apr.	7.	Mayme Charon, voucher No. 29.....	54.00
May	3.	The Douglas Island News, voucher No. 30.....	6.00
May	9.	Post-Intelligencer Co., voucher No. 31.....	6.00
June	2.	C. R. Reid, voucher No. 32.....	9.10
June	13.	Lowman & Hanford Co., voucher No. 33.....	7.00
June	14.	William F. Jeffreys, voucher No. 34.....	5.00
June	29.	Purity Pharmacy Co., voucher No. 35.....	5.65
June	30.	By balance.....	10,040.14

Total..... 11,563.29

## APPENDIX B.

## Official Directory.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

*Governor.*—Walter E. Clark, Juneau.

*Secretary to the governor.*—William W. Shorthill, Juneau.

*Ex officio secretary of Alaska.*—William L. Distin, Juneau.

*Delegate to Congress.*—James Wickersham, Fairbanks.

## UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Juneau.*—William L. Distin, surveyor general; George Stowell, chief clerk; Martin George, chief draftsman; William F. Jeffreys, stenographer and typewriter clerk; Charles E. Naghel, typewriter clerk; William Rugg, draftsman; Samuel R. Gilbert, messenger.

*United States deputy surveyors.*—A. J. Adams, Valdez; A. G. Blake, Nome; F. Butterworth, Valdez; T. C. Brietenstein, Cordova; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; F. E. G. Berry, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles G. Benson, Grants Pass, Oreg.; M. O. Bennett, Katalla; O. J. Bergoust, Eagle; A. H. Bradford, Chignik; Albert D. Bryant, Ketchikan; C. H. Ballard, Seward; H. P. Crowther, Juneau; C. E. Davidson, Fairbanks; C. Estmere, Iditarod; H. R. Gabriel, Seattle, Wash.; Clinton Gurnee, Oakland, Cal.; C. S. Hubbell, Katalla; William A. Hesse, Nome; C. W. Harrington, Valdez; O. F. Hartline, Tacoma, Wash.; T. A. Haigh, Cordova; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; A. M. Keating, Katalla; E. F. Lewis, Seattle, Wash.; J. L. McPherson, Seattle, Wash.; A. G. Mosier, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; R. M. Reese, Katalla; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; Duke E. Stubbs, Iditarod; D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; N. B. Whitfield, Ketchikan; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau; F. W. Williamson, Juneau; Victor H. Wilhelm, Juneau.

*United States deputy mineral surveyors.*—A. J. Adams, Valdez; Banning Austin, Circle; O. J. Bergoust, Eagle; C. H. Ballard, Seward; A. D. Bryant, Ketchikan; G. E. Baldwin, Valdez; J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; A. G. Blake, Nome; A. H. Bradford, Chignik; F. Butterworth, Valdez; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; F. E. G. Berry, Tacoma, Wash.; W. E. Baldry, Berry; C. G. Benson, Grants Pass, Oreg.; M. O. Bennett, Katalla; H. P. M. Birkinbine, Haines; H. P. Crowther, Juneau; C. E. Davidson, Fairbanks; C. Estmere, Iditarod; George Fuerman, Latouche; W. A. Funk, Idaho Falls, Idaho; H. R. Gabriel, Katalla; Clinton Gurnee, Oakland, Cal.; T. H. George, Gypsum; C. W. Harrington, Valdez; W. A. Hesse, Nome; C. S. Hubbell, Katalla; Udo Hesse, Seattle, Wash.; Thomas A. Haigh, Cordova; O. F. Hartline, Tacoma, Wash.; Daniel A. Jones, Nome; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; Albert Lascy, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. Lewis, Seattle, Wash.; A. G. Mosier, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; J. L. McPherson, Seattle, Wash.; J. A. McQuinn, Portland, Oreg.; Otto D. Rohlf, Valdez; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; Richard G. Smith, Nome; D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; R. J. Sommers, Nome; Duke E. Stubbs, Iditarod; C. R. Turner, Malden, Mass.; N. C. Titus, Seattle, Wash.; F. W. Williamson, Juneau; R. F. Whitham, Tacoma, Wash.; N. B. Whitfield, Ketchikan; D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan; J. P. Whittern, Nome; R. G. Wayland, Treadwell; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau; E. F. Wann, Dawson, Yukon Territory; A. B. Young, Astoria, Oreg.

## UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

*Juneau*.—J. R. Willis, collector; C. D. Garfield, special deputy collector; J. F. Pugh, deputy collector and inspector; George M. Simpkins, deputy collector and inspector; S. Irvine Stone, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Kodiak); George Barron, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Sitka); H. F. Benson, stenographer and typewriter.

*Ketchikan*.—John R. Beegle, deputy collector in charge; Milson S. Dobbs, deputy collector and inspector; August Groot, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); James Millar, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

*Wrangell*.—F. E. Bronson, deputy collector in charge; L. M. Churchill, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

*Skagway*.—Fred J. Vandewall, deputy collector in charge; G. G. Miller, deputy collector and inspector; Albert C. Latham, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

*Eagle*.—J. J. Hillard, deputy collector in charge; John L. Abrams, deputy collector and inspector.

*Forty Mile*.—George W. Woodruff, deputy collector in charge; John Elden, deputy collector and inspector.

*St. Michael*.—Edwin R. Stivers, deputy collector in charge.

*Nome*.—R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector in charge; F. W. Butters, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

*Unalaska*.—N. E. Bolshanin, deputy collector in charge.

*Cordova*.—M. S. Whittier, deputy collector in charge; Wilbur E. Deyo, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Frank Hayes, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Valdez); W. A. McNeiley, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Seward).

*Sulzer*.—Charles A. Sulzer, deputy collector in charge.

## UNITED STATES COURTS.

*Division No. 1*.—Judge, Thomas R. Lyons, Juneau; court stenographer, Ralph E. Robertson, Juneau; clerk of court, E. W. Pettit, Juneau; deputy clerks, Harry Malone, John J. Clarke, Juneau; assistant clerk, C. Z. Denny, Juneau; Martin Conway, deputy clerk, Skagway; E. S. Stackpole, deputy clerk, Ketchikan; United States marshal, H. L. Faulkner, Juneau; chief deputy, John F. Mullen, Juneau; deputy United States marshals, Hector McLean, Juneau; John Goodell, Sitka; J. H. Davies, Ketchikan; W. F. Schnabel, Wrangell; William D. MacMillan, Douglas; George C. Dehaven, Haines; Fred Fonzo, Skagway; William Fels, Petersburg. United States attorney, John Rustgard, Juneau; assistant United States attorneys, H. H. Folsom, Juneau; Roy V. Nye, Ketchikan; clerk to United States attorney, (Miss) Ina S. Liebhardt, Juneau. United States commissioners, Grover C. Winn, Juneau; Sidney E. Flower, Sitka; Ernest Kirberger, Kake; Martin Conway, Skagway; W. G. Thomas, Wrangell; Carl Spuhn, Killisnoo; Edward S. Stackpole, Ketchikan; Phil T. Megard, Petersburg; U. S. Rush, Kasaan; Charles A. Sulzer, Sulzer; R. M. Odell, Haines; E. A. Rasmussen, Yakutat.

*Division No. 2*.—Judge C. D. Murane, Nome; court stenographer, Mrs. C. J. Nunne, Nome; clerk of court, John Sundback, Nome; J. Allison Brunner, deputy clerk, Nome; W. B. Stephenson, jr., deputy clerk, St. Michael; United States marshal, Thomas C. Powell, Nome; chief deputy, Reginald W. Thompson, Nome; deputy United States marshals, Frank A. Newton, Lloyd L. Scott, Elmer Reed, Henry H. Darrah, Nome; John M. Ousby, Solomon; Joseph F. Seiner, Council; Hugh J. Lee, St. Michael; Roy Davenport, Teller; Robert H. Humber, Candle; Clarence H. Hawkins, Kiana. United States attorney, B. S. Rodey, Nome; assistant United States attorney, N. H. Castle, Nome; clerk to United States attorney, Selma Nelson. United States commissioners, George D. Schofield, Nome; G. A. Adams, Council; Charles Rosenthal, Shelton; Joseph H. Wood, Teller; W. B. Stephenson, jr., St. Michael; George D. Campbell, Candle; M. F. Moran, Shungnak; W. H. Cox, Kotzebue; Thomas Shaughnessy, Solomon; H. Richmond Marsh, Point Barrow.

*Division No. 3*.—Judge, Edward E. Cushman, Valdez; court stenographer, Isaac Hamburger, Valdez; clerk of court, Ed. M. Lakin, Valdez; chief deputy clerk, Thomas S. Scott, Valdez; deputy clerk, V. A. Paine, Valdez; assistant clerk, K. L. Monohan, Valdez. United States marshal, Harvey P. Sullivan, Valdez; deputy United States marshals, J. H. D. Bouse, George R. Goshaw, Horace C. De Line, Albert F. Sullivan, Valdez; F. R. Brenneman, Katalla; S. T. Brightwell, Cordova; W. H. Whittlesey,

Seward; Karl Armstrong, Kodiak; Z. S. Moore, Unga; W. B. Hastings, Unalaska; Nels Sorby, Dillingham; Joseph L. Brown, Chitina; J. B. Dyer, Susitna; J. J. Cavana, extra office deputy during cannery season (May 15 to Aug. 31), Dillingham. United States attorney, George R. Walker, Valdez; assistant United States attorneys, Guy B. Brubaker, Valdez; J. Lindley Green, Seward; clerk to United States attorney, Donald A. Stewart, Valdez. United States commissioners, Noah C. Davenport, Unalaska; J. H. Romig, Nushagak; O. A. Tucker, Cordova; J. C. Readman, Copper Center; H. S. Farris, Susitna; M. R. Healy, Chitina; Thomas W. Hanmore, Iliamna; J. J. Finnegan, Seward; G. C. Britton, Katalla; S. Irvine Stone, Kodiak; Leopold David, Knik; F. C. Driffeld, Unga; J. L. Reed, Valdez; Thomas W. Schultz, Dillingham.

*Division No. 4.*—Judge, Peter D. Overfield, Fairbanks; court stenographer, George A. Jeffery, Fairbanks; clerk of court, C. C. Page, Fairbanks; deputy clerks, George F. Gates, H. C. Green, Fairbanks; E. M. Stanton, Iditarod; assistant and land office clerk, H. A. Day, Fairbanks; assistant clerks, C. C. Heid, C. D. Leckie, Fairbanks; United States marshal, H. K. Love, Fairbanks; chief deputy marshal, P. G. Charles, Fairbanks; deputy United States marshals, J. B. Mathews, M. O. Carlson, A. H. Hansen, A. Cunningham, Fairbanks; J. J. Donovan, Iditarod; J. H. Robinson, Tanana; C. L. Vawter, Eagle; H. R. Siebe, Georgetown; H. P. Sheppard, Flat; C. C. Coleman, Ophir; C. K. Snow, Nulato; T. W. Howell, Wiseman; J. L. Anders, Hot Springs; Charles Snipes, Chatanika; Robert Scott, Circle. United States attorney, James J. Crossley, Fairbanks; assistant United States attorneys, John K. Brown, Cecil H. Clegg, Louis R. Gillette, Fairbanks; clerk to United States attorney, Lenore G. Hyde, Fairbanks. United States commissioners, John F. Dillon, Fairbanks; Samuel R. Weiss, Chatanika; William J. Fitzpatrick, Chena; Abe Spring, Circle; John A. Kemp, Steel Creek; U. G. Myers, Eagle; W. R. Lloyd, Glacier; Phil. Gallaher, Ruby City; A. J. Griffin, Richardson; Wilbur F. Green, Tacotna; Frank E. Howard, Wiseman; E. J. Stier, Georgetown; J. H. Hudgin, Rampart; J. E. Coffey, Hot Springs; E. M. Stanton, Iditarod; W. A. Vinal, Ophir; S. J. Marsh, Caro; Roy E. Bigham, Tanana; Charles E. Taylor, Flat City.

#### UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

*Division No. 1.*—C. B. Walker, register, Juneau; P. M. Mullen, receiver, Juneau.

*Division No. 2.*—John Sundback, ex officio register, Nome; T. C. Powell, ex officio receiver, Nome.

*Division No. 3.*—Now included in Division No. 1.

*Division No. 4.*—C. C. Page, ex officio register, Fairbanks; H. K. Love, ex officio receiver, Fairbanks.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, Sitka; A. J. Wilkus, assistant, Sitka; G. W. Gasser, assistant, Rampart; M. D. Snodgrass, assistant, Kodiak; Laurence Kelly, assistant dairyman, Kodiak; J. W. Neal, assistant, Fairbanks.

#### EDUCATION.

Walter E. Clark, ex officio superintendent of public instruction, Juneau.

#### NATIVE SCHOOLS.

E. E. Brown,<sup>1</sup> commissioner of education, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Sinclair, supply agent, Seattle, Wash.; A. H. Quarles, disbursing agent, Seattle, Wash.; A. N. Evans, superintendent northwestern district, Nome; Charles W. Hawkesworth, assistant superintendent northwestern district, Nome; George E. Boulter, superintendent Upper Yukon district, Tanana; H. O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent Bristol Bay district, Kogiung; Joseph H. Romig, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward; F. J. Waldron,<sup>2</sup> superintendent southeastern district, Juneau.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned June 30, 1911; succeeded by P. P. Claxton.

<sup>2</sup> Until June 30, 1911; succeeded by W. G. Beattie.

*Teachers in the schools maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, for native children.*

**NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT, ARCTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA REGIONS AS FAR SOUTH AS LATITUDE 60°.**

<p>Akulurak: Miss M. Laurentia.          Barrow: C. W. Hawkesworth (July), Annie Coodalook (July), D. W. Cram (August-June), Mrs. B. C. Cram (August-June), Alice Ahlook (July-June).          Council: A. B. Kinne.          Deering: Mrs. F. L. Newsom.          Diomedes: E. W. Hawkes, Chas. Menadelook.          Gambell: E. O. Campbell.          Golovin: Miss A. Hagberg, Miss M. Westdahl.          Hamilton: H. O. Paulson.          Icy Cape: J. V. Geary, Mrs. E. W. Geary, Miss H. Ahnse-vuk.          Igloo: H. D. Reese.          Kivalina: H. R. York.          Koserofsky: Miss M. Bernadette, Onesime Lacouture.          Kotzebue: Mrs. L. W. Cox, Miss M. MacLeod.          Koyukuk: Miss M. Watson (July), H. W. Ehlert (August 16-June).          Loudon: Miss L. C. MacCormac.</p>	<p>Mt. Village: W. E. Cochran, Mrs. W. E. Cochran.          Noatak: E. M. Harnden.          Nome: Walter C. Shields, A. W. Johnson (August), W. H. Johnson (September-May).          Nulato: Miss M. W. Salley.          Pilot Station: Mrs. C. Kilborn.          Russian Mission: Mrs. C. M. Brown.          Selawik: L. G. Sickles.          Shageluk: H. R. Fuller.          Shishmaref: C. W. Wray (September-June), C. A. Thompson (July 1-August 15).          Shungnak: F. M. Sickler.          Sinuk: Miss M. Watson (August-June).          St. Michael: R. W. Thompson, Mary L. Hammond.          Teller: Miss J. Enestvedt.          Unalakleet: E. E. Van Ness, Miss E. W. McIntosh, Samuel Anaruk.          Wainwright: F. R. Shaver.          Wales: C. C. Pidgeon, Miss M. A. Caldwell, Arthur Nagozruk.</p>
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Traveling teachers: Thomas Illayok, Misha Ivanoff.

**UPPER YUKON DISTRICT, VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BETWEEN 141° AND 156°.**

<p>Circle: W. K. Gish.          Eagle: E. D. Evans.          Kokrines: J. Jette.          Nenana: Miss A. A. Green.          Rampart: W. H. McCarty.</p>	<p>Stevens Camp: L. E. Rivenburg.          Tanana: Miss O. D. Clark.          Yukon: Miss G. K. Nielsen, Miss E. V. Nielsen.</p>
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**BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT, BERING SEA REGION, SOUTH OF LATITUDE 60°.**

<p>Bethel: S. H. Rock, H. Holtmeier.          Chogiung: J. C. Lowe.          Goodnews Bay: A. F. Nickles.          Kakanak: T. W. Schultz.          Kilukak: A. H. Jacobson.          Kinak: J. W. Lively.</p>	<p>Kogiung: R. Ramsland.          Nushagak: C. W. Wray (July-August).          Quinhagak: Mrs. A. C. Rehmel.          Togiak: J. S. Calkins.          Ugashik: H. G. Davis.</p>
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**SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT, NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION, WEST OF 138°.**

<p>Akhiok: W. T. Thompson.          Atka: H. G. Seller, Mrs. K. D. Seller.          Copper Center: L. A. Jones.          Iliamna: Miss H. E. Breece.          Kenai: J. L. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Brown.          Seldovia: Miss A. D. McMichael.          Susitna: W. B. Young.</p>	<p>Tatitlek: A. R. Law (July), C. W. Cook, Mrs. M. Cook.          Tyonek: H. N. Cooper.          Unalaska: J. L. Brown (July-August), N. C. Davenport (September-June), Mrs. C. E. Davenport.</p>
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## SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION, EAST OF 138°.

Douglas: J. H. Kilbuck, Miss R. Kilbuck.	Klinquan: Miss N. Dawson, Miss H. McCabe.
Haines: B. B. McMullin.	Klukwan: Miss N. M. Taylor.
Hoonah: Miss J. Millikan, Miss J. V. Rankin.	Loring: Miss M. A. Chatfield.
Howkan: Miss M. E. Blakey.	Petersburg: C. Swanson.
Juneau: Miss S. I. Haynes, Miss C. A. Doren (September-December).	Saxman: Mrs. L. P. Morath (September-December), Miss C. A. Doren (January-March).
Kake: Miss C. B. Hawk.	Shakan: Mrs. L. Owen Miles.
Kasaan: Miss C. Baronovitch.	Sitka: Miss C. Patten, Miss J. H. Wright.
Killianoo: Miss E. Ellis.	Wrangell: Mrs. I. M. Pusey.
Klawock: Miss Carrie Rae.	

## TEACHERS OF SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Chignik: Mrs. L. Olsen (July-August).	Point Ellis: J. H. Kilbuck (July-August).
Chilkoot: B. B. McMullin (July-August).	Sitkoh Bay: Miss N. M. Taylor.

*Headquarters and list of physicians and teachers of sanitation.*

Akhiok: W. T. Thompson, M. D.	Klukwan: Mrs. R. B. Young.
Deering: B. W. Newsom, M. D.	Nulato: C. M. Rosin, M. D., Mrs. C. M. Rosin.
Juneau: C. H. Slightam, M. D. (July-January), P. J. Mahone (February-June), John Thomas (November-June), J. V. Rankin (May and June), Miss Louise C. McConnel.	Russian Mission: B. H. Brown, M. D.
	St. Michael: Miss Mary Amadeus.
	Southwestern District: Miss Ada J. Van Vranken.

NOTE.—A list of the schools outside of incorporated towns appears on page 19.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

C. W. Estes, deputy collector, Juneau; Clyde Thompson, deputy collector, Eagle; George Hutchinson, deputy collector, Fairbanks; Edgar C. Raise, Frank M. Thatcher, deputy collectors, Nome.

## IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Kazis Krauczunas, inspector in charge of District of Alaska, Ketchikan; Domianus Maaskeviczius, inspector, Ketchikan; Samuel L. Lemmon, inspector, Juneau; Albert H. Joy, inspector, Skagway.

## STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George H. Whitney, inspector of hulls, Juneau; Frank H. Newhall, inspector of boilers, Juneau; Robert C. Hurley, clerk, Juneau; Thomas P. Deering, inspector of hulls, St. Michael; Carl F. Lehnners, inspector of boilers, St. Michael; Jerome A. Desio, clerk, St. Michael.

## FOREST SERVICE.

*Tongass National Forest.*—W. G. Weigle, forest supervisor, Ketchikan; Bruce E. Hoffman, forest assistant, Ketchikan; Roy Barto, forest ranger, Ketchikan; Charles T. Gardner, clerk, Ketchikan; James Allen, forest ranger, Petersburg; George H. Peterson, forest ranger, Sitka.

*Chugach National Forest.*—T. M. Hunt, forest supervisor, Cordova; John M. Schurr, forest ranger, Cordova; George L. Johnson, assistant forest ranger, Katalla; L. Keith McCullagh, assistant forest ranger, Sunrise.

## BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Seal agent, W. I. Lembkey; assistant seal agents, James Judge, Ezra W. Clark, A. H. Proctor; naturalist, Seal Islands, M. C. Marsh; salmon agent, F. M. Chamberlain; assistant salmon agents, John N. Cobb, H. C. Fassett; inspector salmon fisheries, Ward T. Bower; fur warden, H. J. Christoffers; deputy wardens, Lee R. Dice, G. Dallas Hanna, Claude J. Roach, Fred H. Gray.

## GAME WARDENS.

Christopher C. Shea, Seward; P. F. Vian, Kenai; Adam Schneider, Juneau; J. C. Tolman, Kodiak; F. C. Irons, Fairbanks; William Lloyd, Fairbanks; Christian L. Larson, Chicken. In addition to the foregoing game wardens, the following named officers of the Forest Service act as game wardens in their respective districts: W. G. Weigle, Ketchikan; James Allen, Petersburg; George H. Peterson, Sitka; T. M. Hunt, Cordova.

## APPENDIX C.

## Newspapers in Alaska.

Chitina:	Ketchikan:
The Chitina Leader (weekly).	Ketchikan Miner (weekly).
Cordova:	Kodiak:
Cordova Daily Alaskan.	Orphanage News Letter (monthly).
Douglas:	Nome:
The Douglas Island News (weekly).	The Nome Daily Nugget.
The Alaska Sourdough (weekly).	Nome Industrial Worker (weekly).
Fairbanks:	Seward:
The Alaska Citizen (weekly).	Seward Weekly Gateway.
Fairbanks Times (daily and weekly).	Sitka:
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner and Tanana Tribune.	The Thlinget (monthly).
Miners' Union Bulletin (weekly).	Skagway:
Haines:	The Daily Alaskan.
The Haines Pioneer Press (weekly).	Tanana:
Hot Springs:	Yukon Valley News (weekly).
Hot Springs Echo (weekly).	Valdez:
Iditarod:	The Alaska Prospector.
Iditarod Nugget (weekly).	The Valdez Daily Miner.
Iditarod Pioneer (weekly).	Wrangell:
Juneau:	The Wrangell Sentinel (weekly).
Daily Alaska Dispatch.	
Weekly Alaska Dispatch.	

## APPENDIX D.

## Imports and Exports.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1910

The general business of Alaska, as shown in this report, while not so great in volume as in the year 1909, when considered with the returns of previous years, indicates a normal and steady growth.

In the following table the imports of foreign gold, shipments of same to the United States, and exports of merchandise to foreign ports is largely commerce which is only passing through the district. Most of the merchandise exported from the district to foreign ports is produced in the States, while nearly all the merchandise shipped to the United States is the product of Alaska.

## Commerce of Alaska, calendar years 1908-1910.

## IMPORTS.

	1908	1909	1910
Merchandise from the United States.....	\$15,086,318	\$18,923,887	\$17,917,083
Merchandise from foreign ports.....	663,939	605,066	668,614
Gold and silver from foreign ports.....	2,425,136	4,023,791	3,453,709
Total.....	18,155,393	23,552,764	22,039,406

## EXPORTS.

	1908	1909	1910
Merchandise to the United States.....	\$12,255,255	\$13,522,137	\$13,690,955
Merchandise to foreign ports.....	857,675	1,120,218	1,119,760
Domestic gold and silver to the United States.....	18,044,533	18,278,982	15,196,954
Foreign gold and silver to the United States.....	3,043,264	3,845,705	3,441,834
Total.....	34,200,727	36,767,022	33,448,508

As the district produces but a few items of the necessities of mankind, and the population remaining practically stationary, the only causes which bring about an unusual increase of the general business of one year over another are installations of new enterprises and increased production of precious metals or fish products. The completion of such installations or a falling off in these products will cause a decrease.

*Value of domestic merchandise and gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States.*

Articles.	1908	1909	1910
Copper ore and matte.....	\$502,448	\$206,551	\$230,737
Fish:			
All other dried, smoked, or cured.....	400,706	458,795	440,015
Salmon, canned.....	9,282,952	10,424,811	10,418,508
Salmon, all other, fresh or cured.....	438,367	466,722	487,301
Fish guano.....	42,177	51,212	54,377
Fish and whale oil.....	92,589	141,522	185,284
Furs.....	488,728	758,160	468,223
Gypsum.....	84,025	114,565	151,590
Marble.....	50,256	45,982	17,786
Tin ore and concentrates.....	7,067	8,200	6,750
Whalebone.....	191,062	140,770	113,772
Other merchandise.....	674,878	590,880	1,116,612
Gold and silver.....	18,044,533	18,278,962	15,195,954
Total.....	30,299,788	31,696,112	28,886,909

*Gold and silver shipped to the United States, by districts, 1910.*

Fairbanks and Tanana Valley.....	\$6,333,774
Nome and Seward Peninsula.....	3,699,674
Southeastern Alaska.....	3,262,083
Valdez and Copper River.....	317,872
Iditarod.....	476,336
Various.....	1,106,215
Total.....	15,195,954

The following statement of passenger movement is a new feature in the report. The travel from the United States and British Columbia to southeastern, southern, and western Alaska includes passengers bound for the Yukon Territory, and the travel from those districts also includes passengers from that Territory. The travel from Eagle to Dawson and from Dawson to Eagle only indicates the movement through those ports on the Yukon River, and, as these passengers generally arrive or depart from the district at Ketchikan or St. Michael, they are included in the totals for the district.

*Arrivals from the United States and British Columbia.*

Southeastern, southern, and western Alaska.....	24,780
Nome, St. Michael, and Bering Sea.....	2,156
Total.....	26,936

*Departures to the United States and British Columbia.*

Southeastern, southern, and western Alaska.....	19,905
Nome, St. Michael, and Bering Sea.....	4,075
Total.....	23,980

*Arrivals and departures, Eagle.*

Arrivals at Eagle from Dawson.....	1,645
Departures from Eagle to Dawson.....	905
Total.....	2,550

There is quite a gain over last year in the shipments of merchandise to southeastern Alaska and Bering sea ports, but the loss in shipments to southern Alaska and St. Michael and Yukon River points has resulted in a net loss in shipments to the entire district of over a million dollars. This result is accounted for by the near completion of railroad construction in the valley of the Copper River and the changed business conditions in Fairbanks.

*Comparative statement showing value of merchandise shipped from the United States to the different divisions of Alaska.*

Divisions.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Southeastern Alaska.....	\$4,451,203	\$4,848,490	\$4,722,144	\$4,719,604	\$5,357,697
Southern Alaska.....	3,206,913	4,566,920	3,731,914	5,554,156	4,659,598
Bering Sea, etc.....	6,051,185	4,293,943	3,317,571	4,040,375	4,272,053
St. Michael and Yukon River.....	4,652,844	3,664,591	3,294,689	4,609,692	3,627,735
Total.....	18,368,145	17,273,944	15,066,318	18,923,887	17,917,083

The tables following give the value of merchandise shipped to Alaska from the United States for the year 1910, segregated as to place of consignment, with comparative statements for five years, and general customs transactions by ports.

*Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to southeastern Alaska.*

Amalga.....	\$107	Klawak .....	\$55,202
Cape Fanshaw.....	4,645	Klinquan.....	250
Chatham.....	44,695	Lake Bay.....	33,160
Chichagof.....	5,453	Loring.....	116,284
Chilkoot.....	35,675	Metlakatla.....	47,382
Copper City.....	178	Petersburg.....	236,627
Dolomi.....	1,804	Portland.....	6,960
Douglas.....	362,290	Point Ellis.....	42,708
Dundas.....	42,099	Quadra.....	43,736
Excursion Inlet.....	101,876	Santa Ana.....	36,932
Fish Egg Island.....	11,791	Shakan.....	50,757
Funter Bay.....	105,219	Sitka.....	212,000
Glacier.....	22,754	Skagway.....	275,738
Gypsum.....	9,096	Sulzer.....	17,067
Hadley.....	290	Taku.....	33,675
Haines.....	274,953	Tee Harbor.....	21
Hawk Inlet.....	978	Tenakee.....	7,539
Hoonah.....	13,782	Tokeen.....	6,821
Howkan.....	3,245	Treadwell.....	1,321,739
Hunter Bay.....	17,320	Tyee.....	21,586
Juneau.....	745,822	Wrangell.....	245,820
Kake.....	10,335	Yes Bay.....	48,118
Kasaan.....	66,235		
Ketchikan.....	564,894	Total.....	5,367,697
Killisnoo.....	62,039		



*Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in southeastern Alaska.*

Names.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Douglas.....	\$258,825	\$251,527	\$256,223	\$310,906	\$362,260
Haines.....	280,991	277,469	289,077	243,370	274,953
Juneau.....	653,287	711,745	639,083	658,798	745,622
Ketchikan.....	724,370	650,249	513,166	429,179	564,894
Loring.....	71,413	122,265	112,525	111,182	116,284
Petersburg.....	89,906	113,166	163,060	151,253	236,627
Sitka.....	125,564	180,120	155,373	169,183	212,000
Skagway.....	557,266	423,660	520,296	374,573	275,738
Treadwell.....	712,790	764,674	843,656	1,287,170	1,321,739
Wrangell.....	174,457	227,156	243,831	231,155	245,820
All other places.....	822,334	1,126,459	965,844	752,923	1,011,530
Total.....	4,451,203	4,848,490	4,722,144	4,719,064	5,367,097

*Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to southern Alaska from Yakutat to Unalaska and Dutch Harbor.*

Afognak.....	\$4,034	Knik.....	\$32,352
Akutan Harbor.....	440	Kodiak.....	81,436
Alitak.....	45,698	Lake Creek.....	12,053
Beluga.....	5,231	Landlock.....	2,460
Balboa Bay.....	3,768	Latouche.....	66,823
Belkofsky.....	1,381	Orca.....	55,687
Cape Elizabeth.....	248	Pavlof.....	5,951
Chignik.....	319,298	Pirate Cove.....	19,164
Chitina.....	8,602	Port Graham.....	32,199
Coal Harbor.....	21	Sand Point.....	9,236
Cold Bay.....	2,428	Seldovia.....	65,302
Controller Bay.....	984	Seward.....	230,206
Cooks Inlet.....	78,941	Sunrise.....	10,816
Copper Center.....	1,594	Susitna.....	41,552
Cordova.....	2,071,007	Tatitlek.....	753
Ellamar.....	34,862	Tyonek.....	201
Girdwood.....	1,208	Unalaska and Dutch Harbor..	35,439
Hinchinbrook.....	7,781	Unga.....	80,971
Homer.....	171	Uyak.....	30,164
Hope.....	3,746	Valdez.....	805,295
Horsehoe Bay.....	100	Wood Island.....	335
Iliamna.....	8,537	Yakataga.....	118
Karluk.....	129,511	Yakutat.....	124,664
Kasilof.....	75		
Katalla.....	85,395	Total.....	\$4,659,598
Kenai.....	101,361		

*Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in southern Alaska.*

Names.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Chignik.....	\$167,727	\$64,846	\$140,670	\$6,368	\$319,298
Cordova.....	239,992	121,017	1,308,168	2,068,769	2,071,007
Ellamar.....	98,745	79,401	26,758	39,837	34,922
Karluk.....	137,191	180,850	201,280	129,022	129,511
Katalla.....	42,082	1,569,064	93,085	72,810	85,395
Kodiak.....	54,708	61,881	80,973	82,149	81,436
Latouche.....	46,854	108,740	35,787	27,443	66,823
Orca.....	111,084	63,612	55,361	57,493	55,687
Seward.....	800,918	193,947	122,124	223,341	230,206
Uyak.....	50,561	164,469	63,183	231,283	30,164
Valdez.....	868,392	1,411,671	1,120,060	918,372	805,295
All other places.....	592,714	547,422	488,915	600,269	749,914
Total.....	3,206,913	4,566,920	3,731,914	5,554,156	4,059,598

*Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to all places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean except St. Michael.*

Bethel.....	\$16,267	Naknek.....	\$162,865
Bristol Bay.....	667,829	Noatak.....	1,095
Candle.....	20,205	Nome.....	1,145,758
Cape Blossom.....	13,632	Nushagak.....	1,165,750
Cape Vancouver.....	3,659	Point Barrow.....	10,416
Council.....	25,074	Point Hope.....	3,671
Deering.....	41,827	Quinhagak.....	9,964
Diomedes.....	397	St. Lawrence.....	777
Gambell.....	2,111	St. Paul.....	258
Golovin.....	121,818	Shishmaref.....	158
Hooper Bay.....	2,134	Sinuk.....	6,360
Icy Cape.....	1,609	Solomon.....	111,784
Igloo.....	2,621	Teller and Port Clarence.....	13,363
Kewalik.....	58,849	Togiak.....	2,535
Kivalina.....	873	Unalaklik.....	10,359
Kogiung.....	542	Wainwright.....	4,606
Kotzebue.....	14,628	Wales.....	2,754
Kuskokwim.....	172,349		
Kvichak.....	450,570	Total.....	4,272,053
Mount Village.....	2,586		

*Comparative statement of principal places, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean.*

Names.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Bristol Bay.....	\$1,296,751	\$1,048,419	\$1,068,365	\$1,567,655	\$667,829
Candle.....	9,008	58,228	33,221	33,262	20,205
Council.....	189,376	49,631	30,018	33,755	25,074
Deering.....	2,707	124,442	46,834	36,623	41,827
Kewalik.....	151,558	213,899	40,391	46,928	58,849
Nome.....	3,740,188	2,428,440	1,834,934	1,701,623	1,145,758
Teller and Port Clarence.....	125,903	106,206	42,407	19,704	13,363
All other places.....	535,694	265,478	221,401	600,825	2,299,148
Total.....	6,061,185	4,293,943	3,317,571	4,040,375	4,272,053

*Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to St. Michael and the Yukon Basin.*

Akularak.....	\$3,099	Iditarod.....	\$241,179
Anvik.....	11,348	Innoko.....	8,065
Arctic City.....	5,099	Kaltag.....	10,211
Bettles.....	19,374	Kokrines.....	4,089
Bluff.....	6,875	Koserefsky.....	110,135
Chatinika.....	1,777	Koyukuk.....	7,867
Chena.....	120,799	Louden.....	4,548
Circle.....	50,639	Nenana.....	3,669
Cold Foot.....	366	Nulato.....	24,355
Diskakat.....	4,799	Rampart.....	13,888
Dome City.....	325	St. Michael.....	1,544,101
Eagle.....	75,198	Stevens Village.....	2,623
Fairbanks.....	1,096,558	Tanana.....	170,926
Fort Yukon.....	15,067	Tolovana.....	7,860
Hamilton.....	11,367		
Hot Springs.....	51,529	Total.....	3,627,735

*Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in Yukon district.*

Names.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Chena.....	\$468,479	\$483,003	\$509,099	\$259,643	\$120,799
Circle.....	49,357	46,617	83,114	74,243	50,639
Eagle.....	78,988	82,598	127,418	323,854	75,198
Fairbanks.....	2,128,392	1,669,409	1,457,417	2,305,993	1,096,558
Hot Springs.....		23,415	73,512	71,840	51,529
Rampart.....	41,259	45,082	35,405	35,416	13,888
St. Michael.....	1,676,577	890,544	731,006	1,003,348	1,544,101
Tanana.....	143,567	176,240	147,026	210,964	170,926
All other places.....	73,225	147,683	130,002	324,391	504,097
Total.....	4,659,844	3,564,591	3,294,689	4,609,692	3,627,735

*Statement of number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for the year ended December 31.*

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Ports.	1909				1910			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Ketchikan.....	282	187,712	265	178,708	324	189,419	269	168,307
Wrangel.....	4	3,939	5	4,216	7	5,045	10	7,628
Juneau.....	31	56,597	58	88,129	23	41,325	35	50,273
Skagway.....	3	4,284			1	1,495	1	1,495
St. Michael.....	13	12,819	11	17,576	6	9,100	7	9,207
Nome.....	33	59,139	31	49,292	28	49,817	24	42,550
Unalaska.....	11	5,790	10	2,593	7	1,565	10	2,445
Valdez.....	6	10,284	3	7,246	4	5,184	7	9,833
Cordova.....	29	52,814	25	44,415	51	93,790	49	90,573
Sulzer.....	2	969					7	2,747
Tyee.....	4	2,418	6	5,994				
Total.....	418	396,765	414	398,169	451	396,740	419	384,967

FOREIGN TRADE.

Ketchikan.....	196	138,126	153	104,247	257	157,812	220	125,426
Wrangel.....	6	4,860	5	1,895	11	1,201	16	7,119
Juneau.....	11	24,573	5	5,775	10	12,081	3	2,861
Skagway.....			5	5,146	2	4,045	14	11,135
Eagle.....	46	16,317	39	15,265	37	14,911	39	15,556
St. Michael.....	2	252					1	448
Nome.....	36	12,963	35	13,143	40	9,046	47	9,151
Unalaska.....	8	4,263	2	1,624	6	4,559	5	4,301
Valdez.....	3	6,409			1	2,112		
Cordova.....	5	8,762	2	3,711	21	37,295		
Sulzer.....	5	1,836	16	12,394	8	1,632	21	7,287
Tyee.....								
Total.....	318	218,361	262	163,200	393	244,604	366	183,284

*Receipts by subports, 1910, and comparative statement, 1907-1910.*

Ports.	Duties.	Tonnage tax.	Fees.	Services of officers.	All other collections.	Total, 1910.	Total, 1909.	Total, 1908.	Total, 1907.
Nome.....	\$7,183	\$183	\$202	\$406	\$596	\$8,570	\$14,422	\$17,661	\$24,840
Cordova.....	7,008	619	116	420	.....	8,163	9,590	2,211	.....
Ketchikan.....	4,637	962	1,537	532	211	7,879	8,979	13,339	12,213
Unalaska.....	2,551	79	33	.....	.....	2,663	2,662	7,441	4,554
Valdez.....	2,323	42	6	206	22	2,601	2,470	4,526	2,497
Eagle.....	3,175	290	271	85	82	3,903	6,795	6,076	10,097
Skagway.....	3,336	81	133	664	212	4,426	7,238	6,049	11,828
Juneau.....	6,177	135	77	596	2,335	9,320	6,124	7,178	21,991
Wrangell.....	491	24	78	64	240	897	764	812	1,935
Forty Mile.....	1,302	.....	.....	.....	182	1,484	833	2,639	6,537
St. Michael.....	.....	.....	3	8	1,000	1,011	7,263	368	737
Sulzer.....	115	28	87	16	.....	246	506	164	.....
Abolished.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	2,127	3,146
Total.....	38,298	2,443	2,543	2,999	4,880	51,163	67,819	70,591	100,355

*Recapitulation of customs business for the year ended December 31, 1910.*

Ports.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries taken.	Vessels documented.	Total receipts.	Ex-penses.	Cost to collect \$1.
	For-eign.	Coast-wise.	For-eign.	Coast-wise.					
Nome.....	40	28	47	24	43	59	\$8,570	\$3,996	\$0.466
Cordova.....	21	51	.....	49	38	3	8,163	3,861	.473
Ketchikan.....	257	324	220	269	70	48	7,879	4,566	.579
Unalaska.....	6	7	5	10	7	8	2,663	2,072	.778
Valdez.....	1	4	.....	7	30	5	2,601	2,301	.884
Eagle.....	37	.....	39	.....	205	2	3,903	4,534	1.161
Skagway.....	2	1	14	1	548	.....	4,426	6,372	1.439
Juneau.....	10	23	3	35	75	32	9,320	15,376	1.049
Wrangell.....	11	7	16	10	105	21	897	1,489	1.059
Forty Mile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	1,484	3,407	2.295
St. Michael.....	.....	6	1	7	3	9	1,011	2,772	2.741
Sulzer.....	8	.....	21	7	5	3	246	2,124	8.634
Total.....	393	451	366	419	1,190	190	51,163	52,870	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Cost to collect \$1 in district, \$1.083.

## APPENDIX E.

## Incorporated Towns.

Names.	Date of incorporation.	Mayor.
Chena.....	1904	Frank H. Griffin.
Cordova.....	1909	Austin E. Lathrop.
Douglas.....	1902	Michael J. O'Connor.
Eagle.....	1901	John W. Scheele.
Fairbanks.....	1903	F. B. Gordon.
Haines.....	1910	James McQuinn.
Iditarod.....	1911	Frank Miller.
Juneau.....	1900	Emery Valentine.
Ketchikan.....	1906	Thomas Torry.
Nome.....	1901	William A. Gilmora.
Petersburg.....	1910	Peter Jorgenson.
Skagway.....	1908	J. M. Tanner.
Treadwell.....	1901	(1)
Valdez.....	1901	F. M. Boyle.
Wrangell.....	1903	P. C. McCormack.

<sup>1</sup> Incorporation inactive.

## APPENDIX F.

Table Showing Rate of Wages and Cost of Living.

Districts.	Rate of wages per day.			Cost of living per day.
	Mechanics.	Miners.	Laborers.	
Cordova.....	\$6.00- 7.00	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$1.00-1.50
Douglas <sup>1</sup> .....	4.50- 7.00	3.25-5.00	3.00-3.50	1.00
Eagle and Forty Mile.....	7.50	6.00-8.00	6.00	1.50
Fairbanks <sup>2</sup> .....	7.00-10.00	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	1.00-3.00
Haines <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00- 7.00	4.00	4.00	1.00
Juneau.....	4.50- 7.00	3.25-5.00	3.00-3.50	1.00-1.50
Ketchikan.....	5.00	4.00	3.50	1.00
Petersburg.....	5.00	3.50	3.00	1.50
Skagway.....	5.00	4.00	4.00	1.25
Valdez.....	5.00	4.00	4.00	1.25
Wrangell.....	5.00	4.00	3.50	1.25

<sup>1</sup> Cost of living (\$1 per day) usually includes board and room.<sup>2</sup> Minimum rates of wages shown are paid where board is furnished.<sup>3</sup> In the Haines district board is usually furnished to miners and laborers.<sup>4</sup> Including board.

## APPENDIX G.

## Legislation Passed at the Third Session of the Sixty-first Congress

AN ACT For rebuilding and improving the present light and fog signal at Lincoln Rock, Alaska, or for building another light and fog-signal station upon a different site near by.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized to rebuild and improve the present light and fog signal at Lincoln Rock, Alaska, or establish a light and fog-signal station upon a different site near by, at a cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 27, 1911. (36 Stat., 957.)

AN ACT Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

\* \* \* \* \*

Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska: For the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in the District of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the board of road commissioners described in section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and five, and to be expended conformably to the provisions of said act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to remain available until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, assign suitable retired officers of the Army to active duty as members of the board of road commissioners for Alaska, and in the case of any officer so assigned the provisions of so much of the act of Congress approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes," as relates to the assignment of retired officers to active duty shall apply.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved March 3, 1911. (36 Stat., 1052.)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

\* \* \* \* \*

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and for the transportation of Indian pupils from any and all Indian schools and placing them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified

to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, eighty-two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not to exceed five thousand dollars of this amount may be used in the transportation and placing of Indian pupils in positions where remunerative employment may be found for them in industrial pursuits. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native pupils of school age under twenty-one years of age brought from Alaska.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, March 3, 1911. (36 Stat., 1060.)

AN ACT To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 129. Where, upon a hearing in equity in a district court, or by a judge thereof in vacation, an injunction shall be granted, continued, refused, or dissolved by an interlocutory order or decree, or an application to dissolve an injunction shall be refused, or an interlocutory order or decree shall be made appointing a receiver, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting, continuing, refusing, dissolving, or refusing to dissolve, an injunction, or appointing a receiver, to the circuit court of appeals, notwithstanding an appeal in such case might, upon final decree under the statutes regulating the same, be taken directly to the Supreme Court: *Provided*, That the appeal must be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and it shall take precedence in the appellate court; and the proceedings in other respects in the court below shall not be stayed unless otherwise ordered by that court, or the appellate court, or a judge thereof, during the pendency of such appeal: *Provided, however*, That the court below may, in its discretion, require as a condition of the appeal an additional bond.

SEC. 130. The circuit courts of appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 132. Any judge of a circuit court of appeals, in respect of cases brought or to be brought before that court, shall have the same powers and duties as to allowances of appeals and writs of error, and the conditions of such allowances, as by law belong to the justices or judges in respect of other courts of the United States, respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 134. In all cases other than those in which a writ of error or appeal will lie direct to the Supreme Court of the United States, as provided in section two hundred and forty-seven, in which the amount involved or the value of the subject-matter in controversy shall exceed five hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases, writs of error, and appeals shall lie from the district court for Alaska or from any division thereof, to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, and the judgments, orders, and decrees of said court shall be final in all such cases. But whenever such circuit court of appeals may desire the instruction of the Supreme Court of the United States upon any question or proposition of law which shall have arisen in any such case, the court may certify such question or proposition to the Supreme Court, and thereupon the Supreme Court shall give its instruction upon the question or proposition certified to it, and its instructions shall be binding upon the circuit court of appeals.

SEC. 135. All appeals, and writs of error, and other cases coming from the district court for the district of Alaska to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, shall be entered upon the docket and heard at San Francisco, California, or at Portland, Oregon, or at Seattle, Washington, as the trial court before whom the case was tried below shall fix and determine: *Provided*, That at any time before the hearing of any appeal, writ of error, or other case, the parties thereto, through their respective attorneys, may stipulate at which of the above-named places the same shall be heard, in which case the case shall be remitted to and entered upon the docket at the place so stipulated and shall be heard there.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 247. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from final judgments and decrees of the district court for the district of Alaska, or for any division thereof, direct to the Supreme Court of the United States in the following cases: In prize cases; and in all cases which involve the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, or in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority

is drawn in question, or in which the constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. Such writs of error and appeal shall be taken within the same time, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as writs of error and appeals are taken from the district courts to the Supreme Court.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 301. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after January first, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Approved, March 3, 1911. (36 Stat., 1086-1169.)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes.

\* \* \* \* \*

For inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to provide difficult or emergency mail service in Alaska, including the establishment and equipment of relay stations, in such manner as he may think advisable, without advertising therefor.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, March 4, 1911. (36 Stat., 1333.)

AN ACT For the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska.

Approved, March 4, 1911. (36 Stat., 1360.)

AN ACT To authorize the Controller Railway and Navigation Company to construct two bridges across the Bering River, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six, two bridges across the Bering River, in the District of Alaska, to be located as follows: The upper bridge to cross the said Bering River at a point near the mouth of Stillwater Creek, and the lower bridge to cross the Bering River at a point about four miles above Bering Lake; also to extend its line of railway from the terminus of its line on the north shore of Controller Bay, as shown on its map of definite location filed in the Land Department December fourteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, on and over the tide lands and navigable waters of Alaska in said Controller Bay to the main channel, and to construct, build, erect, maintain, use, and operate at the end of such line of railway, when so extended upon said main channel, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, necessary wharves, docks, slips, waterways, and coal and oil bunkers, provided that the extent of and the plans for such structures are recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War, in accordance with the provisions of section ten of the river and harbor act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

SEC. 2. That the said Controller Railway and Navigation Company, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized to use, in the construction and maintenance of said extension of said line of railway, a right of way on, through, and over the tide and shore lands of the United States actually necessary to connect its railway with the navigable waters in said Controller Bay, not to exceed one hundred feet on each side of the center line of such extension of said line of railway: *Provided*, That the easement hereby authorized may be exclusively exercised so long as said railway is maintained and operated for railroad purposes, but that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as impairing the right of the United States, or of any State that may hereafter be erected out of this District, to regulate the use of said right of way and the pier or dock herein authorized to be constructed, nor the right of the United States or of any such State to fix reasonable charges for the use of any pier, dock, or wharf constructed or maintained hereunder, nor shall it in anywise interfere with the authority on the part of the Secretary of the Interior to accord wharfage and other privileges in front of reserved areas, as provided in the act of May fourteenth, eighteen

hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes."

SEC. 3. That the title to all lands occupied under this act shall remain in the United States, subject to the use hereby authorized, and the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 4, 1911. (36 Stat., 1360.)

## APPENDIX H.

### Regulations Concerning National Forests.

#### WATER-POWER REGULATIONS APPROVED DECEMBER 28, 1910.

*Regulation L-1.*—Preliminary water-power permits will allow the occupancy of the lands of the United States within national forests for the purpose of securing the data required for an application for final permit and for such construction as may be necessary to preserve water appropriation during that period. Final water-power permits will allow the occupancy and use of such lands for the construction, maintenance, and operation thereon of works for the main purpose of the generation of electrical power. Preliminary or final permits for commercial water-power works, or for noncommercial water-power works of a capacity in excess of one thousand (1,000) horsepower, will be granted, extended, and renewed only by the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits for noncommercial water-power works of a capacity of one thousand (1,000) horsepower or less, and for transmission lines, not a part of any water-power works covered by a water-power permit will be granted, extended, and renewed by the district forester. The Secretary of Agriculture alone may revoke water-power permits.

*Regulation L-2.*—The term "noncommercial water-power works" will be applied to water-power works owned and used solely by the permittees for one or more of the following purposes: In the operation of their own mines, or in the milling and reduction of ores therefrom; as auxiliary to irrigation works owned and operated by permittees; temporarily, in the construction of other works for which permission has already been granted the permittees; by municipalities for municipal purposes; or for such other miscellaneous uses not herein enumerated as may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to fall within this class. No charge will be made for the use and occupancy of lands for noncommercial water-power works. All other water-power works will be termed "commercial." (See regulation L-7 for charges.)

*Regulation L-3.*—Priority of application for a preliminary water-power permit shall be established by filing an application as prescribed in regulation L-9. Priority of application for a final water-power permit shall be established by filing an application as prescribed in regulation L-10. If an application for a final permit as prescribed by the said regulation is filed within the period required in a preliminary permit, priority established thereunder shall be maintained, and with reference to priority such application for final permit shall relate back and be effective as of the date of the application for the preliminary permit. Priority shall be maintained only when the projects shown in the application for the final permit are within the approximate limits of diversion and discharge as shown in the application for the preliminary permit; priority shall be established for any projects outside these limits from the date of filing the application for final permit. Priority established under an application for final permit shall be lost if the applicant fails to return a duly executed stipulation, as prescribed in regulation L-12, within ninety (90) days from the date it is mailed by the district forester, unless such period is extended by written authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Priority established under an application for preliminary permit shall be lost if the application for final permit, as prescribed in regulation L-10, is not filed within the time required in the preliminary permit. Priority established under an application for final permit shall be lost if the permit is revoked. No other application for a like use, covering in whole or in part the same lands, shall be accepted from the permittee whose priority of application is lost until the expiration of one year thereafter.

*Regulation L-4.*—No application for preliminary or final water-power permit will be accepted, and no permit will be granted thereunder while the lands applied for are occupied and used under an existing water-power permit. Upon ascertaining that the lands applied for are so occupied and used, the district forester will return the application and inform the applicant fully of the reasons why the application can not be accepted.

*Regulation L-5.*—Occupancy and use of national forest lands is the sole privilege granted under a water-power permit. In the issuance of such permits no attempt will be made to adjudicate water rights, since water rights are acquired under State laws



and adjudicated by the courts. Therefore no protests against the granting of an application, if based upon alleged lack of water rights, will be considered; nor, in general, will any allegation that the time of beginning or completion of construction has been or is delayed by litigation over water rights be accepted as a sufficient reason for granting any extensions of time.

*Regulation L-6.*—Unless sooner revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture, a final water-power permit shall terminate at the expiration of fifty (50) years from the date of the permit, and may then be deemed to be an application by the permittee for a new permit to occupy and use such lands as are occupied and used under the original permit: *Provided*, That the permittee shall, not less than two nor more than four years prior to the termination of the permit, formally notify the Secretary of Agriculture that it desires such new permit, and will comply with all laws and regulations at such time existing, regulating the occupancy and use for water-power purposes of lands of the United States within the national forests.

*Regulation L-7.*—The occupancy and use of lands of the United States within national forests under a preliminary or final water-power permit, other than non-commercial, shall be conditioned upon the payment of an annual charge, based upon the value for power purposes of such lands, and the measure of said value shall be the net power capacity of the works, as defined in regulation L-8, and the rates at which the charge shall be calculated shall be for each net electrical horsepower per annum as follows:

For the first year.....	\$0.10
For the second year.....	.20
For the third year.....	.30
For the fourth year.....	.40
For the fifth year.....	.50
For the sixth year.....	.60
For the seventh year.....	.70
For the eighth year.....	.80
For the ninth year.....	.90
For the tenth and each succeeding year.....	1.00

The above rates per net electrical horsepower per annum shall apply to preliminary water-power permits, in accordance with the net power capacity of the works as estimated at the time of granting the preliminary water-power permit, and if the final application is made in accordance with the terms of the preliminary permit all payments made under the preliminary permit shall be credited to the permittee and be applied to the payment due at the time of granting the final permit and, or, to payments to become due thereafter: *Provided, however*, That if the final permit provides for only a partial development of the project or projects protected by the preliminary permit then only a proportional part of such payments as may have been made under the preliminary permit will be applied on payments due or to become due under the final permit.

The above rates shall also apply to final water-power permits, and if the works are completed and operation is begun within the time specified in the stipulation executed by the permittee or any approved extension thereof, all payments made prior to such specified date under the final permit and all payments which have been credited upon the final permit shall be applied on payments due or to become due upon or after the specified date.

The minimum rate of ten (10) cents per net electrical horsepower per annum shall also apply upon the date of the termination of the period for the completion of construction and beginning of operation as specified in the stipulation, or in any approved extension thereof, if the works are completed and operation is begun within such specified period and shall increase by ten (10) cents per net electrical horsepower per annum for each year thereafter until a rate of one dollar (\$1) per net electrical horsepower per annum is reached, and shall then remain at that rate until the expiration of the permit.

The minimum rate of ten (10) cents per net electrical horsepower per annum shall apply proportionately to the fractional part of the calendar year succeeding the date of the granting of the preliminary permit, the final permit, and the date specified in the stipulation for the completion of construction and beginning of operation, or any approved extension thereof, if the works are completed and operation is begun within such specified period, and also to the following full calendar year.

If the original permittee sells or transfers his improvements in accordance with regulation L-15 and a new permit is issued to the vendee or transferee, the subsequent annual charges shall be at the rates that would have been required under the original permit, and any advance payments made by the original permittee may be applied pro tanto on the new permit. If all or any part of the amounts due for charges as required in the preliminary permit shall, after due notice has been given, be in

arrears for sixty days, then and thereupon the preliminary permit shall terminate and be void. If all or any part of the amounts due for charges as required in the final permit shall, after due notice has been given, be in arrears for six months, then and thereupon the final permit shall terminate and be void.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to alter or amend the rates or the methods of fixing the charges as specifically provided in any existing permit.

*Regulation L-8.*—The term "gross power capacity," as used in these regulations, shall mean the power capacity of the entire works to be constructed, maintained, and, or, operated in whole or in part, under the permit for which application is made; provided that the term "power capacity," as used in this regulation, shall mean estimated average annual station output in electrical horsepower, which, under continuous operation with reasonable load factor, is possible of development from all water available therefor, falling through effective head, with deductions for reasonable mechanical and electrical losses in generating machinery, and that the term "load factor," as used in this regulation, shall mean ratio of average output to maximum output.

The "net power capacity" upon which the charges are based (see regulation L-7) shall be determined by making the following deductions from the gross power capacity of the entire works:

(A) An amount bearing approximately the same ratio to the storage power of the reservoir or reservoirs, proposed to be constructed or maintained under permit, as the area of unreserved lands and patented lands within the flood lines of such reservoir or reservoirs bears to the total area within said flood lines as of the beginning of each year.

(B) An amount bearing approximately the same ratio to the difference between the gross power capacity and the storage power as the length of the conduit or conduits, proposed to be constructed or maintained under permit upon unreserved lands and patented lands, bears to the total length from intake to powerhouse, of the conduit or conduits, as of the beginning of each year.

(C) From the gross power capacity remaining after deductions (A) and (B) have been made a further deduction shall be made which, in per cent, shall be calculated by multiplying the square of the distance of primary transmission in miles by the constant factor 0.001; but in no case shall deduction (C) exceed twenty-five (25) per cent.

The term "storage power," as used in these regulations, shall mean that part of the aforesaid gross power capacity which is made possible of development by the use of any reservoir or reservoirs to be constructed or maintained in whole or in part under permit. The word "conduit," as used in these regulations, shall include ditches, canals, flumes, pipe lines, and all other means for the conveyance of a flow of water.

If any part of the electric energy generated by the works constructed in whole or in part under permit is used by the permittee in the operation of its own mines, or in the milling or reduction of ores therefrom, or as auxiliary to irrigation works owned and operated by the permittee, or for such other miscellaneous uses as may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to fall within "noncommercial" use, the net power capacity upon which the charge for any year is to be calculated shall, before such calculation, be reduced by an amount bearing approximately the same ratio to the net power capacity as the amount of electric energy generated by the works and used for the above purposes bears to the total amount of energy generated by the works during the last preceding year.

If at any time not less than ten (10) years after the original or after the last preceding determination of the gross power capacity, the permittee or the Secretary of Agriculture, on the ground of the inaccuracy, insufficiency, or inapplicability of the data upon which the original or said last preceding determination of the gross power capacity was made, shall apply for or give notice of review of the original or last preceding determination, then and thereupon such review shall be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and a redetermination of the gross power capacity and of the storage power shall be made, and thereupon the redetermined gross power and the redetermined storage power shall, for the purpose of determining the charges, and from the beginning of the next calendar year, be taken to be the gross power capacity of the works and the storage power of the reservoir or reservoirs.

The decision of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be final as to all matters of fact upon which the determination of the power capacity of the works and the storage power of the reservoir or reservoirs depend.

*Regulation L-9.*—All applications for preliminary permits to occupy and use the lands of the United States within national forests for the purpose of securing the data required for a final application for water-power works and for such construction as may be necessary to preserve water appropriation, shall be filed with the district

forester of the district in which such lands are situated, and shall consist of the following:

(A) An application in triplicate on Form 58.

(B) A map on tracing linen and either one Van Dyke negative or three print copies, cut to a uniform size not larger than 28 by 40 inches and not smaller than 24 by 36 inches, with scale so selected as to show the entire project upon a single map, showing the approximate location of the dams, reservoirs, conduits, power houses, or other works for which final application is to be made; each separate sheet of maps, estimates, and data shall be signed and dated by the applicant. If the proposed development is to be upon surveyed land, the map shall show for each reservoir site the distance and bearing of one extremity of the dam from the nearest existing corner of the public survey, and the approximate position and area of the flood line of the reservoir; for each conduit line, the distance and bearing of each terminus from the nearest existing corner of the public survey, and the approximate location and length of the conduit; and for each power-house site, the distance and bearing of one corner of the site from the nearest existing corner of the public survey, and the approximate area of the site. If on unsurveyed land, the distances and bearings may be taken from some natural feature that can be readily recognized upon the ground, as a stream junction for example, or from a permanent monument that can be readily found.

(C) A statement in triplicate, estimating the amount of water available for use and the total head at each proposed power house.

(D) Estimates in triplicate of the amount of power that may be developed at each proposed power house.

(E) Prima facie evidence, certified by the proper public officer, of the appropriation by the applicant or its predecessors of all the water which it is proposed to use in the operation of the works applied for.

Application must be made for the occupancy and use of such lands for a definite limited period only, which period will allow a reasonable time for the preparation and filing of the final application as prescribed in regulation L-10.

The time prescribed in the preliminary permit may, upon application, be extended by the Secretary of Agriculture if the completion of the final application has been prevented by unusual climatic conditions that could not reasonably have been foreseen or by some special or peculiar cause beyond the control of the permittee.

Although not required as an essential part of the application, a statement from the district or supervising engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, to the effect that the granting of the permit applied for will not interfere with any Government reclamation project, should be submitted with the application.

An application for a preliminary water-power permit filed with the district forester shall not be complete until the last map or paper required by this regulation shall have been filed in the form prescribed.

**Regulation L-10.**—All applications for final permits to occupy and use the lands of the United States within national forests for commercial water-power works and for noncommercial water-power works of more than 1,000 electrical horsepower capacity shall be filed with the district forester of the district in which the lands are situated, and shall consist of the following:

(A) An application in triplicate on Form 60.

(B) Maps of location and plans of structures, both on tracing linen with either one Van Dyke negative or two print copies cut to a uniform size not larger than 28 by 40 inches and not smaller than 24 by 36 inches, with a graphical scale of not less than 6 inches in length drawn thereon. Separate sheets shall be used for maps of location whenever the whole survey can not be shown upon a single sheet. Each separate sheet of maps and plans shall contain the affidavit of the applicant's engineer and the applicant's certificate.

(1) The following maps and plans shall be filed for each reservoir which will be used as a part of the complete power project: (a) A contour map of each reservoir site, dam, and dam site on a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch with a contour interval of not more than 10 feet. United States Geological Survey datum should be used where available. The maps shall show the reference lines for the initial point of the survey and all land subdivisions within the flood lines of the reservoirs and the status of all such lands which are within the national forest, designating separately national-forest land and patented land. (b) Plans, elevations, and cross sections of the dams, showing spillways, sluiceways, or sluice pipes, the character of the material to be used, and the type of construction.

(2) The following maps and plans shall be filed for the entire length of each conduit which will be used as a part of the complete power project: (a) A contour map of the entire conduit location, except pressure lines, on a scale of not more than 400 feet to the inch, with contour interval of not more than 10 feet and a profile of the pressure lines. United States Geological Survey datum should be used where avail-

able. The contours shall cover either an area of 100 feet in width on each side of the center line of the conduit or a difference in elevation of at least 25 feet above and below the grade line of the conduit. This map shall show the transit line of the survey and the center line of the proposed final location of conduits, including curves between tangents, the reference line of the location of termini, all land subdivisions to be crossed by the conduit, and the distance, from the nearest section or quarter-section corner, of the intersection of the transit line with section lines. If such corners can not be found within a half mile of the line the fact should be noted upon the map and the tie may be omitted. This map shall also show the status of land within the national forest which will be crossed by the conduits, designating separately national-forest land and patented land, what sections of the conduit will be in flume, ditch, tunnel, pipe, etc., and the grade of each section. (b) Plans, elevations, and cross sections of each type of conduit, showing material, dimensions, grades, flow line, and capacity, and plans of intake works and fore bays.

(3) The following maps shall be filed for all power-house sites which will be used as a part of the complete power project. Contour maps on a scale of not more than 50 feet to the inch with contour interval of not more than 5 feet, of all proposed power-house sites, showing connections between initial point of survey and the reference corner of the public survey, the proposed locations of power houses, other buildings, etc., and the status of the lands to be used, designating separately national-forest land and patented land. This map shall also state the proposed type and probable number and rated capacity of the water wheels and generators to be used.

(4) The following maps shall be filed for such portions of transmission lines as lie within the exterior boundaries of a national forest: A map of the survey of the proposed final location of the center line of the transmission line on a scale of not more than 1,000 feet to the inch. This map shall show the reference lines for the location of termini when within the exterior boundaries or of intersections with national-forest boundaries, all land subdivisions to be crossed by the transmission line, the distances, from the nearest section or quarter-section corner, of the intersection of the survey lines with the section lines, and the status of the lands to be crossed by the transmission line, designating separately national-forest land and patented land.

(C) Copies of field notes in triplicate of the entire final location survey of conduits and transmission lines and the exterior boundaries of power-house and reservoir sites bearing the affidavit of the applicant's engineer and the applicant's certificate.

(D) Detailed estimate in triplicate of the amount of maximum, minimum, and average output of the proposed works in electrical horse power at the generator switch-board, bearing the affidavit of the applicant's engineer and the applicant's certificate. This estimate shall be accompanied by a detailed statement in triplicate of the complete data upon which estimates are based, consisting of a statement of the amount of water appropriated, the estimated average amounts of water to be used from natural flow and from storage, stream measurements, run-off and evaporation records, total and effective heads, estimated efficiencies of machinery, and estimated load factor of the plant.

(E) Prima facie evidence, certified by the proper public officer, of the appropriation by the applicant or its predecessors of all the water which it is proposed to use in the operation of the works. If such evidence has been filed with a preliminary application only such additional evidence will be required as will cover appropriations or transfers subsequent to the date of the evidence filed with the preliminary application.

(F) Articles of incorporation, if a corporation, certified under the State seal, or articles of association or partnership properly certified, and, if a corporation organized under the laws of a State or Territory other than the State or Territory in which the project is located, evidence of the right to operate within the State or Territory within which the works are to be located.

Maps and field notes shall designate by termini and length each conduit and transmission line, and by initial point and area each reservoir site and power-house site. The termini of conduits, the termini of transmission lines when within the exterior boundaries, the intersections of transmission lines with national forest boundaries and the initial point of survey of power-house sites shall be fixed by reference of course and distance to the nearest existing corner of the public survey. The initial point of the survey of reservoir sites shall be fixed by reference of course and distance to the nearest existing corner outside of the reservoir by a line, or lines, that does not cross an area that will be covered with water when the reservoir is in use. When either terminus or a conduit, or intersections of transmission lines with national forest boundaries, or the initial point of the survey of a reservoir or power-house site is upon unsurveyed land, it shall be connected by traverse with an established corner of the public survey, and the distance from the terminus or initial point to the corner shall be computed and noted on the map and in the affidavit of the applicant's engineer. When an established corner of the public survey is more than 2 miles distant, this connection

may be with a natural object or a permanent monument which can be readily found and recognized and which will fix and perpetuate the position of the terminus or initial point. This map shall show the position of such point and shall give the course and distance to the terminus and initial point. The field notes shall give an accurate description of the natural object or monument and full data of traverse as required above. The affidavit of the applicant's engineer and the applicant's certificate shall state the connections.

Each separate original map, plan, set of field notes, estimates and data, evidence of water right, articles of incorporation, and evidence of right to do business within the State, when required, shall be plainly marked "Exhibit A," "Exhibit B," etc., respectively, and referred to by such designation in the application. Maps and plans shall in addition be described in the application by their titles as "Exhibit A," map of location of, etc., "Exhibit B," plan of, etc. Duplicate and triplicate copies should be marked "Exhibit A, duplicate," "Exhibit A, triplicate," etc. Maps should be rolled for mailing and should not be folded.

An application for final permit filed with the district forester shall not be complete until the last map or paper required by this regulation has been filed in the form prescribed.

*Regulation L-11.*—Applications for permission to occupy and use the lands of the United States within national forests for noncommercial water-power works of 1,000 horsepower capacity or less shall be filed with the district forester of the district in which such lands are situated, shall be in writing, and shall be accompanied by:

(A) A map in triplicate showing the location of dams, reservoirs, conduits, power houses, and transmission lines or other works.

(B) Field notes of the survey in triplicate.

(C) Prima facie evidence, certified by the proper public officer, of the appropriation by the applicant or its predecessors of all the water which it is proposed to use in the operation of the works.

(D) A statement in triplicate of the amount of water to be diverted for use and the amount of power to be developed.

The map shall consist of one original on tracing linen and either one Van Dyke negative or two print copies, and shall be not larger than 28 by 40 inches or smaller than 24 by 36 inches, and may be of any convenient scale. If the proposed development is to be upon unsurveyed land, the map shall show, for each reservoir site, the distance and bearing of the initial point of survey from the nearest existing corner of the public survey, the location of the flood lines of the reservoir, and its area; for each conduit line, the distance and bearing of each terminus from the nearest corner of the public survey, the location of the center line of the conduit, and its length; and for each power-house site, the distance and bearing of the initial point of survey from the nearest corner of the public survey, the location of the exterior boundaries of the site, and the area. If on unsurveyed land, the distances and bearings may, if the nearest existing corner of the public survey is more than two miles distant, be taken from some natural object or permanent monument that can be readily found and recognized, and which will fix and perpetuate the position of the terminus or initial point.

*Regulation L-12.*—Before a water-power permit for noncommercial water-power works of over 1,000 horsepower capacity shall be issued, the permittee shall execute a stipulation to include such of the requirements enumerated in regulation L-13 as may be necessary to protect national forest interests. Stipulations will not be required for noncommercial water-power works of 1,000 horsepower or less, or for transmission lines not a part of any water-power works covered by a water-power permit.

*Regulation L-13.*—Before a final permit for commercial water-power works shall be issued, the permittee shall execute and file with the district forester a stipulation:

(A) To construct its works on the location shown upon and in accordance with the maps and plans filed with its final application for a water-power permit and to make no material deviation from said location unless and until maps and plans showing such deviation shall have been filed with the district forester and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. (See regulation L-15.)

(B) To begin the construction of the works, or the several parts of the works, within a specified period or periods from the date of the permit for which application has been made, and thereafter to diligently and continuously prosecute such construction unless temporarily interrupted by climatic conditions or by some special or peculiar cause beyond the control of the permittee. The term "construction of the works" as used in this regulation shall be deemed and taken to mean only the actual construction of dams, conduits, power houses, transmission lines, or some permanent structure necessary to the operation of the completed works, and shall not include surveys or the building of roads and trails, or the clearing of reservoir sites or other lands to be occupied, or the performance of any work preliminary to the actual construction of the permanent works.

(C) To complete the construction and begin the operation of the works, or the several parts of the works, within a specified period or periods from the date of the permit for which application has been made.

(D) To operate continuously for the generation of electric energy the works constructed and maintained in whole or in part under the permit, unless upon a full and satisfactory showing that such operation is prevented by unavoidable accidents or contingencies, this requirement shall be temporarily waived by the written consent of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(E) That any approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of any alteration or amendment, or of any map or plan, or of any extension of time, shall affect only the portions specifically covered by such approval. And no approval of any such alteration, amendment, or extension shall operate to alter or amend, or in any way whatsoever be a waiver of any other part, condition, or provision of the stipulation.

(F) To pay annually in advance for the use and occupancy of the land such charges as may be required by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. (Regulations L-7 and L-8.)

(G) To install and maintain in good operating condition accurate measuring weirs, gauges, and other devices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, adequate for the determination of the natural flow of the stream or streams from which the water is to be diverted for the operation of the works and of the amount of water used from the natural flow in the operation of the works and of the amounts of water held in and drawn from storage, and to keep accurate and sufficient records, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the above-named measurements.

(H) That the books and records of the permittee in so far as they show the amount of electric energy generated by the works constructed or maintained, in whole or in part, under permit, or the amount of water held in or used from storage, or the stream flow or other data of the watershed furnishing water used in the generation of electric energy, shall be open at all times to the inspection and examination of the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized representative, and that the permittee will during January of each year make a return to the Secretary of Agriculture, under oath, of such of the records of measurements made by or in the possession of the permittee as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture and for the year ending on December thirty-first preceding.

(I) That the works to be constructed and maintained under the permit will not be owned, leased, trusteeed, possessed, or controlled by any device or in any manner so that they form part of, or in any way effect, any combination in the form of an unlawful trust, or form the subject of any contract or conspiracy to limit the output of electric energy, or in restraint of trade with foreign nations or between two or more States or Territories, or within any one State or Territory in the generation, sale, or distribution of electric energy.

(J) To protect all Government and other telephone lines at crossings of and at all places of proximity to the transmission line and to maintain the line in such a manner as to prevent injury to stock grazing on the national forests.

(K) To clear and keep clear the land along the transmission line where it crosses national forest lands.

(L) To dispose of all brush and other refuse resulting from the clearing out or cutting of timber on the national forest lands to be occupied under the permit for which application is made.

(M) To build and repair roads and trails whenever any roads or trails are destroyed or injured by construction work or flooding under the permission applied for, and to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails which intersect the conduit, if any, constructed, operated, or maintained on the lands the occupancy and use of which is applied for.

(N) To pay for the full value of all merchantable timber upon national forest lands to be cut, injured, or destroyed.

(O) To pay full value for all damage to the national forests resulting from the breaking of or the overflowing, leaking, or seeping of water from the works to be constructed, maintained, or operated under the permission applied for, and for all other damage to the national forests caused by the neglect of the permittee or the employees, contractors, or employees of the contractors of the permittee.

(P) To sell electric energy to the United States, when requested, at as low a rate as is given to any other purchaser for a like use at the same time: *Provided*, That the permittee can furnish the same to the United States without diminishing the measured quantity of energy sold before such request to any other customer by a binding contract of sale: *And provided further*, That nothing in this clause shall be construed to require the permittee to increase its permanent work or to install additional generating machinery.

(Q) To do all reasonably within its power to prevent and suppress forest fires on or near the lands to be occupied under permit.

*Regulation L-14.*—During the progress of construction amendments to maps of location or plans of structures will be required from the permittee if there is a physical interference with the use of lands granted by existing permits or pending applications, or if there is a material deviation from the maps or plans as originally filed, but no deviation will be considered material which involves a change of less than 10 per cent in the estimated gross capacity of the works. Any approval of an amendment of a map or plan or of any extension of time shall be in the form of a supplemental stipulation and permit so drawn as to become a part of the original stipulation and permit and a substitute for the clauses amended. Any approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of any amendment of any map or plan shall apply only to the portions specifically covered by such approval, and no approval of any such amendment shall operate to amend or be in any way a waiver of any other part, condition, or provision of the stipulation.

If after the completion of the works there are any deviations in location from those shown upon the original map, or approved amendments thereof, additional maps prepared in the manner prescribed for original maps of location will be required to be filed with the district forester within six months after the completion of each part of the works showing the extent of such deviations and the final locations of such parts of the works. Also upon the completion of the works detailed working plans will be required of the works as constructed, except of such parts as have been constructed in compliance with plans originally filed or approved amendments thereof. Such new or additional plans may be originals on tracing linen or Van Dyke negatives of the permittee's own working plans. The plans of conduits, dams, and appurtenant structures must be complete; of power houses, only general layout plans are required.

*Regulation L-15.*—An extension of the periods stipulated by the permittee for beginning construction, or for the completion of construction and the beginning of operation, will be granted only by the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture after a showing by the permittee satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that the beginning or completion of construction and beginning of operation has been prevented by engineering difficulties that could not reasonably have been foreseen, or by other special and peculiar causes beyond the control of the permittee.

*Regulation L-16.*—Upon the presentation to the Secretary of Agriculture of certified copies of sale, lease, assignment, execution of judgment, or other form of transfer of the properties or other rights of the permittee in and to the works constructed under a water-power permit and of the water or other rights necessary to the enjoyment of the use of the said works, the said Secretary may, in his discretion, upon the formal surrender of the original permit and the filing of a stipulation satisfactory to the said Secretary by the purchasers, transferees, executors, successors, lessees, or assigns of the original permittee, issue a new permit for the unexpired term of the original permit to such purchasers, transferees, executors, successors, lessees, or assigns, authorizing him, it, or them to occupy and use the lands of the United States specified in the original permit for the purposes named in the original permit.

*Regulation L-17.*—If any person shall make a false engineer's affidavit under regulation L-10, the Secretary of Agriculture may order that no map, field notes, plan, or estimate made by such person shall be received or filed while the order is in force. If any applicant shall offer or file any map, field notes, plan, or estimate bearing a false engineer's affidavit, knowing the same to be false, the Secretary of Agriculture may order that no water-power application shall be received from and no water-power permit shall be granted to such applicant while the order is in force.

#### **SPECIAL-USE REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1911 (APPROVED MAR. 18, 1911).**

*Regulation L-51.*—All uses of national forest lands and resources, except those specifically provided for in regulations governing water power, timber sales, timber settlement, the free use of timber, and grazing, will be designated "special use." Permits for special uses, except for the excavation of antiquities under the act of June 8, 1906, and except for the lease of lands under the act of February 28, 1899, may be granted, extended, and renewed by the forester, the district forester, or the forest supervisor, with such conditions as to area, time, charges, and other requirements as may be provided for by these regulations or as may be deemed necessary to protect the national forests. Permits for the excavation of antiquities and for the lease of lands under the act of February 28, 1899, will be granted and revoked only by the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits for sale of wild hay may be granted by forest officers designated by the forest supervisor. Special-use permits, except for the excavation of antiquities and except for the lease of lands under the act of February 28, 1899, may be revoked by the forester or the district forester and not by the supervisor. Applications for permits for special uses shall be made to the supervisor of

the forest within which the lands or resources are situated. Appeal will lie in the first instance to the district forester, from his decision to the forester, and from his decision to the Secretary of Agriculture, in all matters covered by these special-use regulations.

**Regulation L-32.**—No charge will be made for the following classes of special-use permits:

- (a) Excavation of antiquities under the act of June 8, 1906.
- (b) Agricultural use by applicants having preference rights under the act of June 11, 1906.
- (c) Schools, churches, and cemeteries.
- (d) Cabins for use of miners, prospectors, trappers, and stockmen in connection with grazing permits, provided that stockmen's cabins used during the entire year as headquarter ranches will be classified as residences and charged for accordingly.
- (e) Corrals, stock tanks, and drift fences in connection with grazing permits.
- (f) Dipping vats where no toll is charged.
- (g) Inclosures allowed under regulation L-37.
- (h) Sawmills sawing principally timber obtained from the national forests.
- (i) Conduits and reservoirs for irrigation or mining or municipal water supplies.
- (j) Roads and trails (which must be free public highways).
- (k) Logging railroads and tramways hauling timber obtained principally from the national forests.
- (l) Telephone lines with free use and free connection by Forest Service.
- (m) Telegraph lines with free use of poles for stringing Forest Service telephone lines.
- (n) Stone, earth, and gravel used for projects constructed under permit.
- (o) Special use by claimant inconsistent with development of an unperfected claim on lands which are part of a national forest.
- (p) Small advertising signs which also serve as guideposts.

**Regulation L-33.**—The occupancy and use of national forest land or resources under a special-use permit, except as provided in regulation L-32, shall be conditioned upon the payment of a charge, which, unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be based upon the following rates:

Kinds.	Rates per annum.	Explanation.
Agricultural.....	\$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Not under \$2 for any permit.	Not over 160 acres to any one permittee. (Free to preferred applicants under act of June 11, 1906.)
Apiaries.....	Minimum, \$5; 10 cents per hive for each hive over 50; hives to be counted in March each year.	1 to 3 acres.
Cabins.....	\$3 to \$5.....	1 acre or less. (Free to trappers, miners, and prospectors; and to stockmen in connection with grazing permits.)
Dipping vats (toll vats).....	\$10 to \$20.....	2 acres or less.
Gravel.....	\$0.02 per cubic yard; not under \$2 for any permit. Special rates on area basis.	Free for projects constructed under permit.
Hay cutting.....	\$0.20 to \$0.50 per acre; not under \$2 for any permit.	
Hotels and roadhouses.....	\$10 to \$50.....	1 to 3 acres.
Lime kilns.....	\$10.....	1 acre.
Pastures.....	\$0.04 to \$0.25 per acre; not under \$2 for any permit.	Not over 320 acres to any one permittee. (Charge is in addition to regular grazing fee.)
Railroads.....	\$5 per mile.....	No charge for logging railroads hauling timber obtained principally from the national forests.
Residences.....	\$5 to \$25.....	1 to 3 acres.
Resorts.....	\$10 to \$50.....	Do.
Sawmills, under 20,000 feet per day, sawing principally private timber.	\$10.....	1 to 10 acres. (No charge for mills sawing principally Government timber.)
Sawmills, over 20,000 feet per day, sawing principally private timber.	Special rates.....	
Slaughterhouses.....	\$10 to \$20.....	1 to 3 acres.
Stage stations.....	\$5 to \$15.....	2 acres or less (without hotel features).
Stores.....	\$5 to \$50.....	2 acres or less.
Tramways (aerial).....	\$10 to \$50.....	No charge for tramways conveying timber obtained principally from the national forests.
Telegraph lines.....	Special rates.....	No charge if applicant enters into agreement for free use of poles by Forest Service for stringing telephone lines.
Telephone lines.....	do.....	No charge if applicant enters into free use and free connection agreements.



Within the maximum and minimum rates established herein the forest supervisor will determine the rate to be charged in each case.

Rates for special uses not herein provided for shall be determined by the district forester in each case, and such rates shall be consistent with the rates herein established for similar special uses.

Compensation for the use of lands under the act of February 28, 1899, for hotels and dwellings adjacent to mineral and medicinal springs, shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In case of abandonment and issuance of new permit any payments made upon the original permit may apply on the new permit, in the discretion of the district forester.

*Regulation L-34.*—In serious emergencies for the protection of life or property national forest material may be taken without previous permit, provided a permit for the material so used and for the special use involved is subsequently secured at the earliest opportunity.

*Regulation L-35.*—The forest supervisor may, in his discretion, issue permits to any road district, county, person, or corporation for the free use of timber, stone, and other national forest products for the construction or maintenance of roads or trails within national forests, without prejudice to any free-use application they may make in the same year for material for other purposes, when such roads or trails are of sufficient public benefit to justify the free use. When the public benefit does not justify such free use the permittee must pay for all merchantable timber cut or destroyed upon the lands occupied under permit, under timber settlement regulations; or if timber outside such lands is required, under timber-sale regulations.

*Regulation L-36.*—Wagon roads over national forest lands may be constructed, changed, widened, or repaired without permit by States or counties. With this exception, permits are necessary for the construction of all wagon roads over such lands. Trails may be constructed without formal permit if done with the consent and under the supervision of a forest officer, except that in the national forests in Alaska such consent and supervision will not be required. No toll shall be charged for the use of roads or trails over such lands, constructed under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the same shall be open to free public use at all times.

*Regulation L-37.*—Persons who own or have leased from the owners unfenced lands adjoining national forest lands may, upon waiving their right to the exclusive use of such private land and allowing it to remain open to other stock grazed on national forest lands under permit, be permitted without charge to inclose and use not to exceed 320 acres of national forest land, when such an arrangement will be advantageous to the administration of the national forest.

The application must be accompanied by a personal certificate of title showing the description and ownership of the land, and if leased from an owner, a copy of the lease, and must describe the national forest land it is desired to occupy. Permits will be subject to the same restrictions as those issued under other regulations.

#### **CLAIMS REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1912. (APPROVED DECEMBER 19, 1911.)**

*Regulation L-41.*—Relinquishments: No forest officer shall, except as hereinafter provided, request a homestead entryman to relinquish his claim or suggest for any reason whatsoever that such a course is desirable. If any homestead entryman voluntarily offers to relinquish his claim, the forest officer may suggest that the relinquishment be transmitted to the local land office, but shall not encourage this to be done. Forest officers who receive by mail relinquishments from claimants must return the same, with the suggestion in every case that if the entryman desires to relinquish he should send the relinquishment to the local land office. No forest officer shall be a party to a compromise whereby any claims or trespass case is settled by requiring the claimant to relinquish a claim to the United States.

When relinquishments are offered which cover lands needed for administrative purposes, and when it is desired to pay the claimant for improvements thereon a recommendation, accompanied by the reasons in each specific case, shall be submitted to the forester, who may authorize the purchase of the improvements upon the filing of the relinquishment in the local land office.

#### **SETTLEMENT REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1912. (APPROVED DECEMBER 19, 1911.)**

*Regulation L-50.*—The act of June 11, 1906, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to examine and ascertain the location and extent of lands within permanent or temporary national forests which are chiefly valuable for agriculture and which, in his opinion, can be occupied for agricultural purposes without injury to the national forests and which are not needed for public purposes, to the end that they may be listed with the Secretary of the Interior for opening to settlement and entry under the act

and homestead laws. The examination and listing of such lands are optional with the Secretary of Agriculture and may be made either independently or on application.

*Regulation L-51.*—Applications for listing: Applications for the examination and listing of lands under the act of June 11, 1906, must be in writing, must be dated, and must be signed by the applicant. If the tract applied for is covered by a public-land survey, it must be described by reference to subdivisions, section, township, and range within which it is located. If the tract is not covered by a public land survey it must be described by reference to natural objects, streams, or improvements with sufficient accuracy to identify it. Applications must be filed with the district forester of the district in which the tract applied for is situated. An application which is not in the form prescribed above will be returned to the applicant for correction. Priority of application will be determined by the order in which applications are filed with the district forester in the form prescribed herein.

*Regulation L-52.*—The Secretary of Agriculture will not consider the qualification under the homestead laws of applicants for the examination and listing of lands under the act of June 11, 1906.

*Regulation L-53.*—The rejection by the district forester of an application for the examination and listing of lands under the act of June 11, 1906, shall be final unless the applicant shall within 30 days after receipt of the district forester's decision, in which will be stated the grounds for such rejection, file with the district forester a petition for review of such decision by the forester. The affirmance by the forester of the district forester's decision shall be final unless, within 60 days after notice of such affirmance, the applicant shall file with the forester a petition for review of his decision by the Secretary of Agriculture. Every petition for review provided for in the regulation shall state the grounds upon which it is based, and shall be accompanied by a full, clear, and succinct statement of all the material facts in the case, together with such argument as the petitioner may care to submit.

*Regulation L-54.*—All applications by Indians for allotments of lands within the national forests under section 31 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 853), which are submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture in order that he may determine whether the land applied for is more valuable for agriculture or grazing than for the timber found thereon, must be made in the form prescribed by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior governing Indian allotments on national forests.

#### GRAZING REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1911, APPROVED MARCH 18, 1911.

##### ALLOTMENTS.

*Regulation G-1.*—The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year the number of stock to be allowed in each national forest, and will authorize the approval of applications for permits during periods of one or more years, but revocable at any time within his discretion. The yearlong grazing fee to be charged for each class of stock will be determined by the forester in accordance with regulation G-4. Seasons less than yearlong will be established by the district forester, who will determine the fees to be charged for each short season in accordance with the established schedule and the provisions of regulation G-4. When notified of the establishment of grazing allowances and yearlong rates for any national forest, the district forester will establish and fix the rates for all grazing periods less than yearlong and will transmit instructions to the supervisor, who will issue grazing permits in accordance therewith. Fifteen days may be added to the grazing period, in the discretion of the supervisor, without charge.

##### STOCK EXEMPT FROM PERMIT.

*Regulation G-2.*—All persons must secure permits before grazing any stock in a national forest, except for the few head in actual use by prospectors, campers, and travelers, or saddle, pack, and work animals actually used in connection with permitted operations on the national forests, and milch or work animals not exceeding a total of 10 head owned and in use by bona fide settlers residing in or near a national forest, which require no permit.

##### DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

*Regulation G-3.*—The grazing of sheep and goats upon any portion of a forest must not be allowed until authorized by the forester. This authorization secured, the kind of stock to be grazed in each district open to grazing on the forests will be determined by the district forester. Under his general instructions, national forests in which grazing is allowed will be divided into districts by the supervisor, who will provide for

the distribution of stock among the districts, and make such range divisions among applicants for grazing permits as appear most equitable and for the best interests of the national forest and its users. When required for the protection of camping places, lakes and streams, roads and trails, etc., or of areas which are to be reforested the supervisor may exclude stock from specified areas for such period of time as is necessary. Stock will be excluded from areas where they will destroy young growth or will prevent reproduction.

#### FEEs.

*Regulation G-4.*—A reasonable fee will be charged for grazing all kinds of live stock on national forests, except as otherwise provided in these regulations. The rates will be based upon the yearlong rate for cattle, which will be from 35 to 60 cents per head, depending upon the advantages and the locality of the forest.

The yearlong rates for horses will be from 25 to 40 per cent more, and the yearlong rates for swine from 25 to 40 per cent less than the rate for cattle. On forests where the quality of range and advantages for grazing cattle and sheep or goats are equal the yearlong rate for sheep and goats will be 30 per cent of the yearlong rate for cattle, but where the above-mentioned conditions warrant it this percentage may be departed from and the yearlong rates for sheep and goats fixed within the following limits: From 10 to 12 cents on forests where the rate for cattle is 35 cents; from 12 to 14 cents on forests where the rate for cattle is 40 cents; from 12 to 15 cents on forests where the rate for cattle is 45 cents; from 14 to 16 cents on forests where the rate for cattle is 50 cents; from 15 to 18 cents on forests where the rate for cattle is 60 cents.

The rates for all kinds of stock for periods shorter than yearlong will be based upon a charge of one-ninth of the annual rate per month for periods of less than four months or periods beginning between July 15 and October 15, or of one-tenth of the annual rate per month for periods of four months or over beginning between October 16 and July 14, provided that the rates on sheep, goats, and swine shall not be divided into fractional amounts of less than one-fourth of 1 cent, and the rates on cattle and horses shall not be divided into fractional amounts of less than 1 cent; and provided that the minimum rate for any short period shall not be less than 20 cents per head on cattle, 25 cents per head on horses, 12 cents per head on swine, or 5 cents per head on sheep or goats. An extra charge of 2 cents per head will be made for sheep or goats which are allowed to enter the national forests for the purpose of lambing or kidding. No charge will be made for animals under 6 months of age at the time of entering the forest, which are the natural increase of stock upon which fees are paid or for those born during the season for which the permit is allowed: *Provided, however,* That the grazing fees in force at the date of these regulations shall continue in effect for all permits issued prior to and including December 31, 1911.

#### PAYMENTS AND PERMITS.

*Regulation G-5.*—All grazing fees are payable in advance. When an applicant for a grazing permit is notified by the supervisor that his application has been approved, he will remit the amount due for grazing fees to the district United States depository, and upon receipt of notice by the supervisor that payment has been made a permit will be issued allowing the stock to enter the forest and remain during the period specified.

Persons who fail to pay the grazing fee before the beginning of the grazing period must notify the supervisor and give satisfactory reasons, or within the discretion of the supervisor may be denied a grazing permit the following season.

#### REFUNDS.

*Regulation G-6.*—Grazing fees will not be refunded for nonuse of the permit, except when, in the opinion of the district forester, the applicant is prevented from using the range by circumstances over which he has no control, or his range is trespassed upon, or renewal of permit is allowed to a purchaser of the stock.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS.

*Regulation G-7.*—Grazing permits will be issued only to persons entitled to share in the use of the range within national forests by virtue of prior use and occupancy of national forest lands for grazing purposes; or by local residence, ownership of improved ranch property within or near the forest, and dependence upon the range; or by the acquisition of stock grazed upon national forest lands under permit and of improved ranch property used in connection with the stock, under circumstances which warrant

an entire or partial renewal of the permit issued to the former owner, except when there is surplus range, in which case temporary permits may be issued to owners of transient stock.

Nonuse of a range during one year, except as authorized by the district forester, will be sufficient grounds for the denial of grazing privileges.

#### PREFERENCES.

*Regulation G-8.*—Citizens of the United States will be given preference in the use of the national forests, but persons who are not citizens may be allowed grazing permits provided they are bona fide residents and owners of improved ranch property either within or adjacent to a national forest.

Regular occupants of the range who own and reside upon improved ranch property in or near national forests will be given first consideration, but will be limited to a number which will not exclude regular occupants who reside or whose stock are wintered at a greater distance from the national forests. With this provision applicants for grazing permits will be given preference in the following order:

Class A: Persons owning and residing upon improved ranch property within or near a national forest who are dependent upon the national forest for range and who do not own more than the established protective limit number of stock.

Class B: Regular users of national forest range who own numbers of stock in excess of the established protective limits, or who do not own improved ranch property within or near a national forest.

Class C: Persons who are not regular users of national forest range and who do not own improved ranch property within or near a national forest. Class C applicants will not be granted permits upon forests which are fully occupied by permittees of classes A and B.

Persons who have not regularly used the range within newly created national forests during preceding years will not be allowed to place stock upon it for the purpose of establishing a grazing priority, unless they are bona fide settlers living either within or adjacent to the national forest, who are entitled to share in the use of the range as class A applicants.

#### NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

*Regulation G-9.*—When notice of the grazing allowance, periods, and rates for each year has been received by the supervisor he will give public notice of a date on or before which all applications for grazing must be presented to him. Permits may be refused to persons who do not file their applications within the required time unless satisfactory reasons are given.

#### APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

*Regulation G-10.*—Applications for grazing permits must be submitted on blank forms which will be furnished by the supervisor, and the information necessary to complete the application must be furnished in detail. The number of stock must not be greater than the number the applicant actually owns or intends to purchase or less than the number he intends to graze upon the forest. Speculation in the use of grazing permits will not be allowed, and permits will be refused or canceled for intentional false statement of the number of stock owned.

For all purposes of permanent allotment each member or stockholder of a firm or corporation will be considered as holding a permit to graze the full number of stock covered by any and all grazing permits issued to such firm or corporation. The individual permit of a person who acquires an interest in the permit of any firm or corporation will be subject to reduction in its renewal when the combined number of stock covered by all permits in which the person is interested exceeds the maximum limit.

#### PROTECTIVE AND MAXIMUM LIMITS.

*Regulation G-11.*—When necessary to secure an equitable distribution of grazing privileges the district forester will establish protective limits covering the number of stock for which the permits of small owners will be exempt from reduction in their renewal. Permits for numbers of stock in excess of the protective limits will be subject to necessary sliding scale or other reductions and will not be subject to increase in number except through purchase of stock and ranches of other permittees. (See Regulation G-13.)

When necessary to prevent monopoly of the range the district forester will establish maximum limits in the number of stock for which a permit will be issued to any one

person, firm, or corporation. Permits for numbers of stock in excess of the maximum limits will be issued only to persons who, during the preceding year, held permits to graze numbers of stock equal to or greater than that for which application is made. The district forester may suspend the maximum limit in special cases.

#### PERMITS TO NEW OWNERS.

*Regulation G-12.*—Grazing applications, other than for renewal of permit, will not be approved if the average number of stock per permit upon the forest is more than 20 per cent below the established protective limit number, or if the approval of such applications require a reduction of more than 20 per cent upon any permit of the preceding year. If a forest is fully stocked, the total number of stock to be distributed among new applicants and permittees below the protective limit during one year must not exceed 3 per cent of the total number authorized for the year, and no new permit will be issued for more than one-half of the protective limit number; or, if the average number of stock per permit is less than the established protective limit, no new permit will be issued for more than one-fourth of the protective limit number, nor will such permit be issued except for stock, which will be fed during the winter from the products of the permittee's ranch.

Upon fully stocked forests applications other than for renewal of permit will not be considered unless filed with the supervisor six months before the beginning of the grazing season.

Persons who have sold their stock grazed under permit and signed a waiver to their preference will not be recognized as new applicants for a period of three years from the date of the waiver, except as purchasers of permitted stock.

#### RENEWAL OF PERMITS.

*Regulation G-13.*—Grazing permits will be renewed only when the grazing of the class of stock involved is authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits for numbers of stock in excess of the established protective limits will be subject to reduction in their renewal, and no division or sale of stock and ranches will exempt such permits from reduction. A permit may be divided in its renewal because of division of stock and ranches between two or more owners or purchasers, but not more than one permit will be issued for less than the protective limit number of stock because of such division.

A renewal of permit may be allowed the purchaser of stock grazed under permit and the ranches used in connection therewith, provided that the permittee from whom the stock is purchased has used the range during three or more successive years and the purchaser has secured a waiver from the permittee of all preference in renewal of the permit. The mere purchase of stock grazed under permit will not entitle the purchaser to share in the grazing privilege, but if he is the owner of improved ranch property which is commensurate and used in connection with the stock a renewal of permit may be allowed for not to exceed 80 per cent of the number of stock purchased and provided that a full renewal will be allowed if the purchaser is a resident ranch owner who does not own a total of more than the protective limit number of stock. When all stock grazed under permit and all ranch property used in connection thereof by a permittee is purchased a full renewal of permit may be allowed subject to the maximum limit restriction and to necessary reductions applicable to other permits of the same class.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES.

*Regulation G-14.*—Whenever there is a dispute between grazing applicants for the same area the supervisor will notify them to appear before him at a stated time and place to make a statement of their claims. After all evidence has been presented the supervisor will decide who shall be granted permits, and will forthwith notify each party to the dispute of his decision and his reasons therefor, which will be final unless written notice of appeal to the district forester is given within 10 days thereafter. Upon filing such notice 20 days will be allowed for preparation of the case for presentation to the district forester.

#### APPEALS.

*Regulation G-15.*—The disapproval of an application for grazing privileges, the denial of an increase, or the requirement of a reduction in the number of stock covered by a permit in its renewal, or the disapproval of a request for a certain range allotment by the supervisor shall be considered final unless written request for a reconsideration of the case is filed with the supervisor within 10 days from the date of the receipt of

his decision. The decision of the supervisor after a reconsideration of the case shall be considered final unless written notice of appeal to the district forester is filed with the supervisor within 10 days from the receipt of his decision. The decision of the district forester, under this or the foregoing regulation, shall be considered final unless written notice of appeal to the Forester is filed with the district forester within 10 days from the receipt of his decision. Appeal may also be taken to the Secretary of Agriculture from adverse decisions of the Forester and must be presented to the Secretary of Agriculture within 30 days from notice of the decision of the Forester. Appeal under this or the foregoing regulation to the district forester, the Forester, or the Secretary of Agriculture will avail only when it is shown by the evidence submitted that the decision is not warranted by the facts or is contrary to the grazing regulations or the instructions covering the allotment of grazing privileges.

#### BONDS.

*Regulation G-16.*—Whenever it is necessary for the protection of a national forest, or of the interests dependent upon it, the supervisor may require the owners of transient stock, or nonresidents of the State or Territory in which the national forest is located, or persons who have persistently violated the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture to give good and sufficient bond to insure payment for all damage sustained by the Government through violation of the regulations or the terms of the permit.

#### PERMITS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

*Regulation G-17.*—Permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. If stock grazed under permit is sold during the term of the permit the original permit must be surrendered to the supervisor, who upon receipt of evidence that the sale is bona fide will cancel the original permit and will issue, free of charge, an amended permit to the original permittee for the number of stock retained and a permit to the purchaser for the number of stock purchased, which will allow the grazing of such stock upon the national forest during the remainder of the permit period. Action upon the application of the purchaser in subsequent permit allotments will be in accordance with the regulations and instructions governing the renewal of permits to purchasers.

#### ON AND OFF PERMITS.

*Regulation G-18.*—Persons owning stock which regularly graze on ranges only partially included within a national forest, or upon range which includes private land of unknown ownership, may be granted permits for such portion of their stock as the circumstances appear to justify, but may be required so to herd or handle their stock as to prevent trespassing by that portion for which a permit is not granted.

#### PRIVATE LANDS.

*Regulation G-19.*—Persons who own, or who have leased from the owners, unfenced land within any national forest which they desire to use for grazing purposes without being required to keep their stock upon the land, upon waiving the right to the exclusive use of the private land and allowing it to remain open to other stock grazed upon national forest land under permit, will be allowed, free of charge, to graze the number of stock upon the national forest which the private lands will support.

The application must be accompanied by a personal certificate of title showing the description and ownership of the land, and, if leased from an owner, a copy of the lease, and must state the number and kind of stock permit is desired for, the range which it is desired to occupy, and the period during which the stock will remain upon the forest. Permits will be subject to the same restrictions regarding the use of the range as permits issued under other regulations.

#### CROSSING PERMITS.

*Regulation G-20.*—Persons wishing to drive stock across any portion of a national forest to reach either private or public lands, except when the stock will be driven along a public highway or will not be grazed upon national forest lands, must make application to the supervisor or other forest officer for a permit to graze the stock en route and must have a permit from the supervisor, or such other forest officer as he may designate, before entering the national forest. The application must state the

number of stock to be driven, the date of starting, and period required for passage. Grazing must be confined to the limits and along the route designated by the forest officers, and will only be allowed for the period necessary for stock to cross the national forest.

#### ADVISORY BOARDS.

*Regulation G-21.*—Whenever any live-stock association whose membership includes a majority of the owners of any class of live stock using a national forest or portion thereof shall select a committee, an agreement on the part of which shall be binding upon the association, such committee, upon application to the district forester, may be recognized as an advisory board for the association, and shall then be entitled to receive notice of proposed action and have an opportunity to be heard by the local forest officer in reference to increase or decrease in the number of stock to be allowed for any year, the division of the range between different classes of stock or their owners, or the adoption of special rules to meet local conditions.

Whenever a State live-stock association appoints an advisory board it may be recognized by the district forester and consulted with in regard to matters which affect the general administration of the national forests within the entire State.

Whenever a national live-stock association, representing the owners of any kind of stock, appoints an advisory board or committee representing the uses of the national forests in all of the different States it will be recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forester and consulted with annually regarding matters which concern the general welfare of the stockmen using the national forest ranges.

#### COUNTING STOCK.

*Regulation G-22.*—When an owner who has a permit is ready to drive in his stock he must notify the nearest forest officer by mail or otherwise, stating the number to be driven in. If called upon to do so, he must provide for having his stock counted before entering a national forest, or at any time afterwards when the number of stock appears to be greater than the number covered by permit. Whenever any stock is removed before the expiration of the permit it can be replaced by other stock to fill out the number covered by permit if the forest officer is notified of such action at once.

#### DAMAGE TO ROADS, TRAILS, OR SPRINGS.

*Regulation G-23.*—Each person or group of persons granted grazing permits must repair all damage to roads or trails caused by the presence of their stock in any portion of a national forest, and build any new roads or trails found necessary for the proper handling of their stock. They must also fence any spring or seep which is being damaged by the tramping of their stock, and, if required by the supervisor, must pipe the water into troughs for watering stock. Such troughs must be open for public use.

#### BEDDING SHEEP AND GOATS.

*Regulation G-24.*—Sheep and goats must not be bedded more than six nights in succession in the same place, except when bedding bands of ewes during lambing season; and must not be bedded within 300 yards of any running stream or living spring, except in rare cases where this restriction is clearly impracticable.

#### DISPOSITION OF CARCASSES.

*Regulation G-25.*—The carcasses of all animals which die on the national forest from contagious or infectious diseases must be burned, and the carcasses of all animals which die in the close vicinity of water must be removed immediately, and buried or burned.

#### SALTING STOCK.

*Regulation G-26.*—Whenever the forest officers require it, all stock grazed under permit must be salted regularly at such places and in such manner as they may designate.

#### QUARANTINE AND LOCAL LAWS.

*Regulation G-27.*—All stock which is grazed under permit in, or allowed to cross, any national forest will be required to conform to the quarantine regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and all live-stock laws of the State or Territory in which the national forest is located. Forest officers will cooperate with State or Territorial

officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of stock, and will promptly inform the State officials of all violations discovered.

#### PROTECTION OF GAME, FISH, AND BIRDS.

*Regulation G-28.*—All forest officers will cooperate with State or Territorial officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of birds, fish, and game. When properly authorized to do so, they will act without additional pay as deputy game wardens with full power to enforce local laws, but may not accept any fees or rewards or parts of fines on account of the enforcement of State game laws. Forest officers and employees may, however, accept any bounties voluntarily offered by any State or county or any association or individual for the destruction of predatory wild animals.

#### TIMBER SALES REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1911 (APPROVED OCT. 31 1911).

*Regulation S-1.*—Appraisal of timber: No timber shall be designated for cutting, by stamping or otherwise, until the officer approving the sale is satisfied that the cutting will preserve the living and growing timber, promote the younger growth, and be compatible with the utilization of the forest. Upon application for the purchase of any timber, or in any cases where timber is to be advertised in advance of application, such timber shall be examined and appraised, and the area from which the timber is to be cut shall be described by legal subdivisions or otherwise. The officer making the field examination shall report the quantity and value of the various kinds of timber involved and shall base his appraisal upon the character of the timber, the cost of logging, transportation, and manufacture, and the sale value of the manufactured products at practicable markets.

*Regulation S-2.*—Limitation of annual cut: The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year, upon data and information furnished by the Forester, the maximum amount of dead, matured, and large-growth timber that may be cut on each national forest.

*Maximum and minimum prices:* The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year, upon data and information furnished by the Forester, the maximum and minimum stumpage prices at which the timber on each national forest or designated portion thereof shall be appraised. Appraisals higher than the established maximum and lower than the established minimum shall be made by forest officers, in so far as the local conditions in each specific sale warrant. No appraisals at less than the established minimum or more than the established maximum shall be approved by any forest officer authorized to sell timber until the approval of such appraisals by the Secretary of Agriculture has been secured.

*Regulation S-3.*—Authority to make sales: The Forester is authorized to make timber sales for any amount on any national forest, provided the limit fixed by the Secretary for any forest is not exceeded by the year's cut, under sales and free use on such forest; and to delegate this authority for any specified amounts to the district foresters, but in no instance to exceed 20,000,000 feet board measure. The district forester may in turn delegate authority to supervisors to make sales for specified amounts, which in no instance shall exceed 2,000,000 feet board measure. All supervisors may, without special authorization, make sales of timber and cordwood in amounts not exceeding \$100 in value in any one sale. The supervisor may authorize subordinate forest officers to make sales of timber and cordwood in amounts not exceeding \$50 in value in any one sale.

*Regulation S-4.*—Deposits: The supervisor may, in his discretion, require that a deposit be made with the proper United States depository before any timber applied for is examined. In every case where a supervisor decides to recommend a sale of timber for which advertisement is required by law, he will notify the applicant to forward to the proper United States depository such part of the purchase price as will be sufficient to cover the cost of advertising; such deposit to be applied to the purchase price in case the sale is made to the depositor; to be refunded in case the sale is made to some one other than the depositor; to be retained in the discretion of the officer approving the sale if, through fault of the depositor, no sale of the timber is made.

*Regulation S-5.*—Payments and refunds: No timber shall be cut under any timber-sale contract until it has been paid for. Refunds may, in the discretion of the Forester or district forester, be made to depositors of such sums deposited by them to secure the purchase price of forest products as may be found to be in excess of the amounts actually due the United States. Refunds or payments may also be made to



the rightful claimants of such sums as may be found to have been erroneously collected for timber or other forest products sold from lands within, but not a part of, a national forest.

*Regulation S-6.*—Installment payments: In any sale the timber may be paid for in one or more payments, as agreed. In sales of \$100 or less the partial payments must not exceed three.

*Regulation S-7.*—Modification of contracts: Modifications of contracts for the sale of timber will not be allowed except in those cases where the full performance of the contract by the purchaser is rendered inequitable and unjust by some act of the United States, or except where the modification is sought in respect to the unexecuted portion of the contract and such modification would not be prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Modifications, where proper, within the meaning of this regulation, may be made by the officer approving the sale, or by his superior officer.

*Regulation S-8.*—Advance cutting: No timber will be sold, other than in amounts not exceeding \$100 stumpage value, in advance of advertisement, except in cases of unusual emergency. All applications for emergency sales of timber will be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval, with a statement setting forth the reasons for the emergency. When application is made for timber to meet an unusual emergency the forest officer authorized to make the sale will, when practicable and proper, include in the advertisement of such timber a sufficient quantity of other timber in the same locality and of the same class to satisfy such other bids as may be reasonably anticipated. After approval by the Secretary, the forest officer may, in sales not exceeding the amount which such officer is authorized to approve, permit the cutting and removal of timber in advance of the award, when the applicant has made a deposit covering the value of the timber to be cut and removed, and has agreed to pay for all timber actually cut under the privilege of advance cutting at the rate of the highest price bid for the whole amount of timber advertised, or, if no bids are received, at the rate named in the advertisement. When necessary to protect the Government against loss, a bond will be required.

*Regulation S-9.*—Private sale: After any timber has been advertised and no satisfactory bid has been received, or if the bidder fails to complete the purchase, forest officers may, within their authorization, dispose of it at private sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, without further advertisement, at prices not lower than those named in the advertisement.

Timber may also be disposed of at private sale without advertisement where the stumpage value of the timber does not exceed \$100.

*Regulation S-10.*—Prevention of monopoly: Award of sales to trespassers. In awarding advertised timber of a value exceeding \$5,000, allotments at the highest price offered may be made to several bidders to prevent monopoly. Bids submitted by parties who have trespassed upon any national forest will not be considered unless full settlement has been previously made for such trespass.

*Regulation S-11.*—Exportation of timber: Timber cut from any national forest may be exported from the State or Territory in which the national forest is situated, except that from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota only dead and insect-infested timber may be exported from the State, and this only until the date upon which the Forester shall certify that the ravages of the destructive insects in said forest are practically checked, but in no case after such date or dates as Congress has specified or shall hereafter specify. Timber cut from any national forest in Alaska may be exported therefrom and sold anywhere, upon certification by the supervisor that the timber has been purchased and cut from a national forest in Alaska.

*Regulation S-12.*—Conditions of sale: No trees on national-forest lands or from any unpatented claim within national forests shall be cut, or otherwise killed, injured, or destroyed, except under permit or where allowed by law in the development of the claim.

No trees on any unpatented claim within national forests shall be cut under permit, until the written consent of the claimant has been filed with the forest supervisor, except in emergencies arising from insect infestation.

No live trees shall be cut under any contract until marked or otherwise designated by a forest officer.

No timber cut under any contract shall be removed from the place selected for scaling, measuring, or counting until it has been scaled, measured, or counted and stamped by a forest officer.

No person except a forest officer shall stamp any timber belonging to the United States upon a national forest with the regulation marking ax or with any instrument having a similar design.

All saw timber will be scaled by Scribner Decimal C log rule, as used by the Forest Service.

*Regulation S-13.*—Time limits: The period allowed for the removal of timber, which in no instance shall exceed five years, except in special cases upon specific approval by the Secretary, will be fixed in the agreement, and in sales in which a period of two or more years is allowed for the removal of the timber, the minimum amount to be removed each year must be specified, except in unusual cases. The Secretary may, in his discretion, when circumstances warrant, extend the time beyond a period of five years; but such extension will be granted only to prevent hardship in cases where the failure to remove the timber within the five-year period is due to circumstances over which the purchaser had no control.

*Regulation S-14.*—Bonds: The officer approving any timber-sale contract may require the purchaser to furnish a bond for the satisfactory completion of the contract.

*Regulation S-15.*—Appeals: The disapproval of an application for the purchase of timber or for the modification of an existing contract by the officer authorized to approve such application shall be considered final unless written notice of appeal to the next superior officer, district forester, Forester, or Secretary, as the case may be, is filed with the officer disapproving such application within 30 days from the receipt of his decision. All appeals arising from the enforcement or execution of the provisions of a timber-sale contract shall be made in the first instance to the forest supervisor. His decision thereon shall be considered final unless written notice of appeal to the district forester is filed with the supervisor within 15 days from the receipt of his decision. Appeals from the decisions of the district forester to the Forester or from the decisions of the Forester to the Secretary may be made by filing written notice with the officer from whose decision appeal is taken within 15 days from the receipt of such decision.

*Regulation S-16.*—Use of steam engines or steam locomotives: The use of steam engines or steam locomotives in operations on national-forest lands under any timber-sale contract or under any permit is prohibited unless they are equipped with such spark arresters as shall be approved by the forest supervisor, or unless oil is used exclusively for fuel.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF TIMBER.

*Regulation S-17.*—The Forester, and the district foresters within the amount which they are authorized to sell, may remove and sell or dispose of, under free-use permit or otherwise, as shall be most advantageous to the United States, any timber upon the national forests when such removal is actually necessary to protect the forest from ravages or destruction, or when the use or removal of timber is necessary in the construction of roads, trails, cabins, and other improvements on the national forests or in experiments conducted by the Forest Service. The authority conferred by this regulation may be delegated by district foresters to forest supervisors.

#### TIMBER SETTLEMENT.

*Regulation S-18.*—When timber on national-forest land is cut, damaged, killed, or destroyed in connection with the enjoyment of a right of way or other special use, it shall not be necessary to advertise it for sale, but payment therefor may be required at such rate or rates as may be fixed by the officer authorized, under the timber-sale regulations, to sell the amount of timber involved, but in no case for less than the minimum or for more than the maximum price established by the Secretary of Agriculture, unless the authority of the Secretary is secured. When, however, a right of way or other special use is granted within a national forest in Alaska, the supervisor may, without charge, allow the cutting of timber when this is necessary for the proper enjoyment of the special use.

#### FREE USE OF TIMBER AND STONE.

*Regulation S-19.*—By whom granted: The Secretary of Agriculture will determine for each fiscal year, upon data to be furnished by the Forester, the maximum amount of timber to be cut under free use on each forest, which amount shall form a part of the total maximum cut for the forest. The Forester may grant free-use permits for timber not exceeding \$500 in value, and may delegate this authority to subordinate officers. Permits for timber in excess of \$100 in value, except in cases of unusual emergency, will be granted only for public purposes. Supervisors, unless otherwise authorized, may not grant permits for material exceeding \$100 in value. All forest officers whom the supervisor may designate are authorized to grant free-use permits up to \$20 in value. The Forester is also authorized to grant free use of stone and to delegate this authority to subordinate officers. All applications for free use of

timber of value above \$500 will be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval.

*Regulation S-20.*—To whom granted: Free-use permits may be granted to bona fide settlers, miners, residents, and prospectors for minerals, who may not reasonably be required to purchase and who have not on their own lands or claims, or on lands controlled by them, a sufficient or practically accessible supply of material suitable for the purposes named in the law. They may also be granted to school and road districts, churches, or noncommercial cooperative organizations of settlers desiring to construct roads, ditches, reservoirs, or other similar improvements for mutual or public benefit. Free use may be granted to other branches of the Federal Government. Free use may be granted for consumption outside the State in which the national forest is located, except from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, on which forest the free use of dead and insect-infested timber only may, until the date upon which the Forester shall certify that the insect ravages are practically checked, but in no case after such date or dates as Congress has specified, or shall hereafter specify, be granted for consumption outside the State.

*Regulation S-21.*—To whom refused: Trespassers will not be granted free use until full settlement has been made by them. Free use of material to be used in any business will be refused—as, for example, to sawmill proprietors, owners of large establishments or commercial enterprises, companies, and corporations.

*Regulation S-22.*—Amount: No applicant will be given more than two free-use permits in one year, nor may the aggregate amount of material granted in the two permits exceed \$20 in value, except in cases of great and unusual need, or in the case of school and road districts, churches, and noncommercial cooperative organizations of settlers, when the supervisor may, in his discretion, extend the amount to any value not exceeding \$100, or the value named in his authorization from the district forester. If the permittee fails to remove timber within the time allowed, the forest officer may grant the timber to another applicant. The time allowed in permits may be extended by the officer issuing them in cases of unusual emergency.

*Regulation S-23.*—Restrictions on free use of saw timber: Green saw timber will not be granted to any applicant who does not do his own logging, unless he is physically incapacitated. Exceptions, however, may be made in unusual cases in the judgment of the supervisor. All free-use material may be sawed and all except green timber may be cut for the permittee by an agent, but the work so done must not be paid for by a share of the material. On forests where a limited supply or other conditions justify it, the free use of all green saw timber or both green and dead saw timber may be refused.

*Regulation S-24.*—Free use without permit: Necessary cutting of timber in surveying for lawful projects may be done without permit. Unnecessary cutting is prohibited.

No free-use material, except the small quantities actually needed by transients, will be taken without a written permit.

*Regulation S-25.*—Free-use area: Supervisors may, with the approval of the district foresters, establish temporary free-use areas from which bona fide settlers, miners, residents, and prospectors for minerals may take, in quantities specified in regulation S-22, dead fuel timber, dead fencing material, either or both in the discretion of the district forester, without the material being scaled or measured by a forest officer. While permits are required in all cases, it is not necessary that they be obtained in advance when the material is secured from a designated free-use area. In every instance where a permit has not been obtained in advance the person taking material from a temporary free-use area shall promptly thereafter notify the forest officer in charge of the district in which such area is located of the date of removal, and of the amount, value, and class of material so taken. Upon receipt of such notification the forest officer will issue the necessary permit.

*Regulation S-26.*—Sale of material prohibited: Timber or other forest products received under a free-use permit shall not be sold.

*Regulation S-27.*—Special conditions in Alaska: Settlers, farmers, prospectors, fishermen, or similar persons residing within or adjacent to national forests in Alaska may take, without permit and free of charge, green or dry timber from the forests, and driftwood, float or on the beaches, for their own personal use, but not for sale: *Provided*, That the amount of material so taken shall not in any one year exceed 20,000 feet board measure or 25 cords of wood: *And provided further*, That the persons enjoying this privilege will, on demand, forward to the supervisor a statement of the quantity of material so taken and a description of the location from which it was removed.

**TRESPASS REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1911. (APPROVED AUG. 8 1911.)****FIRE TRESPASS.**

*Regulation T-1.*—The following acts are prohibited on lands of the United States within national forests:

(A) Setting on fire or causing to be set on fire any timber, brush, or grass: *Provided, however,* That this regulation shall not be construed to prohibit the building of necessary camp fires or other fires for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

(B) Building a camp fire in leaves, rotten wood, or other places where it is likely to spread, or against large or hollow logs or stumps, where it is difficult to extinguish it completely.

(C) Building a camp fire in a dangerous place, or during windy weather, without confining it to holes or cleared spaces from which all vegetable matter has been removed.

(D) Leaving a camp fire without completely extinguishing it.

**TIMBER TRESPASS.**

*Regulation T-2.*—The following acts are prohibited on lands of the United States within national forests:

(A) The cutting, killing, destroying, girdling, chipping, chopping, boxing, injuring, or otherwise damaging, or the removal of any timber or young tree growth except as authorized by law or regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(B) The damaging or cutting, under any contract of sale or permit, of any living tree before it is marked or otherwise designated for cutting by a forest officer.

(C) The removal from the place designated for scaling, measuring, or counting of any timber cut under contract of sale or permit until scaled, measured, or counted, and stamped by a forest officer.

(D) The stamping, except by a forest officer, of any timber belonging to the United States, either with the regulation marking tools or with any instrument having a similar design: *Provided,* That timber lawfully cut from public land which is subsequently included within a national forest may be removed within a reasonable time after the inclusion of such land in a forest: *Provided further,* That the term "timber" as used in this regulation shall be deemed and taken to mean trees of a character or sort that may be used in any kind of manufacture or the construction of any article, or for fuel.

**GRAZING TRESPASS.**

*Regulation T-3.*—The following acts are prohibited:

(A) The grazing upon or driving across any national forest of any live stock without permit, except such stock as are specifically exempted from permit by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or the grazing upon or driving across any national forest of any live stock in violation of the terms of a permit.

(B) The grazing of stock upon national forest land within an area closed to the grazing of that class of stock.

(C) The grazing of stock upon an area withdrawn from use for grazing purposes to protect it from damage by reason of the improper handling of the stock, after the receipt of notice from an authorized forest officer of such withdrawal and of the amendment of the grazing permit.

**OCCUPANCY TRESPASS.**

*Regulation T-4.*—The following acts are prohibited:

(A) Squatting upon national forest land, or making settlement thereon, except in accordance with the act of June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves."

(B) Constructing or maintaining any kind of works, structure, fence, or inclosure conducting any kind of business enterprise or carrying on any kind of work on national forest land without a permit, except as otherwise allowed by law or regulation, and except upon a claim for the actual use, improvement, and development of the claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

(C) The willful tearing down or defacing of any notice of the Forest Service posted within a national forest.

**SETTLEMENT OF TRESPASS CASES.**

*Regulation T-5.*—The district foresters are authorized to settle all cases of innocent or unintentional civil trespasses where the total value of the forest products injured, taken, or destroyed is not in excess of \$100.

**Regulation T-6.**—Settlement of all innocent or unintentional civil trespasses where the total value of the forest products injured, taken, or destroyed is in excess of \$100 will be effected by the Secretary of Agriculture. All willful civil trespasses, or those involving injury to the lands of the United States, separate and apart from the taking, injury, or destruction of forest products, and all criminal trespasses will be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture for reference to the Attorney General for action.

## APPENDIX I.

### The Alaska game law and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

### THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (Stat. 60th Cong., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as now amended reads as follows:

### TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as herein-after provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur-seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"*Sec. 2. Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August

twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"Sec. 3. *Number*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"Sec. 4. *Sale*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"Sec. 5. *Licenses*.—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of forty dollars, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of ten dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of five dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of one hundred and fifty dollars, permitting the shipment of one moose or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except one dollar from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for, including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws, and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, mouse, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without licenses they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Penalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement.*—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors, or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia

used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved, May 11, 1908.

REGULATIONS APPROVED AUGUST 1, 1908.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations are hereby prescribed to take effect October 1, 1908:

1. *Permits.*—Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit, to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco, a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums, or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. *Specimens for scientific purposes.*—Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. *Live animals and birds.*—Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in Regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. *Parks excepted.*—Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped *without permit* to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent: Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; Lincoln Park, Chicago; Menagerie of Central Park, New York; National Zoological Park, Washington; New York Zoological Society, New York City; Zoological Society, Philadelphia. Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. *Reserved rights of department.*—The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal



for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of reshipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. *Examination of shipments.*—Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not released within sixty (60) days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

#### REGULATIONS APPROVED JULY 21, 1910.<sup>a</sup>

In accordance with the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908—"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality."—the following regulations, additional to those of August 1, 1908, and superseding those of March 6, 1909, are hereby promulgated to take effect August 15, 1910:

*Regulation 1: Open seasons for deer.*—The season for killing deer in 1910 in southeastern Alaska shall end November 1, and thereafter the open season shall be limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

*Regulation 2: Limits.*—The number of deer killed by one person during the open season shall be limited to 8.

*Regulation 3: Sale.*—After the close of the season of 1910 the sale of deer carcasses in southeastern Alaska shall be suspended until 1912.

*Regulation 4.*—Walrus: The season for killing walrus in Bering Strait and in Bering Sea north of the mouth of the Kuskokwim River shall be limited to the period from May 10 to July 1, both inclusive. The killing of walrus in Bristol Bay and at points on the coast of Bering Sea south of the Kuskokwim River is hereby prohibited until 1912.

The regulations of March 6, 1909, relating to deer, are hereby revoked.

#### ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911.

By act of Congress, approved March 4, 1911, an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

#### APPENDIX J.

##### Laws and Regulations for Protection of Fisheries of Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
BUREAU OF FISHERIES,  
March 10, 1911.

##### *To whom it may concern:*

Attention is directed to the following acts for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, approved June 14, 1906, and June 26, 1906. To effectually carry out the provisions of these acts the regulations appended hereto are hereby promulgated, superseding and revoking the regulations promulgated in Department Circulars No. 42, No. 136, and No. 192. Persons engaged in the Alaska fisheries and officers of the department charged with the supervision of the fisheries of Alaska should familiarize themselves with their provisions.

<sup>a</sup> These regulations supersede those of Mar. 6, 1909.

**AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION AND REGULATION OF THE FISHERIES OF ALASKA.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person, company, or corporation carrying on the business of canning, curing, or preserving fish or manufacturing fish products within the Territory known as Alaska, ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, shall, in lieu of all other license fees and taxes therefor and thereon, pay license taxes on their said business and output as follows: Canned salmon, four cents per case; pickled salmon, ten cents per barrel; salt salmon in bulk, five cents per one hundred pounds; fish oil, ten cents per barrel; fertilizer, twenty cents per ton. The payment and collection of such license taxes shall be under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for the district," and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. That the catch and pack of salmon made in Alaska by the owners of private salmon hatcheries operated in Alaska shall be exempt from all license fees and taxation of every nature at the rate of ten cases of canned salmon to every one thousand red or king salmon fry liberated, upon the following conditions:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may from time to time, and on the application of the hatchery owner shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, cause such private hatcheries to be inspected for the purpose of determining the character of their operations, efficiency, and productiveness, and if he approve the same shall cause notice of such approval to be filed in the office of the clerk or deputy clerk of the United States District Court of the division of the District of Alaska wherein any such hatchery is located, and shall also notify the owners of such hatchery of the action taken by him. The owner, agent, officer, or superintendent of any hatchery the effectiveness and productiveness of which has been approved as above provided shall, between the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year, make proof of the number of salmon fry liberated during the twelve months immediately preceding the thirtieth day of June, by a written statement under oath. Such proof shall be filed in the office of the clerk or deputy clerk of the United States District Court of the Division of the District of Alaska wherein such hatchery is located, and when so filed shall entitle the respective hatchery owners to the exemption as herein provided; and a false oath as to the number of salmon fry liberated shall be deemed perjury and subject the offender to all the pains and penalties thereof. Duplicates of such statements shall also be filed with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It shall be the duty of such clerk or deputy clerk in whose office the approval and proof heretofore provided for are filed to forthwith issue to the hatchery owner, causing such proofs to be filed, certificates which shall not be transferable and of such denominations as said owner may request (no certificate to cover fewer than one thousand fry), covering in the aggregate the number of fry so proved to have been liberated; and such certificates may be used at any time by the person, company, corporation, or association to whom issued for the payment pro tanto of any license fees or taxes upon or against or on account of any catch or pack of salmon made by them in Alaska; and it shall be the duty of all public officials charged with the duty of collecting or receiving such license fees or taxes to accept such certificates in lieu of money in payment of all license fees or taxes upon or against the pack of canned salmon at the ratio of one thousand fry for each ten cases of salmon. No hatchery owner shall obtain the rebates from the output of any hatchery to which he might otherwise be entitled under this act unless the efficiency of said hatchery has first been approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the manner herein provided for.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any dam, barricade, fence, trap, fish wheel, or other fixed or stationary obstruction, except for purposes of fish culture, in any of the waters of Alaska at any point where the distance from shore to shore is less than five hundred feet, or within five hundred yards of the mouth of any red-salmon stream where the same is less than five hundred feet in width, with the purpose or result of capturing salmon or preventing or impeding their ascent to their spawning grounds, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to have any and all such unlawful obstructions removed or destroyed.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful to lay or set any drift net, seine, set net, pound net, trap, or any other fishing appliance for any purpose except for purposes of fish culture, across or above the tide waters of any creek, stream, river, estuary, or lagoon, for a distance greater than one-third the width of such creek, stream, river, estuary, or lagoon, or within one hundred yards outside of the mouth of any red-salmon stream where the same is less than five hundred feet in width. It shall be unlawful to lay or set any

seine or net of any kind within one hundred yards of any other seine, net, or other fishing appliance which is being or which has been laid or set in any of the waters of Alaska, or to drive or construct any trap or any other fixed fishing appliance within six hundred yards laterally or within one hundred yards endwise of any other trap or fixed fishing appliance.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful to fish for, take, or kill any salmon of any species in any manner or by any means except by rod, spear, or gaff, in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, except Cook Inlet, the Delta of Copper River, Bering Sea, and the waters tributary thereto, from six o'clock post-meridian of Saturday of each week until six o'clock antemeridian of the Monday following, or to fish for, or catch, or kill in any manner or by any appliances except by rod, spear, or gaff, any salmon in any stream of less than one hundred yards in width in Alaska between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day of each and every day of the week. Throughout the weekly close season herein prescribed the gate, mouth, or tunnel of all stationary and floating traps shall be closed, and twenty-five feet of the webbing or net of the "heart" of such traps on each side next to the "pot" shall be lifted or lowered in such manner as to permit the free passage of salmon and other fishes.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, set aside any streams or lakes as preserves for spawning grounds, in which fishing may be limited or entirely prohibited; and when, in his judgment, the results of fishing operations in any stream, or off the mouth thereof, indicate that the number of salmon taken is larger than the natural production of salmon in such stream, he is authorized to establish close seasons or to limit or prohibit fishing entirely for one year or more within such stream or within five hundred yards of the mouth thereof, so as to permit salmon to increase: *Provided, however*, That such power shall be exercised only after all persons interested shall be given a hearing, of which due notice must be given by publication; and where the interested parties are known to the department they shall be personally notified by a notice mailed not less than thirty days previous to such hearing. No order made under this section shall be effective before the next calendar year after same is made: *And provided further*, That such limitations and prohibitions shall not apply to those engaged in catching salmon who keep such streams fully stocked with salmon by artificial propagation.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful to can or salt for sale for food any salmon more than forty-eight hours after it has been killed.

Sec. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation wantonly to waste or destroy salmon or other food fishes taken or caught in any of the waters of Alaska.

Sec. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation canning, salting, or curing fish of any species in Alaska to use any label, brand, or trade-mark which shall tend to misrepresent the contents of any package of fish offered for sale: *Provided*, That the use of the terms "red," "medium red," "pink," "chum," and so forth, as applied to the various species of Pacific salmon under present trade usages shall not be deemed in conflict with the provisions of this act when used to designate salmon of those known species.

Sec. 10. That every person, company, and corporation engaged in catching, curing, or in any manner utilizing fishery products, or in operating fish hatcheries in Alaska, shall make detailed annual reports thereof to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on blanks furnished by him, covering all such facts as may be required with respect thereto for the information of the department. Such reports shall be sworn to by the superintendent, manager, or other person having knowledge of the facts, a separate blank form being used for each establishment in cases where more than one cannery, saltery, or other establishment is conducted by a person, company, or corporation, and the same shall be forwarded to the department at the close of the fishing season and not later than December fifteenth of each year.

Sec. 11. That the catching or killing, except with rod, spear, or gaff, of any fish of any kind or species whatsoever in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized to make and establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. That to enforce the provisions of this act and such regulations as he may establish in pursuance thereof, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized and directed to depute, in addition to the agent and assistant agent of salmon fisheries now provided by law, from the officers and employees of the Department of Commerce and Labor, a force adequate to the performance of all work required for the proper investigation, inspection, and regulation of the Alaskan fisheries and hatcheries, and he shall

annually submit to Congress estimates to cover the cost of the establishment and maintenance of fish hatcheries in Alaska, the salaries and actual traveling expenses of such officials, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. That any person, company, corporation, or association violating any provision of this act or any regulation established in pursuance thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and in case of the violation of any of the provisions of section four of this act and conviction thereof a further fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars per diem may, at the discretion of the court, be imposed for each day such obstruction is maintained. And every vessel or other apparatus or equipment used or employed in violation of any provision of this act, or of any regulation made thereunder, may be seized by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and shall be held subject to the payment of such fine or fines as may be imposed.

SEC. 14. That the violation of any provision of this act may be prosecuted in any district court of Alaska or any district court of the United States in the States of California, Oregon, or Washington. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made thereunder. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney to whom any violation is reported by any agent or representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor to institute proceedings necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are, so far as inconsistent, hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 26, 1906.

#### AN ACT TO PROHIBIT ALIENS FROM FISHING IN THE WATERS OF ALASKA.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person not a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is not a bona fide resident therein, or for any company, corporation, or association not organized or authorized to transact business under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State, Territory, or district thereof, or for any person not a native of Alaska, to catch or kill, or attempt to catch or kill, except with rod, spear, or gaff, any fish of any kind or species whatsoever in any of the waters of Alaska under the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent those lawfully taking fish in the said waters from selling the same, fresh or cured, in Alaska or in Alaskan waters, to any alien person, company, or vessel then being lawfully in said waters: *And provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent any person, firm, corporation, or association lawfully entitled to fish in the waters of Alaska from employing as laborers any aliens who can now be lawfully employed under the existing laws of the United States, either at stated wages or by piecework, or both, in connection with Alaskan fisheries, or with the canning, salting or otherwise preserving of fish.

SEC. 2. That every person, company, corporation, or association found guilty of a violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder shall, for each offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, which fine shall be a lien against any vessel or other property of the offending party or which was used in the commission of such unlawful act. Every vessel used or employed in violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 3. That the violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder may be prosecuted in any United States district court of Alaska, California, Oregon, or Washington.

SEC. 4. That the collector of customs of the district of Alaska is hereby authorized to search and seize every foreign vessel and arrest every person violating any provision of this act or any regulation made thereunder, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize officers of the Navy and of the Revenue-Cutter Service and agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor to likewise make such searches, seizures, and arrests. If any foreign vessel shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fresh or cured fish and apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking fish, it shall be presumed that the vessel and apparatus were used in violation of this act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved. And

every vessel, its tackle, apparatus, or implements so seized shall be given into the custody of the United States marshal of either of the districts mentioned in section three of this act, and shall be held by him subject to the proceedings provided for in section two of this act. The facts in connection with such seizure shall be at once reported to the United States district attorney for the district to which the vessel so seized shall be taken, whose duty it shall be to institute the proper proceedings.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law to carry into effect the provisions of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, and for that purpose he may employ, through the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, the vessels of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service and of the Navy: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting any existing treaty or convention between the United States and any foreign power.

Approved, June 14, 1906.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. During the inspection of the salmon fisheries by the agents and representatives of this department, they shall have at all times free and unobstructed access to all canneries, salteries, and other fishing establishments, and to all hatcheries.

2. All persons, companies, or corporations owning, operating, or using any trap net, pound net, or fish wheel for taking salmon or other fishes shall cause to be placed in a conspicuous place on said trap net, pound net, or fish wheel the name of the person, company, or corporation owning, operating, or using same, together with a distinctive number, letter, or name which shall identify each particular trap net, pound net, or fish wheel, said lettering and numbering to consist of black figures and letters, not less than six inches in length, painted on white ground.

3. All persons, companies, or corporations engaged in canning salmon shall forward to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., three copies of each and every different can label which it is designed to place upon the canned product.

CHARLES NAGEL, *Secretary.*

#### APPENDIX K.

##### Regulations for the Protection of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
BUREAU OF FISHERIES,  
March 8, 1911.

*To whom it may concern:*

Section 4 of "An act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910, provides that—

"No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to prevent the killing of any fur seal except as authorized by law and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law."

Fur-bearing animals enumerated below may, subject to the provisions of regulation No. 12, be hunted and killed in the Territory of Alaska except during the seasons specified with respect to each of the several animals mentioned.

1. *Sea otter.*—The hunting or killing of sea otter is prohibited until November 1, 1920.

2. *Beaver.*—The hunting or killing of beaver is prohibited prior to November 1, 1915.

3. *Land otter and mink.*—The hunting or killing of land otter or mink is prohibited throughout the season from April 1 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year.

4. *Marten, fisher, sable, ermine, and weasel.*—The hunting or killing of marten, fisher, sable, ermine, or weasel is prohibited throughout the season from April 1 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year.

5. *Muskrat.*—The hunting or killing of muskrat is prohibited throughout the season from May 16 to November 30, both days inclusive, of each year.

6. *Black bear*.—The hunting or killing of black bear is prohibited throughout the season from June 1 to August 31, both days inclusive, of each year.

7. *Fox, lynx, and wildcat*.—The hunting or killing of fox, lynx, or wildcat is prohibited throughout the season from March 1 to November 15, both days inclusive, of each year.

8. *Wolf, wolverine, spermophile, and rabbit or hare*.—The killing of wolves, wolverines, spermophiles (ground squirrels), and rabbits or hares is not prohibited.

9. The killing of any fur-bearing animal by means of strychnine or any other poison is prohibited at all times.

10. Permits or licenses may be issued by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the taking of fur-bearing animals for scientific purposes, for shipment to zoological parks, or for breeding purposes.

11. The penalties and forfeitures imposed by the act will be strictly enforced against all persons who take, capture, or kill, or attempt to take, capture, or kill, any fur-bearing animal in the Territory of Alaska during the prohibited seasons herein established, or who barter or have in their possession the skin or pelt of any fur-bearing animal taken in the close or prohibited season.

12. Shipments of furs, which may be made at any time, will be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, on appropriate blanks, which will be supplied for that purpose.

These regulations supersede all others previously in force.

Approved:

CHARLES NAGEL, *Secretary*.

## APPENDIX L.

### Government Publications on Alaska.

This statement has been prepared in order to give information to the public regarding Government work in and publications on Alaska. There have been included lists of the principal publications of the Interior Department and brief notes regarding the publications of other departments. Publications on early explorations and on topics not referred to may often be obtained by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence should in all cases be addressed to the office or officer mentioned.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

Circulars regarding the manner of obtaining title to public lands may be obtained from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., to whom all correspondence relating to public lands should be addressed.

#### FISHES

Publications on the fish industry may be obtained from the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., which will forward a list of publications free of charge.

#### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

Publications on agricultural experiments and development and on stock raising are issued by the Department of Agriculture, and information concerning may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### NAVIGATION.

Charts of the navigable waters, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables may be purchased from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. (catalogue free); papers on astronomical and magnetic work, coast-pilot notes, etc., are published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., and are furnished gratis on application. A list of such publications will be forwarded free of charge.

#### ROADS AND TRAILS.

Roads and trails are being constructed by the Alaska Road Commission, which is under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Information regarding the progress of this work is contained in the reports of the Secretary of War, which may be consulted at the principal libraries.

## NATIVE ARTS AND LANGUAGES.

Studies of arts and languages have been made from time to time by the National Museum and the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., to which communications on these subjects should be addressed.

## POST-ROUTE MAP.

A map 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches on a scale of 40 miles to the inch, showing the post offices and mail routes in Alaska, may be obtained from the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., for 80 cents. Remittance should be by money order, payable to the disbursing clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Postage stamps can not be accepted.

## EDUCATION AND REINDEER SERVICE.

The schools for the education of natives and the reindeer industry are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education, to whom communications relating to these subjects should be addressed.

The schools for the education of white children are under the direction of the governor of Alaska.

The following reports on schools for natives and on the reindeer service have been issued by the Bureau of Education. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the Bureau of Education's stock of the paper is exhausted. These papers can generally be consulted at the principal libraries throughout the country. If a price is given, these publications may be purchased for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. In the case of the reports on native schools the price is for the complete volume, as the Superintendent of Documents has no separates for sale.

## NATIVE SCHOOLS.

- 1886. Report on education in Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, 80 pp.
- 1889. In Annual Report for 1889, vol. 2, pp. 753-764. Cloth, 75 cents.
- 1890. In Annual Report for 1890, vol. 2, pp. 1245-1300. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1891. In Annual Report for 1891, vol. 2, pp. 925-960. Cloth, 75 cents.
- 1892. In Annual Report for 1892, vol. 2, pp. 873-892. Cloth, 60 cents.
- 1893. In Annual Report for 1893, vol. 2, pp. 1705-1748. Cloth, 70 cents.
- 1894. In Annual Report for 1894, vol. 2, pp. 1451-1492. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1895. In Annual Report for 1895, vol. 2, pp. 1425-1455. Cloth, 85 cents.
- 1896. In Annual Report for 1896, vol. 2, pp. 1435-1468. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1897. In Annual Report for 1897, vol. 2, pp. 1601-1646. Cloth, 80 cents.
- \*1898. In Annual Report for 1898, vol. 2, pp. 1753-1771. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1899. In Annual Report for 1899, vol. 2, pp. 1372-1402. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1900. In Annual Report for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 1733-1785. Cloth, 95 cents.
- 1901. In Annual Report for 1901, vol. 2, pp. 1459-1480. Cloth, 85 cents.
- 1902. In Annual Report for 1902, vol. 2, pp. 1229-1256. Cloth, 90 cents.
- 1903. In Annual Report for 1903, vol. 2, pp. 2333-2364. Cloth, 85 cents.
- 1904. In Annual Report for 1904, vol. 2, pp. 2257-2268. Cloth, \$1.25.
- 1905. In Annual Report for 1905, vol. 1, pp. 267-282. Cloth, 75 cents.
- \*1906. In Annual Report for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-250. Cloth, 75 cents.
- \*1907. In Annual Report for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-396. Cloth, 60 cents.
- \*1908. In Annual Report for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1023-1046. Cloth, 75 cents.
- \*1909. In Annual Report for 1909, vol. 2, pp. 1297-1320.
- \*1910. In Annual Report for 1910, vol. 2, pp. 1343-1363.

## REINDEER SERVICE.

- \*1893. Senate Misc. Document No. 22, 52d Cong., 2d sess. Sheep, \$2.
- 1894. Senate Document No. 92, 53d Cong., 3d sess. Cloth, 25 cents.
- \*1895. Senate Document No. 111, 54th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 35 cents.
- \*1896. Senate Document No. 49, 54th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 35 cents.
- \*1897. Senate Document No. 30, 55th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 20 cents.
- \*1898. Senate Document No. 34, 55th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
- \*1899. Senate Document No. 245, 56th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
- \*1900. Senate Document No. 206, 56th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
- \*1901. Senate Document No. 98, 57th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
- \*1902. Senate Document No. 70, 57th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 40 cents.
- \*1903. Senate Document No. 210, 58th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
- 1904. Senate Document No. 61, 58th Cong., 2d sess. Cloth, 50 cents.
- \*1905. Senate Document No. 499, 59th Cong., 1st sess. Cloth, 60 cents.

- \*1906. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-255. Paper, 15 cents.
- \*1907. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-411. Cloth, 60 cents.
- \*1908. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1046-1056. Cloth, 75 cents.
- \*1909. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1909, vol. 2, pp. 1321-1326.
- \*1910. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1910, vol. 2, pp. 1364-1370.

#### GEOLOGY, MINERAL RESOURCES, WATER RESOURCES, AND MAPS.

Publications on the geology, mineral resources, and water resources, and maps of portions of Alaska are issued by the Geological Survey. In the following list, arranged geographically, are given the titles of some of the recent publications of the Geological Survey.

All of these publications can be obtained or consulted in the following ways:

1. A limited number are delivered to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be obtained, free of charge (except certain maps), on application.

2. A certain number are delivered to Senators and Representatives in Congress for distribution.

3. Other copies are deposited with the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be had at prices slightly above cost.

4. Copies of all Government publications are furnished to the principal public libraries throughout the United States, where they can be consulted by those interested.

A complete list can be had on application to the Director of the Geological Survey.

An asterisk (\*) indicates that the Geological Survey's stock of the paper is exhausted. *If a price is given the document can be had for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.*

#### GENERAL.

##### REPORTS.

- \*The geography and geology of Alaska, a summary of existing knowledge, by A. H. Brooks, with a section on climate, by Cleveland Abbe, jr., and a topographic map and description thereof, by R. U. Goode. Professional Paper 45, 1906, 327 pp. \$1.
- Report on progress of surveys of public lands in Alaska during 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 15-20.
- Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 18-31.
- The mining industry in 1905, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 4-9.
- The mining industry in 1906, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 19-39.
- \*The mining industry in 1907, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, pp. 30-53. 45 cents.
- The mining industry in 1908, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 21-62.
- The mining industry in 1909, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 20-46.
- The mining industry in 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 21-42.
- Railway routes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 10-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 13-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 1-3.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 11-18.
- \*Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 5-17. 45 cents.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 5-20.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 5-19.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, pp. 5-14.
- Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 128-139.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Markets for Alaska coal, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 18-29.
- The Alaska coal fields, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 40-46.
- Alaska coal and its utilization, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 47-100.
- The possible use of peat fuel in Alaska, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 63-66.
- The preparation and use of peat as a fuel, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 101-132.



- \*The distribution of mineral resources in Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, pp. 18-29. 45 cents.
- Mineral resources of Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 394, 1909, pp. 172-207.
- Geologic features of Alaskan metalliferous lodes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 43-93.
- \*Methods and costs of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington. Bulletin 263, 1905, 362 pp. 35 cents. Abstract in Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 32-46.
- \*Prospecting and mining gold placers in Alaska, by J. P. Hutchins. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 54-77. 45 cents.
- Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker; second edition by James McCormick. Bulletin 299, 1906, 690 pp.
- \*Water-supply investigations in Alaska in 1906-7, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-supply Paper 218, 1908, 156 pp. 25 cents.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Alaska, topographic map of; scale, 1: 2,500,000; preliminary edition; by R. U. Goode. Contained in Professional Paper 45. Not published separately.
- Map of Alaska showing distribution of mineral resources; scale, 1: 5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. Contained in Bulletin 345 (in pocket).
- Map of Alaska; scale, 1: 5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. For sale at 10 cents each or \$6 per hundred.

## SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

## REPORTS.

- \*Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. Professional Paper 1, 1902, 120 pp. 25 cents.
- \*The Porcupine placer district, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. Bulletin 236, 1904, 35 pp. 15 cents.
- The Treadwell ore deposits, by A. C. Spencer. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 69-87.
- Economic developments in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 47-68.
- The Juneau gold belt, Alaska, by A. C. Spencer, pp. 1-137, and A Reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright, pp. 138-154. Bulletin 287, 1906, 161 pp.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 30-53.
- Nonmetallic deposits of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 54-60.
- The Yakutat Bay region, by R. S. Tarr. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 61-64.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 47-72.
- Nonmetalliferous mineral resources of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 73-81.
- Reconnaissance on the Pacific coast from Yakutat to Alsek River, by Eliot Blackwelder. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 82-88.
- \*Lode mining in southeastern Alaska in 1907, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 78-97. 45 cents.
- \*The building stones and materials of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 116-126. 45 cents.
- \*Copper deposits on Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, by C. W. Wright and Sidney Paige. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 98-115. 45 cents.
- The Ketchikan and Wrangell mining districts, Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. Bulletin 347, 1908, 210 pp.
- The Yakutat Bay region, Alaska; Physiography and glacial geology, by R. S. Tarr; Areal geology, by R. S. Tarr and B. S. Butler. Professional Paper 64, 1909, 186 pp.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 67-86.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 133-143.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 94-102.
- The occurrence of iron ore near Haines, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 144-146.
- A water-power reconnaissance in southeastern Alaska, by J. C. Hoyt. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 147-157.

The Eagle River region, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 103-111.

In preparation:

The earthquakes at Yakutat Bay in September, 1899, by R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin. Professional Paper 69.

Geology and mineral resources of the Eagle River region, southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin —.

The Sitka mining district, Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin —.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Juneau special; scale, 1:62,500; by W. J. Peters. For sale at 5 cents each or \$3 per hundred.

Berners Bay special; scale, 1:62,500; by R. B. Oliver. For sale at 5 cents each or \$3 per hundred.

Juneau gold belt, topographic map of the. Contained in Bulletin 287, Plate XXXVI, 1906. Not issued separately.

Kasaan Peninsula; scale, 1:62,500; by D. C. Witherspoon, J. W. Bagley, and R. H. Sargent. For sale at 5 cents each or \$3 per hundred.

Copper Mountain and vicinity; scale, 1:62,500; by R. H. Sargent. For sale at 5 cents each or \$3 per hundred.

#### CONTROLLER BAY, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND COPPER RIVER REGIONS.

##### REPORTS

\*The mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall. Professional Paper 15, 1903, 71 pp. Contains general map of Prince William Sound and Copper River region; scale, 12 miles=1 inch. 30 cents.

Bering River coal field, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 140-150.

Cape Yaktag placers, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 88-89.

Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 128-139. Abstract from Bulletin 250.

The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.

Geology of the central Copper River region, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall. Professional Paper 41, 1905, 133 pp.

Copper and other mineral resources of Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 78-87.

Distribution and character of the Bering River coal, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 65-76.

Petroleum at Controller Bay, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 89-103.

Geology and mineral resources of Controller Bay region by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 335, 1908, 141 pp.

\*Notes on copper prospects of Prince William Sound, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 176-178. 45 cents.

\*Mineral resources of the Kotsina and Chitina valleys, Copper River region, by F. H. Moffit and A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 127-175. 45 cents.

Mineral resources of the Kotsina-Chitina region, by F. H. Moffit and A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 374, 1909, 103 pp.

Copper mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, jr. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 87-96.

Gold on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 379, 1909, p. 97.

Mining in the Kotsina-Chitina, Chistochina and Valdez Creek regions, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 153-160.

Mineral resources of the Nabesna-White River district, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 161-180.

Mineral resources of the Nabesna-White River district, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf; with a section on the Quaternary, by S. R. Capps. Bulletin 417, 1910, 64 pp.

Mining in the Chitina district, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 158-163.

Mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 164-165.

Reconnaissance of the geology and mineral resources of Prince William Sound, Alaska, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. Bulletin 443, 1910, 89 pp.

Geology and mineral resources of the Nizina district, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit and S. R. Capps. Bulletin 448, 1911, 111 pp.

In preparation:

Coastal glaciers of Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. Bulletin —.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Map of Mount Wrangell; scale, 12 miles=1 inch. Contained in Professional Paper 15. Not issued separately.
- Copper and upper Chistochina Rivers, scale 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine. Contained in Professional Paper 41. Not issued separately.
- Copper, Nabesna, and Chisana Rivers, headwaters of; scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon. Contained in Professional Paper 41. Not issued separately.
- Controller Bay region special map; scale, 1:62,500; by E. G. Hamilton. For sale at 35 cents a copy or \$21 per hundred.
- General map of Alaska coast region from Yakutat Bay to Prince William Sound; scale, 1:1,200,000; compiled by G. C. Martin. Contained in Bulletin 335.
- Topographic and geologic map of part of Latouche Island, Prince William Sound; scale, 1:21,120; by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. Contained in Bulletin 443. Not issued separately.
- Nizina special map; scale, 1:62,500; by D. C. Witherspoon and R. M. La Follette. Contained in Bulletin 448. Not issued separately.
- In preparation:  
Chitina quadrangle; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon.

## COOK INLET AND SUSITNA REGION.

## REPORTS.

- The Mount McKinley region, by A. H. Brooks, with descriptions of the igneous rocks and of the Bonfield and Kantishna districts, by L. M. Prindle. Professional Paper 70, 1911, 234 pp.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 151-171.
- Gold placers of Turnagain Arm, Cook Inlet, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 90-99.
- Mineral resources of the Kenai Peninsula; Gold fields of the Turnagain Arm region, by F. H. Moffit, pp. 1-52; Coal fields of the Kachemak Bay region, by R. W. Stone, pp. 53-73. Bulletin 277, 1906, 80 pp.
- Preliminary statement on the Matanuska coal field, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 88-100.
- \*A reconnaissance of the Matanuska coal field, Alaska, in 1905, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 289, 1906, 36 pp.
- Reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna Basins, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 104-125.
- Geologic reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna Basins, Alaska, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 327, 1907, 71 pp.
- Notes on geology and mineral prospects in the vicinity of Seward, Kenai Peninsula, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 98-107.
- Preliminary report on the mineral resources of the southern part of Kenai Peninsula, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 166-178.
- Outline of the geology and mineral resources of the Iliamna and Clark Lakes region, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 179-200.
- Gold placers of the Mulchatna, by F. J. Katz. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 201-202.
- Preliminary report on a detailed survey of part of the Matanuska coal fields, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 128-138.
- A reconnaissance of the Willow Creek gold region, by F. J. Katz. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 139-152.
- In preparation:  
A geological reconnaissance of the Iliamna region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. Bulletin 485.
- The headwater regions of Gulkana and Susitna Rivers, Alaska, including accounts of the Valdez Creek and Chistochina placer districts, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 498.
- Geology and coal fields of the lower Matanuska Valley, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. Bulletin 500.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Kenai Peninsula, northern portion; scale, 1:250,000; by E. G. Hamilton. Contained in Bulletin 277. Not published separately.

- Matanuska and Talkeetna region, reconnaissance map of; scale, 1: 250,000; by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent. Contained in Bulletin 327. Not published separately.
- Mount McKinley region; scale, 1: 625,000; by D. L. Reaburn. Contained in Professional Papers 45 and 70. Not published separately.
- Mount McKinley region, reconnaissance map of; scale, 1: 625,000; by D. L. Reaburn, T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon, R. H. Sargent, R. B. Oliver, and R. U. Porter. Contained in Professional Paper 70. Not issued separately.
- Reconnaissance map of the Yentua mining district; scale, 1: 250,000; by R. W. Porter.

## SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

- Gold mine on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 102-103.
- Gold deposits of the Shumagin Islands, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1906, pp. 100-101.
- Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 128-139. Abstract from Bulletin 250.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 151-171.
- The Herendeen Bay coal fields, by Sidney Paige. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 101-108.
- Mineral resources of southwestern Alaska, by W. W. Atwood. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 108-152.
- Geology and mineral resources of parts of the Alaska Peninsula, by W. W. Atwood. Bulletin 467, 1911, 137 pp.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

- Map of Balboa-Herendeen Bay and Unga Island region. Contained in Bulletin 467. Not issued separately.

## YUKON BASIN.

## REPORTS.

- The coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin 218, 1903, 71 pp.
- \*The gold placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin 251, 1905, 89 pp. 35 cents.
- Yukon placer fields, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 109-131.
- Reconnaissance from Circle to Fort Hamlin, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 128-131.
- The Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska; description of the Circle quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin 295, 1906, 27 pp.
- The Bonfield and Kantishna regions, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 205-226.
- The Circle precinct, Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 187-204.
- The Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska; description of the Fairbanks and Rampart quadrangles, by L. M. Prindle, F. L. Hess, and C. C. Covert. Bulletin 337, 1908, 102 pp.
- \*Occurrence of gold in the Yukon-Tanana region, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 179-186. 45 cents.
- \*The Fortymile gold placer district, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 187-197. 45 cents.
- Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906 and 1907, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-Supply Paper 218, 1908, 156 pp.
- \*Water supply of the Fairbanks district in 1907, by C. C. Covert. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 198-205. 45 cents.
- The Fortymile quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin 375, 1909, 52 pp.
- Water-supply investigations in Yukon-Tanana region, 1906-1908, by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. Water-Supply Paper 228, 1909, 108 pp.
- The Fairbanks gold placer region, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 181-200.
- Water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, 1907-8, by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 201-228.
- Gold placers of the Ruby Creek district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 229-233.
- Placers of the Gold Hill district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 234-237.

- Gold placers of the Innoko district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 238-266.
- The Innoko gold-placer district, with accounts of the central Kuskokwim Valley and the Ruby Creek and Gold Hill placers, by A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 410, 1910, 87 pp.
- Sketch of the geology of the northeastern part of the Fairbanks quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 203-209.
- The auriferous quartz veins of the Fairbanks district, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 210-229.
- Placer mining in the Yukon-Tanana region, by C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 230-245.
- Occurrence of wolframite and cassiterite in the gold placers of Deadwood Creek, Birch Creek district, by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 246-250.
- Water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, 1909, by C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 251-283.
- The Koyukuk-Chandalar gold region, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 284-315.
- Placer mining, in the Yukon-Tanana region, by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 153-172.
- Water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, 1910, by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 173-217.
- Mineral resources of the Bonfield region, by S. R. Capps. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 218-235.
- Gold placer mining developments in the Innoko-Iditarod region, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 236-270.
- In preparation:
- The Bonfield region, by S. R. Capps. Bulletin —.
  - A geological reconnaissance of Fairbanks quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle, with detailed description of region adjacent to Fairbanks, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Fortymile quadrangle; scale, 1:250,000; by E. C. Barnard. For sale at 5 cents a copy or \$3 per hundred.
- The Fairbanks quadrangle; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon, and R. B. Oliver. For sale at 25 cents a copy or \$15 per hundred.
- Rampart quadrangle; scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon and R. B. Oliver. For sale at 10 cents a copy or \$6 per hundred.
- Fairbanks special; scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent. For sale at 10 cents a copy or \$6 per hundred.
- Yukon-Tanana region, reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:625,000; by T. G. Gerdine. Contained in Bulletin 251, 1905. Not published separately.
- Fairbanks and Birch Creek districts, reconnaissance maps of; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine. Contained in Bulletin 251, 1905. Not issued separately.
- Circle quadrangle, Yukon-Tanana region; scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon. Contained in Bulletin 295. For sale at 25 cents a copy.

## SEWARD PENINSULA.

## REPORTS.

- A reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and adjacent gold fields of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, in 1900, by A. H. Brooks, G. B. Richardson, and A. J. Collier. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," 1901, 180 pp.
- A reconnaissance in the Norton Bay region, Alaska, in 1900, by W. C. Mendenhall. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," 1901, 38 pp.
- A reconnaissance of the northwestern portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Professional Paper 2, 1902, 70 pp.
- The tin deposits of the York region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin 229, 1904, 61 pp.
- Recent developments of Alaskan tin deposits, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 120-127.
- The Fairhaven gold placers of Seward Peninsula, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 247, 1905, 85 pp.

- The York tin region, by F. L. Hess. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 145-157.
- Gold mining on Seward Peninsula, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 132-141.
- The Kougarak region, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 164-181.
- \*Water supply of Nome region, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1906, by J. C. Hoyt and F. F. Henshaw. Water-Supply Paper 196, 1907, 52 pp. 15 cents.
- Water supply of the Nome region, Seward Peninsula, 1906, by J. C. Hoyt and F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 182-186.
- The Nome region, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 126-145.
- Gold fields of the Solomon and Niukluk River Basins, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 146-156.
- Geology and mineral resources of Iron Creek, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 157-163.
- The gold placers of parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, including the Nome, Council, Kougarak, Port Clarence, and Goodhope precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. Bulletin 328, 1908, 343 pp.
- \*Investigation of the mineral deposits of Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 206-250. 45 cents.
- \*The Seward Peninsula tin deposits, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 251-267. 45 cents.
- \*Mineral deposits of the Lost River and Brooks Mountain regions, Seward Peninsula, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 268-271. 45 cents.
- \*Water supply of the Nome and Kougarak regions, Seward Peninsula, in 1906-7, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 272-285. 45 cents.
- Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906 and 1907, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-Supply Paper 218, 1908, 156 pp.
- Geology of the Seward Peninsula tin deposits, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 358, 1908, 72 pp.
- Recent developments in southern Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 267-301.
- The Iron Creek region, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 302-354.
- Mining in the Fairhaven precinct, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 355-369.
- Water-supply investigations in Seward Peninsula in 1908, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 370-401.
- Geology and mineral resources of the Solomon and Casadepaga quadrangles, Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. Bulletin 433, 1910, 227 pp.
- Mineral resources of the Nulato-Council region, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 316-352.
- Mining in Seward Peninsula, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 353-371.
- Water-supply investigations in Seward Peninsula in 1909, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 372-418.
- A geologic reconnaissance in southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato region, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. Bulletin 449, 1911, 146 pp.
- In preparation:
- Surface water supply, of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by F. F. Henshaw and G. L. Parker. Water-Supply Paper —.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Seward Peninsula, southeastern portion of, topographic reconnaissance of; scale, 1:250,000. Contained in Bulletin 449. Not published separately.

The following maps are for sale at 5 cents a copy or \$3 per hundred:

Casadepaga quadrangle, Seward Peninsula: scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine.

Grand Central special, Seward Peninsula; scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine.

Nome special, Seward Peninsula; scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine.

Solomon quadrangle, Seward Peninsula: scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine.

The following maps are for sale at 25 cents a copy or \$15 per hundred:

Seward Peninsula, northeastern portion of, topographic reconnaissance of; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine.

Seward Peninsula, northwestern portion of, topographic reconnaissance of; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine.

Seward Peninsula, southern portion of, topographic reconnaissance of; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine.

## NORTHERN ALASKA.

## REPORTS.

- A reconnaissance from Forth Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak Rivers; by W. C. Mendenhall. Professional Paper 10, 1902, 68 pp.
- \*A reconnaissance in northern Alaska across the Rocky Mountains, along the Koyukuk, John, Anaktuvuk, and Colville Rivers, and the Arctic coast to Cape Lisburne, in 1901; by F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters. Professional Paper 20, 1904, 139 pp.
- Coal fields of the Cape Lisburne region, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 172-185.
- Geology and coal resources of Cape Lisburne region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin 278, 1906, 54 pp.
- The Shungnak region, Kobuk Valley, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 271-305.
- The Squirrel River placers, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 306-319.

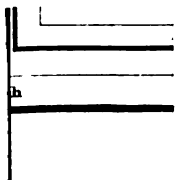
## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Fort Yukon to Kotzebue Sound, reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:1,200,000; by D. L. Reaburn. Contained in Professional Paper 10. Not published separately.
- \*Koyukuk River to mouth of Colville River, including John River; scale, 1:1,200,000; by W. J. Peters. Contained in Professional Paper 20. Not published separately.

## MAPS FOR SALE.

The following maps of Alaska are for sale by the Director of the Geological Survey:

Locality. (Title of map or name of quadrangle.)	Scale.	Contour interval.	Price.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Map of Alaska, 17 by 24.....	1:5,000,000	.....	\$0.10
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.			
Juneau Special.....	1:62,500	100	.05
Berners Bay Special.....	1:62,500	50	.05
Kasaan Peninsula.....	1:62,500	50	.05
Copper Mountain and vicinity.....	1:62,500	100	.05
CONTROLLER BAY, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND COPPER RIVER REGION.			
Controller Bay Region.....	1:62,500	50	.35
In preparation:			
Chitina (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.....
Nizina Special.....	1:62,500	50	.....
YUKON BASIN.			
Fortymile (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.05
Fairbanks Special.....	1:62,500	25	.10
Fairbanks (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
Rampart (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.10
Circle (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
SEWARD PENINSULA.			
Southern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
Grand Central Special.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Nome Special.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Cassadepaga.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Solomon.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Northeastern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
Northwestern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25







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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

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PHOENIX, ARIZ., *September 15, 1911.*

SIR: As requested by you in your letter of June 15, 1911, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as governor of the Territory of Arizona for the year ended June 30, 1911.

### STATEHOOD.

In accordance with my proclamation of June 28, 1910, made by authority of the act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, an election of 52 delegates to a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the proposed State of Arizona was held on September 12, 1910.

The delegates so elected met at the city of Phoenix on October 10, 1910, and organized by the election of Mr. G. W. P. Hunt as president and Mr. A. W. Cole as secretary. The convention remained in session until December 9, 1910, when it adjourned sine die.

Before adjourning the constitutional convention provided by ordinance for the holding of an election on February 9, 1911, at which there should be submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection the constitution framed and adopted by said convention. In accordance with this ordinance the election was held on said date, and the returns thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the said enabling act, were filed with the secretary of the Territory. On the third Monday following said election, to wit, on January 27, 1911, the canvassing board, consisting of the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory, met and proceeded to canvass the returns and certify the result. The canvassing board found that 12,534 votes were cast for the adoption of the constitution and 3,920 votes were cast against adoption. In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act the canvassing board certified the result of the canvass and submitted a duly certified copy of the constitution adopted by the people to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No action was taken either by the President or by Congress with reference to the approval of the constitution prior to the adjournment of Congress on March 4.

On August 21, 1911, a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives (37 Stat., 39), to admit the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as States into the Union upon certain conditions named therein, was approved by the President and became a law. Under the terms of this resolution it is made my duty, as governor of the Territory, upon receiving from the President of the United States a

certified copy of the joint resolution to issue a proclamation for the holding of the first general election as provided for in the constitution of Arizona and in election ordinance No. 2 adopted by the constitutional convention, and also for the submission to a vote of the electors of the Territory of an amendment of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona applying to the article on the subject of the recall of public officers therein provided for by excepting therefrom members of the judiciary. The provision of said joint resolution relating to the said amendment is that unless the said amendment be adopted by the people of the Territory the President may not issue his proclamation admitting the Territory as a State of the Union.

The enabling act gives the governor 30 days from the date of the receipt by him of the certified copy of the joint resolution from the President within which he may issue an election proclamation. By the terms of ordinance No. 2, adopted by the constitutional convention, the primary law passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory in 1909 is made applicable to the first State election. As this law is new and hitherto untried and as its provisions are somewhat uncertain and at best not easy of construction and as the machinery provided by it is somewhat complex, I have concluded to defer the issuance of the proclamation until September 20, 1911, in order that the primary may be held upon as late a date as practicable. The issuance of the election proclamation on September 20 will, under the terms of the ordinance, bring the date for the holding of the primary on October 24, 1911.

The adoption of the constitution as amended seems to be assured at this time, and the holding of the election on December 12 in the ordinary course of events will permit the State officers who shall be elected to assume their offices early in January, 1912. This report, in all likelihood, therefore, will be the last annual report of the governor of the Territory of Arizona.

The assurance of early statehood is a matter of profound gratification on the part of the great majority of the people of the Territory. While the Territory has prospered and as a whole the people are satisfied with the conduct of public affairs under Territorial government, the advantages and privileges of statehood are such as to warrant the expectation that if the affairs of our new State shall be conducted economically and with reasonable prudence our population will rapidly increase and be followed by a development of our resources to a degree which we could not reasonably expect should we remain a Territory.

### POPULATION.

The census of 1910 showed the population of the Territory to be 204,354. The time of year at which the census was taken was not favorable for a full enumeration as many of our people were absent from the Territory at that time. I estimate the population of the Territory at present to be not less than 225,000. The increase in population during the past year has been confined largely to the farming sections.

## EDUCATION.

The cause of education from a very early date in the history of the Territory has been fostered and encouraged in every way through legislation and the efforts of our public officials to build up and improve our public schools and higher institutions of learning. The Territory has just reason to be proud of the result. It approaches statehood with the knowledge that it has an excellent school system, maintaining a high standard for teachers and affording advantages to our children equal to those found in the older States.

## UNIVERSITY.

To no other of her public institutions may the people of the Territory look with such expectant pride as to the University of Arizona, the culmination of her public-school system.

The university during the past year has in all respects kept pace with the progress and development of the Territory. It maintains as high a standard of efficiency as similar institutions in other States and Territories in the ordinary academic courses of study, and in addition, to meet the requirements peculiar to the West, presents courses of exceptional thoroughness in civil engineering, mine engineering, and metallurgy, and it is announced for the coming year that two new courses will be added, one in electrical engineering and one in agriculture, a four-year course in each. A preparatory course is also maintained for the benefit of students who have not had the privilege of the high schools. This department is gradually diminishing in attendance as high schools are being further organized throughout the Territory.

The equipment is of the best and additions are being made as occasion requires, all departments of science being amply provided for in this regard. The highest standard of efficiency in the faculty is maintained, both as to character and educational proficiency. In December, 1910, Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock resigned as president of the university to accept an appointment in the United States Bureau of Education and Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, Ph. D., of Northwestern University, was chosen president.

The student enrollment for the year was 195. Eleven were graduated at the annual commencement in June, 1911, and the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of arts, 5; bachelor of science, 3; civil engineering, 1; bachelor of science in mining, 1; engineer of mines, 1. Nine were graduated from the preparatory department.

With the growth of population in the Territory and the extension and growth of our high-school system the university is being more patronized, better known, and growing in popular favor.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory maintains two normal schools, one at Flagstaff and one at Tempe; each shows a substantial increase in its student body over the preceding year. The regular scholastic year at the Flagstaff normal opened on August 15, 1910, and closed May 12, 1911.

The total enrollment for the year was 92, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. Six were graduated from the normal department. The faculty is composed of 5 men and 4 women. The buildings, 4 in number, are all practically new, in good repair, and are well equipped. A summer session is maintained at this school for those who desire to do extra work, which is especially adapted to the more extended training of teachers. The invigorating climate at an altitude of 7,000 feet and at the foot of the San Francisco Mountains, surrounded by most beautiful scenery, prehistoric ruins, and its nearness to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Canyon Diablo, and the petrified forest and other natural scenic wonders to which excursions are made, make it an especially attractive place for a summer school. The summer session enrolled 52 in 1910 and 83 in 1911.

The Tempe Normal School is the oldest Territorial educational institution in Arizona, being established by an act of the thirteenth legislature in 1885. The school property consists of 9 principal buildings, well equipped and furnished with modern appliances and conveniences, with a school library of 6,000 volumes, all located on a campus of 20 acres of highly cultivated, well-shaded ground. The semitropical climate of Tempe makes it an ideal place for school work during the regular scholastic year. There were enrolled during the past year 427 students, 246 in the normal department and 181 in the training school, an increase in the normal department of 26, and 5 in the training school over the preceding year. The graduating class numbered 48, an increase of 26 over the preceding year. The total number of graduates to date is 438. The faculty is composed of 19 members, selected from various colleges and universities of the country, each being selected because of special fitness for the work appointed them. Besides the faculty there is a secretary, a librarian, and other employees in and about the premises.

Although a large percentage of the graduates from the normal schools take up and follow the profession of teaching, yet the demand exceeds the supply for specially trained teachers on account of the rapid increase of population of the Territory.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the report of the superintendent of public instruction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it is gratifying to note that our school population has increased 820, while 1,587 pupils were added to the number previously enrolled; that 19 new school districts were formed in the Territory; that 25 more teachers were employed than during any previous year, and that the average monthly salaries of male teachers was increased \$3.74 per month over previous years. It is also gratifying to note that the new school buildings erected during the year have been constructed on modern and approved school architectural plans most suited to the needs of the community in which they have been built, with a view to their utility in lighting, heating, ventilation, fire protection, and sanitation, as well as to their appearance.

During the year a new course of study was adopted by the board of education which has proven most satisfactory.

Manual training and domestic science departments have been established in nearly all of the graded schools of the Territory and have given the best of satisfaction.

During the past year joint teachers' institutes were held at Douglas, Flagstaff, Tucson, and Phoenix, all of which were well attended by the teachers from all parts of the Territory; the institutes were held under the supervision of the Arizona Teachers' Association and were addressed by prominent educators from different States. Much interest has been manifested in and benefit derived from the institutes.

The Arizona Journal of Education, published at Tucson under the auspices of the University of Arizona and in the interest of the public schools of the Territory, is a worthy endeavor and highly appreciated by the teachers and patrons of the public schools.

*School statistics, 1910 and 1911.*

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

	1909-10	1910-11
Number of children:		
Between 6 and 21 years of age.....	38,791	39,611
Between 8 and 14 years of age.....	19,481	19,678
Native born, native parents.....	22,777	23,239
Native born, one parent foreign.....	4,638	4,491
Native born, both parents foreign.....	7,359	7,456
Foreign born.....	4,002	4,436
Enrolled in the public schools.....	30,099	31,686
Enrolled in high schools.....	1,213	1,343
Attending private schools alone.....	2,014	2,104
Who have not attended any school.....	9,913	10,187
Average daily attendance on the public schools.....	19,144	20,699
Average daily attendance on the high schools.....	950	1,067
Percentage school population enrolled.....	80	81
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance.....	66	68

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts.....	332	351
New schoolhouses built.....	25	38
High schools (special law).....	13	13
Grammar schools.....	228	217
Primary schools.....	508	535
Volumes in libraries.....	36,965	32,018

TEACHERS.

Male teachers employed.....	142	140
Female teachers employed.....	709	736
Teachers holding first-grade credentials.....	587	625
Teachers holding second-grade credentials.....	203	264
Average monthly salary:		
Male teachers.....	\$107.18	\$110.92
Female teachers.....	\$80.95	\$79.91

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Applicants for certificates on examination.....	219	295
First-grade certificates issued on examination.....	26	23
Second-grade certificates issued on examination.....	85	135
Life diplomas granted.....	11	20
Educational diplomas granted.....	5	6
Certificates granted to graduates of universities.....	47	51
Manual training certificates issued.....	13	9
Certificates granted on life diplomas from other States.....	48	51
Certificates granted on State normal diplomas.....	113	145
Graduates of territorial normal schools:		
Tempe.....	23	48
Flagstaff.....	8	7
Commercial certificates granted.....	6	3



*Total receipts and expenditures of school moneys for the year ended June 30, 1911.*

## 1. Balances, July 1, 1910:

(a) Unappropriated county school fund, including salary, expense, and reserve.....	\$72,014.36
(b) School district funds.....	99,271.68
(c) Building funds.....	157,747.85
(d) Miscellaneous funds.....	77,874.41
Total school funds on hand July 1, 1910.....	406,908.30

## 2. Receipts:

(a) Territorial fund.....	62,667.96
(b) County school taxes.....	525,660.27
(c) School (poll) taxes.....	86,911.89
(d) Licenses, fines, and other sources.....	64,440.80
(e) Special tax for maintaining schools.....	81,486.27
(f) Sale of bonds, etc.....	292,548.98
(g) Miscellaneous sources.....	176,095.18
Received by Greenlee County Jan. 1, 1911.....	46,337.96
Total receipts, including balances.....	1,743,057.51

## 3. Expenditures:

(a) School maintenance.....	778,159.57
(b) Building purposes.....	188,491.16
(c) Miscellaneous purposes.....	165,301.83
(d) From contingent, expense, salary funds.....	20,763.65
Total expenditures.....	1,152,716.21

## 4. Balances, June 30, 1911:

(a) Unapportioned county school fund.....	83,172.09
(b) School district funds.....	149,260.09
(c) Building funds.....	259,101.46
(d) Miscellaneous funds.....	98,672.63
Total school funds June 30, 1911.....	590,341.30

*School property and bonded debt.*

Valuation of lots, buildings, and furniture.....	\$1,923,358.57
Valuation of libraries.....	25,770.00
Valuation of apparatus.....	46,157.70
Total value of school property.....	1,995,286.27
Bonded debt of districts.....	1,323,997.84

**TERRITORIAL PRISON.**

The new prison at Florence is modern in every way. The walls and buildings are of reinforced concrete and it is admirably adapted for the purpose, being safe, sanitary, and arranged for the economical administration of the institution. It is equipped with an electric-light plant, water system (the water being pumped from wells), a sewer system, laundry, hospital, and a cold-storage plant.

Although practically completed and occupied, at the time of making my last report, yet there has been a large amount of work done in finishing the buildings, the grounds, and the different plants of the institution. Of the two cell buildings mentioned in my last report as being in course of construction, one has been completed and is now

being occupied by the prisoners; the other is ready for the steel cells, which will be purchased when needed.

The water system has been remodeled during the year and has now a 50,000-gallon tank on a 60-foot tower, supplying an abundance of good water to all departments of the prison.

During the year the system of employing convicts on Territorial work at the prison and in the immediate vicinity, and particularly on bridge work, was continued. This work is voluntary on the part of prisoners, the reward being one day's commutation of time on the prisoner's term of sentence for each day he may labor.

These experiments which the Territory has made have convinced me that nothing is more beneficial, both to the health and disposition of the prisoner, than to be employed under some such regulation. There have been comparatively few escapes or attempts to escape on the part of prisoners employed outside the prison walls.

The board of control has adopted and put into operation a method of insuring a more just and certain enforcement of the parole law. A parole clerk has been appointed whose duty it is to inquire into the cases of all prisoners seeking a parole, and to make a report of his investigations in such cases, and also to make recommendations in other cases where paroles may seem desirable. He is also expected to investigate the previous history and the antecedents of each applicant for parole, to note his conduct and disposition as a prisoner, and to make, with his recommendations, such suggestions as he may think advisable relating to the terms of parole. He is also to keep track of the whereabouts and conduct of prisoners out on parole, and to see that the terms of each parole are complied with.

The cost of maintenance shows a gratifying decrease over last year, it being 64 cents per capita net as against 74 cents for 1910.

I append herewith a statement showing the expenses of the prison, its population, and other data.

*Comparative statement of expenses of Territorial prison for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1910	1911
Gross expense.....	\$115,456.24	\$121,571.75
Total earnings.....	\$12,779.31	\$19,932.42
Net expense.....	\$102,676.93	\$104,639.33
Salaries and wages.....	\$46,758.48	\$48,396.80
Maintenance and repairs.....	\$68,697.76	\$73,174.95
Gross per capita cost.....	\$296.5381	\$272.94
Net per capita cost.....	\$263.71	\$224.93
Gross daily per capita cost.....	\$0.8124	\$0.747
Net daily per capita cost.....	\$0.7224	\$0.643
Average attendance.....	389.347	445.403

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1910, there were 437 prisoners; there were received during the year 277, of which 45 were United States prisoners, making a total of 714 to be accounted for. During the year there were discharged 221, leaving 493 in the prison on June 30, 1911.

The discharged prisoners during the year were as follows:

*Prisoners discharged during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

By expiration of sentence.....	66
By commutation of sentence.....	155
By parole.....	17
By pardon.....	6
By escape.....	4
By execution.....	2
By death.....	7
By transfer to insane asylum.....	1
By order of the supreme court.....	3

Of the inmates received during the year, all were males and are classified as follows: Whites, 90; Mexicans, 151; Indians, 21; Negroes, 14; Chinese, 1.

Of the inmates in the prison June 30, 1911, all were males and are classified as follows: Whites, 153; Mexicans, 273; Negroes, 34; Indians, 31; Chinese, 1; Japanese, 1.

Of the inmates now in the prison, 300 can read and write, and 193 can not read or write; 132 were of temperate habits and 361 intemperate; 481 use tobacco and 12 do not; 73 admitted former conviction and 420 claim this to be the first conviction.

Of the 277 prisoners received during the year, 138 were foreigners and 139 were native born.

#### TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, but little change has been made in the buildings or equipment of the asylum, except that a modern chemical fire engine has been added for further protection. Farming machinery and tools and house and office furniture necessary for the proper management and welfare of the inmates of the institution have been purchased and placed in use and all necessary repairs have been made.

The institution is ample for the present needs of the Territory and well adapted to its purpose. The buildings are for the most part suitable and the grounds well shaded and beautified. Additional buildings must, however, soon be erected to care for the increase in population. The income from the farm, the labor of which was largely performed by the inmates under the supervision of a competent farmer, amounted to the sum of \$12,192.35 in value, most of the product being consumed at the institution.

On June 30, 1910, there were 368 inmates in the institution, of whom 290 were males and 78 were females. There were received during the year by commitment 103 males and 29 females; there were returned from parole 1 male and 1 female; there were returned escapes 4 males, making a total of 506 persons to be accounted for. During the year there were discharged as cured 38 males and 8 females, and 14 males and 3 females as improved and harmless; 41 males and 5 females died; 9 males and 9 females were paroled and 9 males escaped, making a decrease in the population of 136 and leaving 370 in the institution on July 1, 1911, of whom 287 are males and 83 are females.

**TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**

There are now at the Territorial Industrial School 82 children, 74 boys and 8 girls. They are well cared for and no sickness exists among the children of the school. The school, however, is overcrowded. The buildings and equipments are inadequate and in need of repair; the school ground is insufficient in amount, and not well suited to an institution of this character. It is most desirable that a new site be purchased of ample proportions of the best farm land obtainable, so that the boys may be taught the science of agriculture and other useful shop craft that may be established on the farm. The success of the school under past and present conditions in the training of the children committed to it has been very satisfactory; the health of the inmates, their moral, mental, and physical upbuilding has been the special care of the management and the results for the past year are exceedingly gratifying.

A small pumping plant has been added to the equipment, making it possible to cultivate a small garden, and the interest manifested by the boys in this work indicates the usefulness of a farm with a sufficient supply of water for irrigation.

**THE PIONEERS' HOME.**

The Pioneers' Home, which was begun during the previous year, was completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. It is located at Prescott and is beautifully situated on the crest of a low hill in what is known as Murphys Park and overlooks the city of Prescott and the surrounding country. The grounds contain 4½ acres of mesa land, which is capable of being made into a beautiful park or garden. The building is constructed of granite and brick, two stories high and a basement, and consists of the main building, 60 by 50 feet, with two wings, each 37½ by 40 feet, making a frontage of 135 feet. It is adorned with porches and balconies in front and at the end of each wing. It is modern in construction throughout, has hardwood floors, is equipped with hot and cold water, steam heat, and electric lights, is well furnished, and has the nucleus of a splendid library, the collection of which, under the supervision of Mr. Gus Heyman, who has been appointed to that duty will not only include modern literature and magazines but will eventually include all the historic publications of the West and Southwest obtainable.

The building was completed and turned over to the Territory by the contractors on January 1, 1911, and was furnished and opened for the occupancy of inmates on February 1, 1911.

While the institution will accommodate 40 persons, up to July 1 of this year but 24 had been selected from among the applicants, the management deeming it necessary that care should be exercised that only the most worthy pioneers be admitted. Of these 24 inmates at the home, the youngest is 61 and the eldest is 88 years of age, and the average age of all is 74 years and 9 months.

The management of the institution, under superintendent Maj. A. J. Doran, has been highly satisfactory to all concerned. The institution is commended by all visitors from within or without the Territory as a fitting tribute to the men who endured the hardships in building up a civilization in the pioneer days of Arizona.

**IRRIGATION AND FARMING.**

The most notable event which has transpired in the Territory during the year was the completion of the Roosevelt Dam. This event was fittingly celebrated on March 19 by ceremonies at the dam, at which ex-President Roosevelt was present and delivered the principal address. The facts and figures connected with the building of this great structure have been frequently published and are generally known. I wish, however, to call attention to some of these.

The dam is situated in a canyon of the Salt River, about 75 miles east of the city of Phoenix and just below the junction of Salt River and Tonto Creek. The dam is constructed of rubble-concrete masonry. It is 220 feet in height and 1,080 feet in length at the top. When filled, the reservoir, thus created by the dam will hold 1,284,205 acre feet of water, enough water to supply the Salt River Valley with an abundance of water during three years of drought. The rainfall on the upper Salt and Tonto watersheds since the completion of the dam has been much below normal. Notwithstanding this, the water on April 1 reached a height of 166.50 feet, showing 561,024 acre-feet of stored water. On July 1 this amount had only been reduced to 460,974 acre-feet. Notwithstanding this was after the season of the greatest use of water, an abundance of water for the remainder of the year, without further accretion from summer storms, is assured.

At Yuma the work of constructing the siphon under the Colorado River to conduct the water diverted by the Laguna Dam from the Colorado to the Arizona side was continued during the year. It is expected that the siphon will be completed early in 1912, which will make available an abundance of water for the irrigation of at least 130,000 acres of land in Arizona.

The Salt River project, of which the Roosevelt Dam is the principal feature, will cost when fully completed in round figures \$10,000,000. Included within this reservoir district are 240,000 acres of land which are to be irrigated from the reservoir supplemented by the normal flow of Verde and Salt Rivers. It is the expectation of the Reclamation Service that an additional 50,000 acres may ultimately be reclaimed and cultivated by means of pumping underground water. The power generated from the stored water at Roosevelt will supply these pumping plants. When the power plants now being built at Roosevelt and in the valley are completed 15,000 horsepower will be developed. This may be added to materially by the installation of additional plants at suitable sites along the river and at various points along the canals in this valley. The water power thus generated is expected to ultimately pay the cost of the maintenance and in addition to pay something on the original cost of the project. The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association represents the consumers of water under the Salt River project. This association under its contract with the Government will ultimately own the project. To do this, however, it is necessary that the Government be reimbursed for its outlay in the construction of the dam at Roosevelt, the diversion dam at Granite Reef, the purchase and improvement of the canals in the Salt River Valley, and in the installation of the various power plants.

The cost of the project will approximate \$50 per acre. The reclamation law and the contract between the Water Users' Association and the Government call for the payment of the cost of the

project within 10 years after its opening, the cost to be divided into 10 yearly installments. It is expected that the project shall be open in 1913. It has already become a serious question with landowners whether it is not advisable to secure, if possible, an extension of time within which the repayment shall be made. It is probable that the matter may be presented to the Department of the Interior at an early date, and then if the department shall favor an extension Congress will be asked to enact the needed legislation to permit of the extension. While the fertility of the lands included within the project and the energy and enterprise of our people are such as to permit, in my judgment, of the repayment to the Government of the cost of the project within 10 years, I believe that it is only fair to the people of the valley and will be in the interest of the speedy development of the Territory that a much longer period should be given than 10 years. The original estimate of the cost of the project has been exceeded by many millions of dollars, owing to its enlargement beyond what was contemplated at the time the landowners, through the Water Users' Association, made their contract with the Government. This fact, it seems to me, should have due weight in determining the question. A great deal of capital is needed for the proper development of the valley, and if the burden of these payments was lightened by extending the time for repayment to 20 or more years, great benefit would be derived from such policy by the people concerned and no serious disadvantage would result therefrom to the Government. What I have here said regarding an extension of time for the repayment to the Government of the cost of the Salt River project applies equally to the Yuma project. The matter as it seems to me is so important to the future of the Territory and in its bearing upon the future policy of the Government in the matter of the reclamation of our arid lands that I have deemed it proper and expedient to bring the matter to the attention of the department at this time and to recommend its favorable consideration.

The completion of the Roosevelt Dam insured the farmers of the Salt River Valley an abundance of water for the year, so that a larger area was put in cultivation in the Salt River Valley than ever before. Crops during the present calendar year were exceedingly good. Early rains during the summer, however, injured a great deal of hay and some grain. Prices of farm products have continued fairly satisfactory. The farming section at Yuma did not suffer in this way to the same extent as in the Salt River Valley. The melon crop which promised in June to be exceedingly large was likewise injured by rain during the harvesting season. There were shipped from the Salt River Valley during the season 1,120 cars of cantaloupes and other melons.

About 4,000 acres were planted to sugar beets. This is a decrease from 1910, so that the production of sugar at the beet-sugar factory at Glendale was less than last year. The coming year, however, promises to show a material increase in the acreage and it is to be hoped that this important industry may continue to grow as it should. In many parts of the Territory, particularly in the Sulphur Spring Valley in Cochise County, north of Prescott in Yavapai County, and in Navajo, Apache, and Coconino Counties, an increased acreage was planted and cultivated by dry-farming methods. The year was

especially favorable and for the most part the yield was fairly good and encouraging to those who are experimenting in this way.

The fruit crop has generally been good, both in the mountain valleys and uplands, where apples, pears, plums, and other similar fruits are grown, and in the valleys where citrus and deciduous fruits receive attention. There were shipped during the year 30 cars of oranges and grapefruit to the eastern markets. On the whole our farmers have prospered during the year.

Land under ditch with water may yet be had at reasonable prices in the Territory. It varies from \$50 to \$250 per acre, depending largely upon location. The dry-farming area, through experimentation thus far made, appears to be larger than was at first thought probable. There is yet room in the Territory for a great many people who may desire to own and cultivate lands. In fact, we have not yet a sufficient number of farmers to adequately take care of and cultivate such lands as are now under ditch and with an assured supply of water. This is true of lands about Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe, Florence, Buckeye, and Yuma. Good agricultural lands may also be had at many other places and these places present such differences of climate, methods of farming, and of the uses to which lands may be put as should attract people from the various parts of our country.

I have referred in my previous report to the ostrich industry in the Salt River Valley. This industry requires considerable capital, but it is so promising and the results attained thus far are so satisfactory that the business may be expected to exceed in importance that of any other connected with agriculture in the Territory with the possible exception of dairying.

#### **TERRITORIAL FAIR.**

In November, 1910, the sixth annual Territorial fair was held at Phoenix. The fair is becoming each year more and more an institution in which the people of the Territory participate either as exhibitors or as visitors. The showing in the line of live stock occasioned the most flattering comments on the part of stockmen and others from different sections of the country. Few, if any, parts of the United States can show a greater variety of live stock and as high a quality as here. While the institution is expensive in a way yet I believe that the outlay is amply compensated for by the interest it arouses in the matter of the improvement of our breeds of horses, cattle, and other live stock and in the pleasure which thousands of our people obtain through attending the fair.

#### **LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.**

The live-stock industry in Arizona is exceeded in importance only by mining and agriculture. This is so because the greater portion of the Territory is and will doubtless continue to be devoted to the open-range industry. Cattle growing ranks first in importance and sheep growing next. There are probably not less than 800,000 head of range cattle and not less than 1,000,000 head of range sheep in the Territory, exclusive of those in Indian reservations. During the year there were 250,133 head of cattle of all classes slaughtered

within the Territory and shipped to points outside of Arizona. This would indicate that the estimate of 800,000 head of range cattle in the Territory is quite conservative, and particularly so when, in addition, we consider that for the three years beginning with 1908 the average number of cattle slaughtered within the Territory and shipped to points outside was 235,956. It is probable, therefore, that an accurate census of the range cattle would show the number to be at the very least three times the annual shipment. It is estimated by the live stock sanitary board that fully 90 per cent of the cattle and sheep of the Territory graze upon the unclosed public lands. The condition of the public ranges, therefore, is of vital concern to the live-stock industry. The year has been unusually favorable in that regard, although during the early fall of 1910 the conditions did not appear favorable and some losses were experienced on account of drought. During the winter and spring, however, the rains were general and the condition of the ranges for the remainder of the year was better than normal. The prices for cattle were unusually high, which doubtless prompted the sale of cattle of all classes, which is evidenced by the large output for the year. The prices for wool were somewhat lower than during the preceding year, as were also the prices for mutton, sheep, and lambs. Owing to the favorable condition of the ranges, the lamb crop, however, exceeded that of the preceding year. On the whole, therefore, the sheep industry was fairly prosperous. A large part of the sheep-growing section of the public range lies within the forest reserves, particularly the Coconino, Sitgreaves, and Prescott reserves. The industry, therefore, is interested in the management and control by the Forest Service of grazing within the reserves. I am pleased to be able to report that year by year there appears to be less friction between stock growers and the Forest Service in the matter of the issuance of permits, and less complaint generally growing out of the control and regulation of grazing by the officers of the service.

The statutes of the Territory provide for police regulations of the live-stock industry largely through the instrumentality of the live-stock and sheep sanitary boards. The work of the first-named board is of special importance inasmuch as cattle particularly require police protection, due to the fact that they run at large on the open range and are not within the immediate possession or control of the owner. Inspectors are appointed by the board in various sections whose duties under the law are to inspect all cattle and horses for shipment or slaughter and to make a record and report of the brands and generally to supervise shipments and movements of cattle, so as to see to it that stock is not disposed of without legal authority. Inspectors are also required to investigate violations of the live-stock law and to make arrests when necessary. They are also expected to report the existence of contagious disease among live stock in their respective districts.

A tax is made on the industry of 1 cent per head of the cattle as determined by the assessment roll. This money is paid to the secretary of the live-stock sanitary board annually and is used in the payment of the expenses of the board.

The Territorial veterinarian cooperates with the board in the matter of disposing of infected live stock and in quarantining diseased



stock within the Territory whenever necessary and in refusing the right of entry to infected live stock from out of the Territory.

During the year little disease was found to exist among the cattle of the Territory. The necessity for quarantining against the Texas fever infection from Sonora still exists, and the construction of a fence by the Government along the international boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico is again recommended by the live-stock sanitary board, and this recommendation is approved by me.

During the past two years and a half I have had occasion to consider carefully the work of the live-stock sanitary board and of the Territorial veterinarian in their dealing with the cattle industry of the Territory. I am persuaded that instead of these officers having too much power and authority under the law their powers could be safely added to in more than one particular. While some cattlemen complain of the "brand tax" as an unnecessary burden on the industry, such complaints must certainly be founded upon an inadequate conception of the necessity of police regulation, not only for the purpose of preventing theft and the unlawful disposition of cattle, but also for the purpose of keeping our ranges free from infected and diseased cattle. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that the State authorities will not only continue these police regulations, but strengthen and add to them as well in so far as may be necessary.

The live-stock sanitary board in its last report strongly defends the existing law, which requires not only that all the animals shall be inspected before slaughter, but also that all butchers shall pay a license tax and makes it unlawful for persons to engage in the business of slaughtering cattle without such license. The reasons for the maintenance of this law are that it furnishes a needed safeguard against the theft and unlawful killing of cattle, and is also a needed sanitary measure in that it furnishes the only means by which cattle may be inspected by health officers and diseased meats be prevented from being sold to the people of the Territory.

The work of the sheep sanitary board is largely confined to the matter of prevention of disease common to sheep through the enforcement of the regulations looking to proper dipping at proper intervals and the quarantining of diseased animals. While the work is less extensive than that of the live-stock sanitary board, it is nevertheless essential to the prosperity of the industry and should be continued. The board reports that no case of infection was found during the year excepting a few instances in buck herds.

#### HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The horticultural commission consists of three members appointed by the governor. It employs an expert entomologist who is its chief executive officer, and also quarantine inspectors where these are needed. The commission, with the entomologist and quarantine inspectors, have maintained as close a supervision over shipments of nursery stock into the Territory as the limited funds at the disposal of the commission permitted and have done a certain amount of field work in addition. A vigorous fight has been made upon the wooly aphis, which so far is the only serious insect pest which has developed in the fruit-growing districts of the Territory. Substantial progress

has been made in the eradication of the pest and in another year it is hoped that its further growth may be completely checked. A rigid quarantine was declared against all citrus nursery stock from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Mexico, and certain districts in California, which practically limited the importation of citrus trees to certain parts of the last-named State. Many shipments have been refused and turned back at the point of entry into the Territory on account of scale or other infection. While this has proven a temporary embarrassment to persons who desired to plant orchards, it is expected, owing to the fact that nurserymen in the Salt River Valley are developing large stocks of young trees, that in the course of one or two years an abundant domestic supply may be had of clean stock free from infection of any kind. As a rule the law creating the commission and fixing its powers has met with approval from the people for whose benefit it was intended and the operations of the commission and its employees have been facilitated by shippers and by orchardists generally. But one litigated case has arisen growing out of the activities of the commission and this suit was satisfactorily settled before trial in such a way as to vindicate the commission and the law under which it has acted. The usefulness of the commission has been so well demonstrated that the board of control has made an increased appropriation for its use for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

#### HISTORIAN.

The historian has during the year done a great deal of extensive research work and has succeeded in obtaining valuable data not hitherto available for future use in the compilation of an accurate and comprehensive history of the Territory.

#### AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the station during the year has been unusually fruitful in results, particularly in the line of dry-farming experimentation.

Dry-farming stations are being conducted in the Sulphur Spring Valley, near Douglas, at Snowflake in Navajo County, and a new station has just been established north of Prescott. Cultural work of all kinds is being done at the various experimental stations. The one at Phoenix is making a specialty at present of sheep breeding; at Yuma the work is along the line of intensive gardening; at Tempe the growing of dates is being studied, with the result that a method of quickly and successfully curing dates has been discovered, which will in all likelihood lead to the growing of this delicious fruit in the Territory on a large scale as a commercial undertaking. In Pima County the station is experimenting along the line of range recuperation and renewal. No work which the Government is doing is of greater importance than that of the agricultural experiment station. Unfortunately, the means at the disposal of the Territory for this work is inadequate, for the problems which are to be solved are so numerous and important and some of these are so pressing as to call for annual appropriations far exceeding the ability of the Territory to make. The policy of the State will doubtless be favorable to the extension of this work as rapidly as funds may be available. The disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, for all purposes from both the Federal and Territorial Governments amounted

to \$40,812.02. Of this amount \$30,000 came from the Federal Government under the provisions of the Hatch and the Adams fund endowments; \$7,183.07 from the Territorial treasury; \$1,099.38 from the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, and \$2,529.57 from sales of the produce of the various stations.

### RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The railway commission has had before it many cases involving complaints as to rates, charges, overcharges, undercharges, and other matters concerning which shippers and carriers have failed to agree, and in many cases has succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment.

The commission during the year secured reductions in local class rates of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway between points in Arizona of about 10 per cent, and between San Francisco and Los Angeles and stations in Arizona of about 13 per cent. In the matter of the complaint of the commission against Wells, Fargo & Co., on behalf of the Territorial fair commission, a hearing was had in Phoenix on October 3, 1910, and the case heard on argument in Washington on March 17, 1911. A decision was obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing the express rate on horses between El Paso and Phoenix from \$500 to \$300 per car; between Phoenix and Los Angeles from \$400 to \$300; and between Phoenix and San Francisco from \$575 to \$475 per car. Two complaints filed by the commission against Wells, Fargo & Co. involving the merchandise and general special rates to, from, and between all points in Arizona were consolidated and heard by Examiner Burchmore at Phoenix on June 25, 1911. At the same time the complaints of the commission against the El Paso & Southwestern and the Southern Pacific Railway Co. were also heard before the same examiner. The complaints in these cases involved reparation for alleged overcharges. The commission secured a reduction for the rate on mining timber from California to Willcox on the complaint of a lumber dealer of the latter place. On the complaint of a firm in Bisbee the commission obtained from the railroads in the Territory an agreement to establish a better rate on cattle in carload lots between Arizona and California, with the understanding that application shall be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make special reparation for amounts collected in excess of the rates agreed upon.

The carriers have been requested by the commission to correct their tariffs and to make application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make special reparation on account of excessive estimates of weight applied on lemons in boxes of certain dimensions not specifically named in the published tariffs. This latter application was made upon a complaint of a shipper engaged in business in Phoenix and Tucson. Upon complaint of a produce dealer of Globe alleging that the minimum carload weight of citrus and deciduous fruits shipped from California to points in Arizona were excessive, the railroads have been requested by the commission to take necessary action to have the matter properly adjusted.

The commission endeavored to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission a ruling permitting the transportation of Territorial troops at special reduction rates, the same as are given in the

transportation of Federal troops. The commission was not successful, it being held by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the law does not permit special rates in the cases of the movement of Territorial troops.

The commission prepared and filed a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the rates on wool from the Territory to the eastern markets, and have joined with the attorneys of the National Wool Growers' Association in the effort to obtain a general reduction of such rates. Much work of preparation was done by the members of the commission and it is believed that the data which the commission have compiled and will introduce will secure the establishment of a very material reduction in such rates.

Much confusion to the traveling public arises out of the fact that the Southern Pacific Co. and all of its branch and subsidiary lines in the Territory use Pacific time instead of Mountain time. As Arizona geographically lies in Mountain-time territory and as all other roads for the most part operate on such time, a great deal of confusion arises for the traveling public. The commission, therefore, has urged the Southern Pacific Co. to adopt Mountain time for train schedules between Yuma, Arizona, and El Paso. This request was denied, but it is hoped that this decision is not final.

The following statistics relative to the railway mileage within the Territory may be of interest.

*Mileage of railroads in Arizona, Dec. 31, 1910.*

	Miles.
Arizona & California Ry. Co. ....	106.84
Arizona & New Mexico Ry. Co. ....	41.06
Arizona & Swansea R. R. Co. ....	21.10
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co. ....	387.07
Arizona Southern R. R. Co. ....	20.30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. ....	408.33
El Paso & Southwestern Co. ....	183.62
Grand Canyon Ry. Co. ....	66.89
Johnson, Dragoon & Northern Ry. Co. ....	8.20
Morenci Southern Ry. Co. ....	17.87
Ray & Gila Valley R. R. Co. ....	6.54
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry. Co. ....	257.40
Shannon Arizona Railroad Co. ....	10.70
Southern Pacific Co. ....	557.10
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co. ....	10.21
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co. ....	26.26
Total mileage.....	2, 109.49

### TERRITORIAL HIGHWAYS.

At the present writing the work of laying out and constructing a system of Territorial highways has been prosecuted for less than two years. During the calendar year 1909 and pending the collection of the Territorial tax levy for that year little but preliminary work was done. This work consisted entirely of running preliminary lines of surveys, to the end that the general course of the two main Territorial highways, which may be known as the north and south, and east and west highways, might be intelligently designated by the board of control. As a result of this preliminary work, the board of control laid out two main roads, one beginning at the town of Douglas and running in a northwesterly course through the center of the Territory and ending at the Grand Canyon; the other beginning at some point on the eastern boundary of the Territory near the town

of Clifton, and thence running west, following in general the course of the Gila River and ending at Yuma. Under the law of 1909 the money for the construction of these roads can only be had through direct taxation, and as that is necessarily limited, the completion of the two highways must necessarily be deferred a number of years. The board, therefore, was confronted with the problem of expending the Territorial road fund in such a way as to produce the largest immediate results, consistent with substantial and permanent construction. With this end in view it was deemed advisable to begin work on road construction at points where such construction would open up to communication and travel sections of the Territory isolated and cut off from other sections by reason of the absence of good roads. Necessarily, therefore, the first road work laid out was in mountainous sections of the Territory. The counties of Gila, Graham, and Greenlee, prior to 1910, were unconnected with the central and western portions of the Territory by highways. The board therefore determined to build a section of highway between Roosevelt and the town of Globe, a distance of approximately 38 miles, connecting at the former place with the government road, between Mesa and Roosevelt. The northern part of the Territory was likewise cut off from the central and southern sections by lack of road facilities, and it was, therefore, determined to begin and push as rapidly as possible the construction of a road between Prescott and the lower end of the Bradshaw Mountains, which would open up that section immediately to travel. A contract was therefore let during the year 1910 for the construction of a road between Roosevelt and Globe, and another contract was let for the construction of the piece of road south from Prescott toward what is known as the Senator Divide. Later in the year 1910 the work of constructing the north and south highway was further prosecuted by the letting of a contract for the construction of 22 miles of highway between Douglas and Bisbee.

The board also took over and designated as a part of the Territorial highway system 9 miles of road between Phoenix and Glendale and 4½ miles between Phoenix and Tempe, and have rebuilt them in such a manner as to make them excellent pieces of roads of their type.

In addition to the work begun and prosecuted during the calendar year 1910 on road construction, a Territorial bridge across the Gila River at Florence was begun and finished. This bridge is of the type known as the girder type, of T-beam construction of reinforced concrete. Its length is 700 feet, and it consists of fourteen 50-foot spans, with main beams or girders to each span which rest on concrete piers founded on 30-foot piles driven into the river bed. Most of the labor expended on this bridge was furnished by the inmates of the Territorial prison. This labor was quite satisfactory, and its employment resulted in a substantial saving to the Territory. The occasion of the construction of this bridge was the necessity for furnishing passage from the railway station on the north side of the Gila River across to the south side, where the Territorial prison is situated. In addition to this, it is on the main Territorial north and south highway, and will be needed as a means of crossing the Gila River at that point.

A bridge across the Verde River, in Yavapai County, on the course of the north and south highway, was begun during 1910 and com-

pleted during 1911. This bridge is of steel construction, resting upon concrete piers similar to those used in the construction of the Florence Bridge. The bridge is 300 feet in length and is of the most solid and substantial character.

During the present calendar year the work of building a bridge across the Salt River at Tempe has been begun. This bridge will be of a type similar to that of the Florence Bridge. Its length, however, will be 1,520 feet. It will consist of 11 spans or arches of 125 feet each, each of which will rest on concrete piers founded on bed-rock or on piles driven into the river bed. The work on this bridge is being done largely by prison labor. Owing to the size of the bridge and the difficulties connected with its construction, the bridge can not be completed before 1912.

During the present year a contract was let for the completion of 15 miles of road in Pima County through the Santa Rita Mountains, which affords communication between Tucson and the southeastern section of the Territory. Another contract was let between Flagstaff and Prescott. Contracts have also been let for the continuance of the road work from Prescott south over the Senator Divide through the Bradshaw Mountains. The completion of 25 miles proposed to be built under the later contracts will open up the northern part of the Territory to travel to and from the central and southern sections of Arizona. Incidentally, this part of the highway, when completed, will afford some of the most magnificent scenery to be found on the continent, and will doubtless be a favorite route of travel for tourists and sightseers. As a rule the Territorial engineer has found little difficulty in finding suitable road material through the various sections over which work has thus far been carried on. The endeavor has been to build roads of the most substantial character, affording perfect drainage, thus minimizing the danger from floods and washouts. The easy grades provided and the kind of surfacing which is being done make travel over them easy and pleasurable.

The road between Douglas and Bisbee is now about completed. All that remains to be done is the oiling and surfacing. It will be a fine piece of road making when fully completed. It is not expected that oil will be much used in the construction of highways, except where travel will probably be so extensive as to warrant it.

Summarizing the work which has been done under the good-roads law at the date of the writing of this report, there has been constructed two bridges, one at Florence and the other at Camp Verde, and substantial progress has been made in the construction of the bridge across the Salt River at Tempe. There have also been constructed 111½ miles of road. Besides this actual construction, preliminary surveys have been made of 700 miles of additional highways.

As it is probable that the connection of the present board of control with road building will terminate officially early in January, 1912, and as this is the last report which I shall be called upon to make, I deem it proper to state in this connection that it is expected by the end of this year that at least 50 miles of additional highway will have been completed and the piers of the Tempe Bridge shall be in place and ready for the superstructure.

The money received from all sources for the two years ended June 30, 1911, is \$327,599.79; of this amount there was expended up to

July 1, 1911, for engineering, \$32,809.82; for construction, \$216,280.77; for equipment, \$10,445.43; for maintenance, \$5,268.48; and for general expense, \$623.38, leaving an unexpended balance of \$62,171.93. The cost of the bridge at Florence was \$49,861.44. The cost of the Verde Bridge, including the approaches and right of way, \$25,143. There was expended up to that date on the Prescott-Phoenix section of the north and south highway \$56,793.04; on the Douglas-Bisbee section of the north and south highway, \$26,272.53; on the Tucson section of the north and south highway, \$1,748.70; on the road construction on the Glendale and Tempe sections the sum of \$2,130.57, and on the Tempe Bridge the sum of \$2,184.69.

The cost of road making up to the end of the fiscal year would not quite approximate an average of \$2,000 per mile. This average cost has not been exceeded since the end of the fiscal year, and as near as may be estimated the 111½ miles of road completed at the date of this report will cost approximately less than \$2,000 per mile. It will thus be seen that the Territory has made a substantial beginning in completing a system of Territorial highways, but to complete the system under the plan of direct taxation as provided by the law of 1909, which limits the rate to 25 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, at least five years will be necessary, assuming, of course, that the assessed value of the Territorial property shall increase as rapidly as during the last five years.

The roads built and now being built are at points presenting the greatest natural difficulty and the greatest expense in the cost of construction. I estimate that the building of an additional 150 miles of roads similar to those constructed will complete the system through the mountainous and difficult portions. To complete the system as a whole would require approximately 500 miles of road building over desert and mesa country, which should be constructed at an average cost not to exceed \$1,000 per mile. A great deal of interest has been aroused throughout the Territory during the last two years on the subject of good roads. The Territorial Good Roads Association was formed during the year and a good-roads convention is called to meet in the city of Prescott for the 2d day of October of this year. The many objects of interest, natural and prehistoric, throughout the Territory, the magnificent scenery along the course of our proposed highway, and the delightful climate throughout most of the year should make Arizona a favorite resort for tourists and automobilists as soon as our system of roads may be connected with some transcontinental highway or system of highways. The prospect of the building of such a highway across the Territory is stimulating road building within the Territory and arousing general interest in the good-roads movement.

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

The Organized Militia of the Territory consists of 1 regiment of 12 companies of Infantry and 1 troop of Cavalry, the whole containing 702 officers and men.

At the Army maneuvers at Atascadero in September, 1910, 2 battalions of the regiment attended and participated under the command of Col. Tuthill. Both battalions received favorable comment in the reports made by the inspectors at the maneuvers, particularly on account of the appearance of both officers and men and the manner in which their camp duties were performed. The absence of intoxi-

cation among the officers and men was also favorably commented upon.

Several of the officers of the guard were detailed and attended the United States Army maneuver camp at San Diego, Cal., and one of the officers of the Cavalry troop attended the maneuvers at San Antonio, Tex. A team representing the guard was sent during the year 1910 to the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, under the command of Maj. Hayden. The showing made by the team was quite gratifying, it having won second prize in Class C and winning the twenty-fourth position among all the competing teams. During the present summer a team representing the guard attended and succeeded in winning fifteenth place among 48 competing teams.

A serious handicap to the success of the guard in the Territory is the need of proper armories. The adjutant general in his report strongly recommends that provision be made for building armories at the expense of the Territory or State as the case may be. The reasons which he urges are convincing and I unhesitatingly approve the suggestion.

### MINING.

The mine production of the Territory for the year 1910 as appears from the returns made to the Territorial auditor as required by law was slightly less than for the year 1909. The gross production for the year was as follows:

Copper.....	pounds..	295, 275, 527
Gold.....	ounces..	142, 252. 803
Silver.....	do.....	2, 092, 738. 461
Lead.....	pounds..	1, 068, 093
Zinc.....	do.....	6, 134, 418

There was a slight falling off in the production of copper, some increase in the production of gold, a material decrease in the production of silver and lead, and a slight increase in the production of zinc.

The gross value of the production for 1910 was \$42,229,282.56, a decrease in the value of the production for the year as compared with 1909 of \$717,462.63. There were no new developments of especial importance made during the year. Exploration work was continued in the Miami district in Gila County, and also at Ray, and additional ore bodies of low grade ores of commercial value were added to the already known bodies of enormous tonnage in both fields.

The Miami Copper Co. began production by starting up two units of its concentrating mill and is treating 2,000 tons per day. The Ray Consolidated Co., at Kelvin, also began production in the month of April, and is now operating four units of its 5,000-ton concentrator.

The Imperial Copper Co., owing to financial difficulties, ceased operation early in this calendar year. The United Verde at Jerome, the Copper Queen, Calumet and Arizona, and the Lake Superior and Pittsburg at Bisbee, the Old Dominion at Globe, the Arizona Copper Co. and the Detroit Copper Co. at Morenci, and the Shannon Copper Co. at Clifton, have each maintained relatively the same production as heretofore. The gold mines of Mohave County have to some extent increased their production and at the same time have added largely to their reserves of ore. Prospecting through the Territory has been continued with encouraging success, although many deserving properties are not being worked for lack of capital, which for the past three or four years has been difficult to procure for mining enterprises.



Gross product for the year 1910, of the mines and mining claims of Arizona, compiled from the verified statements filed with the Territorial auditor, in compliance with chap. 20, Laws 1907.

Name of company.	County.	Mining district.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Lime.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
Arizona Marble Co.	Cochise	Teviston.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.		\$10,086.00
Arizona United Mining Co.	do.	Johnson.	117,757						15,043	15,000.00
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.	do.	Turquoise.	28,031,924	7,269,260	206,211,000					3,831,236.10
Commonwealth Mining & Milling Co.	do.	do.		335,740	19,361,100					21,429.23
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	do.	Blasée.	68,786,131	12,430,273	647,501,960	696,118				9,342,697.42
Great Western Copper Co.	do.	Turquoise.	2,265,964							287,492.09
Herschell Mining & Milling Co.	do.	Tombstone.	9,325	426,100	41,619,400	59,945				34,921.19
Leonard Copper Co.	do.	Turquoise.	582,780	939,455	54,267,300					122,666.74
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co.	do.	Blasée.	14,751,000							1,878,982.38
Superior & Pittsburg Copper Co.	do.	do.	26,183,146	6,016,960	206,825,000					3,569,667.26
Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co.	do.	Tombstone.		271,819	15,110,871	41,778				15,558.18
Wolverine & Arizona Mining Co.	do.	Blasée.	392,608							50,010.41
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.	Gila	Globe.	1,273,374		25,008,000					176,578.15
The Gibson Copper Co.	do.	Summit.	315,560							40,196.04
Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co.	do.	Globe.	20,660,342	360,275	53,975,060					2,668,030.35
Superior & Boston Copper Co.	do.	do.	1,910,923							267,308.78
United Globe Mines	do.	do.	4,321,831	241,000	44,676,000					584,854.21
Warrior Development Co.	do.	do.	5,275,529		54,889,000					671,996.88
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.)	Greenlee	Copper Mountain.	33,391,530							4,233,413.09
Clifton Copper Mines (Ltd.)	do.	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	206,419							26,263.75
The Detroit Copper Co. of Arizona.	do.	Copper Mountain.	22,546,047							2,871,935.08
New England & Clifton Copper Co.	do.	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	1,081,695		20,161,720					148,570.00
Shannon Copper Co.	do.	Clifton.	15,873,431	984,472	47,736,670					2,067,845.48
Standard Consolidated Copper Co.	do.	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	50,582	3,347,240						8,233.51
Standard Copper Mines	do.	do.	270,540		47,630					34,496.92
Vulture Mines Co. of Maine.	Maricopa	Vulture.		3,015,000	1,092,000					62,906.20
C. O. D. Mining Co.	Mohave	Wallapai.		129,000	26,622,000	26,049				18,224.07
Goldread Mining & Exploration Co.	do.	San Francisco.		29,508,503	14,603,480					617,761.87
Grand Gulch Mining Co.	do.	Bentley.	489,536		2,839,000					63,876.56
The Needles Mining & Smelting Co.	do.	Wallapai.		97,145	2,538,170	134,268				14,626.55
Torn Reed Gold Mines Co.	do.	San Francisco.		23,450,308	10,896,470					490,540.50
Union Basin Mining Co.	do.	Wallapai.		880,000	29,146,000	32,634	6,088,574			368,556.80

El Tiro Copper Co.....	Pima.....	Silver Bell.....	216, 074						27, 523. 51
Imperial Copper Co.....	do.....	do.....	5, 469, 162						738, 654. 79
Twin Buttes Mining & Smelting Co.....	do.....	Pima.....	238, 675						34, 763. 15
Frank & Josephine Powers.....	Santa Cruz.....	Harshaw.....							42, 730. 83
Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.....	Yavapai.....	Agua Fria.....	1, 757, 506	13, 000	1, 274, 900				289, 234. 30
Cleopatra Copper Co.....	do.....	Verde.....	105, 000						13, 374. 90
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Martinez.....	10, 008	7, 969, 000		1, 052			175, 220. 08
Grand Canyon Lime & Cement Co.....	do.....	Unknown.....					17, 063		85, 319. 35
Griffin & Co.....	do.....	Walker.....	1, 170	535, 266		6, 728		\$ 1, 153	12, 209. 15
Lelan Gold & Copper Co.....	do.....	Big Bug.....		1, 060, 000				\$ 13, 000	23, 284. 96
Miller Bros.....	do.....	Unknown.....							10, 400. 00
Mount Elliott Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Big Bug.....		976, 660					20, 187. 58
Penn Arizona Mining Co.....	do.....	Walker.....		1, 524, 720		67, 058			37, 243. 07
Puntunney Lime Co.....	do.....	Lime Stone Canyon.....					8, 700		43, 500. 00
Tiger Gold Co.....	do.....	Tiger.....	15, 078	2, 917, 760				18, 163	67, 307. 87
United Gold Mines Co.....	do.....	Martinez.....		825, 360					17, 060. 19
United Verde Copper Co.....	do.....	Verde.....	38, 663, 880	19, 266, 915					5, 024, 446. 24
Yavapai Consolidated Gold-Silver-Copper Co.....	do.....	Tiger.....		11, 668		2, 473		13, 155	18, 207. 67
Golden Star Mines Co.....	Yuma.....	King of Arizona.....		15, 945, 000					333, 590. 32
Total.....			205, 275, 527	142, 252, 803	2, 062, 738, 461	1, 068, 083	6, 134, 418	50, 513	42, 229, 282. 56

\* Tons, alloy.

\* Units, iron.

1 Cubic feet, marble (first year in which any marble has been reported).

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The superintendent of public health reports that the total number of deaths registered for the year were 3,194, an excess of 140 over the previous year. Excluding Indians the death rate for 1911 was 15.88 per 1,000 inhabitants. This is a slight increase over last year. The disease ranking highest among adults for cause of death during the year was tuberculosis, which, for the most part, was acquired elsewhere than in Arizona. The well-known favorable climatic conditions existing here attract a great many people suffering from this disease, which adds materially to the annual death rate. Were it not for this fact the death rate would be as low as in any registration area of the United States. The Territorial health board, under the direction of the superintendent of public health, was active during the year in securing better sanitary conditions throughout the Territory. In many of the counties of the Territory the board has had the cooperation of local health officers. A centralized State health department, properly equipped and with sufficient powers to adopt and put in force reasonable rules and regulations looking to proper sanitary measures and to the prevention and the spread of contagious disease, is recommended for future legislation by the superintendent of public health.

The total number of births reported for the year was 3,562, of which 111 were stillbirths, leaving 3,451 live births. This is an increase of 383 live births over the previous year and is a rise in the birth rate from 15.7 to 16.9 per 1,000 population. Excluding Indians the birth rate was 17.1 per 1,000. There were 47 twin births as against 27 for the previous year. Four sets of triplets made their appearance and two full sets of them remained alive.

The following tables of births and of deaths are taken from the report of the Territorial health officer:

## Births fiscal year 1911.

	Apache.	Cochise.	Cocouino.	Gila.	Graham.	Greenlee.	Maricopa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.	Indian reservations.	Males.	Females.	Unstated.	Total.
Native white.	71	323	62	148	140	50	465	80	134	101	30	14	165	44	12	934	842	3	1,779
Native Mexican.	49	55	18	24	25	26	120	3	23	75	35	4	19	50	7	258	263	1	522
Foreign white.	6	153	13	53	19	18	43	4	5	8	2	2	4	40	7	184	190	1	375
Foreign Mexican.	6	129	26	28	84	101	50	1	10	62	10	15	34	14	7	311	268	1	600
Negroes.	8	8	1	2	2	2	13	1	1	5	8	15	3	14	1	19	15	1	34
Chinese.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	6
Indians.	72	339	62	140	139	117	360	26	75	139	34	15	120	63	242	118	127	1	246
Males.	59	329	59	114	131	78	361	12	97	121	43	18	127	52	127	1,827	1,728	7	3,552
Females.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111
Unstated.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
July.	15	56	6	26	36	11	51	4	9	27	11	4	21	2	25	203	207	1	283
August.	10	62	13	35	35	15	60	4	15	15	5	3	21	5	14	207	203	1	282
September.	15	59	9	15	25	15	63	2	11	19	8	2	30	8	20	203	203	1	280
October.	10	63	4	26	38	15	63	2	10	21	9	1	27	7	24	203	203	1	274
November.	10	55	7	14	30	15	59	5	13	25	10	4	10	12	24	203	203	1	274
December.	6	54	15	18	35	15	67	5	14	28	10	4	28	12	39	203	203	1	335
January.	6	66	17	14	6	31	68	1	16	27	3	3	22	20	16	313	288	1	313
February.	16	55	8	21	14	26	53	4	13	21	3	4	24	12	24	288	288	1	320
March.	8	56	11	22	20	36	54	3	18	19	7	7	27	15	17	288	288	1	320
April.	9	47	8	30	19	31	73	2	13	21	5	3	13	6	18	288	288	1	291
May.	15	53	16	23	7	36	59	2	19	20	5	5	10	9	12	288	288	1	291
June.	12	42	7	11	6	35	53	6	21	17	1	2	20	7	21	288	288	1	261
Total.	132	608	121	255	271	195	723	38	172	260	77	33	248	115	254	3,562	3,562	7	3,562
Stillbirths.	5	23	5	10	12	6	17	1	4	9	3	2	8	2	7	111	111	1	111
Total live births.	127	645	116	245	259	189	706	38	168	251	74	33	240	113	247	3,451	3,451	6	3,451
Twin births.	1	5	2	4	6	1	14	1	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	47	47	1	47
Triplets.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4

## Deaths fiscal year 1911.

	Apache.	Cochise.	Cocconino.	Gila.	Graham.	Greenlee.	Mari-copa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.	Indian res- ervations.	Males.	Females.	White.	Mexican.	Indian.	Other.	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 to 24.	25 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 and over.	Unstated.	Total.	
Typhoid fever.....	1	26		14	6	2	22	2	2	3	2	1	5	4	1	65	26	60	28	1	2	1	6	13	22	19	19	6	3	2		91	
Malarial fever.....																2		15	3				1									2	
Smallpox.....																51	47	15	63	20		21	56	15	2	2	1					98	
Measles.....	8	20	1	1	2	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	8	3			7	2	2	1							11	
Scarlet fever.....	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	11	6	11	3		10	6	3								19	
Whooping cough.....																5	5	4	3			1	2	7								9	
Diphtheria and croup.....	1	3		1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	3	6	14	9	14	2			4	2	1								23	
Influenza.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	5	3	6	15	7	9	11			2	1	1								22	
Other epidemic diseases.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	3	6	15	7	9	11			2	1	1								22	
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	29	15	8	1	3	249	4	4	4	90	6	3	25	19	339	117	424	19	22		13	1	6	92	174	105	46	19	7	5	456	2	
Tuberculosis in Arizona.....	20	2	13	4	5	45	4	2	2	39	10	1	11	13	57	129	95	58	99	65		2	1	10	19	52	45	34	30	26	6	1	224
Tuberculous meningitis.....							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1			1	1	1								3	
Acquired in Arizona.....							7	7	7	1	1	1	7	1	3	8	4	2	7			3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	1			1	1	1								8	
Syphilis.....	2	2					1	12	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	2	14	5			1	4	2	1	3	5	3	4	1	1	20	
Cancer, malignant tumor.....	13	1	3	3	4	26	1	10	6	2	8	2	3	4	4	41	43	45	36			1	2	1	2	6	9	18	25	21	84	20	
Simple meningitis.....	4	1	1	2	2	14	1	6	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	24	14	14	22			12	17	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	38	49	
Cerebral hemorrhage and soft- ening.....	1	6	5	3	1	10	1	1	1	8	4	8	1	1	1	26	23	37	12				1	1								131	
Organic heart disease.....	33	7	4	4	5	33	1	1	1	23	4	2	11	2	2	78	53	81	44			2	6	1	4	7	13	14	24	22	39	1	
Acute bronchitis.....	4						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	4			4	3	1								9	
Chronic bronchitis.....	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	6	1													7	
Pneumonia (excluding broncho- pneumonia).....	1	36	18	12	4	6	40	1	3	15	6	5	10	6	20	127	54	72	87			36	24	9	13	19	20	19	14	26	3	183	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2	22		2	6	6	8	2	11	2	1	1	1	3	3	44	24	24	41			31	17	6	1				3	5	5	68	
Other diseases of respiratory system.....							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	4	16	2				1	1	1	2	1	2	4	7	18		
Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....							6	1	2							19	12	11	19			8	8	1								31	
Diarrheal diseases (under 2 years).....							1	2	1	5			3	3	1	19	12	11	19													6	
Appendicitis.....	2	56	4	18	24	20	26	1	3	63	7	1	5	13	146	110	64	175	16			181	75	3	3	6	1					256	
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	10	4	5	5	1	2	3	2	7	15	20	10	2			10	3	1	4	1	3	4	6			13	
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	3	10	10			2	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	6		22	
Diseases of women (not cancer).....	5	2	1	5	4	1	20	1	1	14	5	4	4	5	1	55	25	54	22			4	1	2	1	2	6	9	13	23	22	1	
Puerperal septicaemia.....	1	6	3				9	1	2	1		1	3	3	3	31	16	11	3			1	1	12	12	7	2	3	2			8	
Other puerperal accidents.....	1	1					6	2	3	1		1	3	3	3	25	19	3	3													31	
Congenital debility and mal- formation.....	7	62	11	16	9	10	4	1	7	26	5	3	17	9	15	140	98	102	119			238	1									239	
Old age.....	3	3	4	4	4	17				4	1	2	5	1	1	26	19	19	19			7	3	7	4	7	2	1	44	45	24	24	
Accidental gunshot wounds.....	2	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	23	11	15	9													24	

Injuries by machinery.....	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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**Sex unstated in one instance.**

**FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.****RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**

The financial condition of the Territory is excellent. Territorial, county, and municipal bonds command high premium and are eagerly sought by investors. At the close of the fiscal year the cash on hand in the Territorial treasury to the credit of the various funds amounted to \$502,275.81, a decrease from the previous year of \$5,446.16.

The total revenues for the year were \$1,121,381.08, a decrease of \$11,122.40 from the previous year.

The actual revenue received from taxes and other sources, the items of which were considered in estimating required revenue to cover appropriations authorized by law, was made up as follows:

*Revenue of Territory from taxes and other sources.*

Territorial taxes, 70-cent levy.....	\$590,668.61
Territorial road taxes.....	174,540.56
Taxes to cover interest on county and city funded debt.....	115,804.81
Incorporation fees.....	36,053.20
Bank interest, Territorial deposit.....	4,829.31
<b>Taxes:</b>	
Telephone companies.....	2,491.45
Telegraph companies.....	291.83
Taxes on express companies.....	21.17
Railroad liquor license tax.....	1,800.00
Capitol building rent account.....	2,611.35
Asylum for the insane, earnings.....	4,079.43
Territorial prison earnings.....	18,516.16
Miscellaneous small items not considered in estimating required revenue.....	1,323.08
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>953,665.13</b>

The decrease in revenue was due to a decrease in the tax rate of 10 cents on each \$100 made, as compared with the preceding year.

*Revenue from special sources.*

Agricultural college fund provided by United States Government.....	\$45,000.00
Insurance, taxes, and fees received from Territorial secretary.....	37,934.86
License and inspection fees received from live-stock sanitary board and used by board in its administration of the live-stock interests of Arizona.....	22,050.89
National forest school and road fund received from the United States Government for distribution of counties in which forest reserves are located from which revenues are received.....	51,229.38
University land rentals included in statement of revenue received from Coconino County.....	778.75
<b>Total revenue from special sources.....</b>	<b>156,993.88</b>

The total expenditures for the year were \$1,115,705.24, which include all expenditures from special items of income shown in the above table. The net increase over the previous year, including these items, was \$139,601.50. This increase is largely due to the increased expenditure for roads and bridges.

The following itemized statement, taken from the Territorial treasurer's report, shows the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year:

*Receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1911.*

Funds.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Agricultural college.....	\$45,000.00	\$50,000.00
Asylum for the insane.....	62,889.63	49,975.62
Improvements.....	5,000.00	885.96
Interest fund.....	1,011.04	1,000.00
Capitol interest.....	5,065.93	5,000.00
General fund.....	297,546.06	239,113.16
Interest fund.....	182,926.41	140,609.89
Industrial school.....	23,534.17	23,818.34
Improvements.....		645.81
License and inspection.....	22,060.89	17,592.19
Northern Arizona Normal School.....	17,500.00	19,854.23
Dormitory.....		84.83
Improvement.....		7,282.23
National Forest Reserve, school and road.....	51,229.38	51,229.38
Pioneers' Home, building fund.....		24,106.50
Prison.....	79,870.00	79,303.55
Building fund.....		15,563.23
Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds.....	6,070.55	
Redemption 6 per cent bonds.....	5,279.75	5,479.52
Tempe Normal School.....	40,000.00	39,311.40
Building.....	9,570.00	9,009.82
Territorial school.....	63,589.79	61,960.08
Territorial road.....	174,540.56	227,482.31
University.....	36,279.32	37,159.86
Building.....	11,506.90	7,907.64
Interest (per. 3863-1901).....	1,263.26	1,250.00
Interest (act 47, 1903).....	14.96	550.00
Deduct for transfers.....	1 110,738.60	1,116,051.04
	479.52	479.52
Total.....	1,110,259.08	1,115,571.52

The Territorial treasurer is authorized by law to deposit public funds in the banks of the Territory, the bank in each case being required to furnish bonds to insure the Territory against loss.

During the last fiscal year the average amount of Territorial funds on deposit was \$491,727, on which the banks were required to pay interest to the amount of \$4,829.31. At the close of the year the funds on deposit were as follows:

*Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1911.*

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott.....	\$124,313.83
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix.....	8,901.44
The Phoenix National Bank.....	33,600.45
The Prescott National Bank.....	70,663.56
The Bank of Bisbee.....	54,250.00
First National Bank of Globe.....	20,000.00
Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., Winslow.....	5,000.00
Mesa City Bank.....	5,000.00
Bank of Benson.....	2,248.75
The Bank of Safford.....	20,000.00
The Valley Bank of Phoenix.....	34,741.67
Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co., Tucson.....	10,000.00
Bank of Douglas.....	10,000.00
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, N. Y.....	68,794.13
Union Bank & Trust Co., Phoenix.....	14,403.14
The Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	24,000.00
First National Bank, Clifton.....	5,000.00
Consolidated National Bank, Tucson.....	4,032.64
Willcox Bank & Trust Co.....	5,000.00
Total balance June 30, 1911.....	519,949.61



### TERRITORIAL DEBT.

During the past year the Territorial bonded indebtedness was reduced \$10,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was paid by the Territory out of the redemption fund. The bonds retired were the last of the 6 per cent Territorial funding bonds maturing in the year 1913.

In 1910 the tax levy provided for the retirement of \$5,000 of these bonds. The revenue received from the levy made permitted a retirement of \$5,000. In addition to this amount, by applying the surplus funds in the Territorial bond-interest fund, the Territorial treasurer was able to provide for the retirement early in June, 1911, of another \$5,000 of these bonds. This expenditure of \$5,000 from the Territorial bond-interest fund could in no manner create a deficit through the subsequent payment of Territorial interest obligations, and the Territory thus effected a saving in interest of \$175 by the transaction.

All counties and cities have paid the interest accruing on their funded debt during the year as fast as it became due. Pima County has made final payment of \$17,505.15 past-due bond interest.

In addition to the bonds redeemed during the year there has accumulated \$24,843.77 for the redemption of bonds, as shown by the following statements:

#### *Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, June 30, 1911.*

Balance July 1, 1910.....	\$199. 77
Receipts from counties.....	5, 279. 75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5, 479. 52</b>
Disbursements.....	5, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1911, transferred to general fund.....	479. 52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5, 479. 52</b>

#### *Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds, June 30, 1911.*

Balance July 1, 1910.....	\$18, 771. 22
Receipts from counties.....	6, 072. 55
<b>Balance June 30, 1910.....</b>	<b>24, 843. 77</b>

#### *Itemized statement of bonded indebtedness of Territory, by issues, June 30, 1911.*

Bond issue.	Cause of bond issue.	Time.	Interest.	Amount.
		<i>Years.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair.....	20	5	\$30, 000. 00
July 15, 1892	Territorial county and city indebtedness.....	50	5	2, 000, 000. 00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness.....	50	5	300, 000. 00
June 1, 1898	Construction, capitol building.....	50	5	100, 000. 00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements, University of Arizona.....	20	5	25, 000. 00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	20	5	30, 000. 00
Jan. 15, 1903	Territorial and county indebtedness.....	50	5	92, 000. 00
Do.....	Indebtedness, Pima County railroad bonds.....	50	3	318, 275. 29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements, asylum for the insane.....	50	5	20, 000. 00
July 15, 1904	Territorial and county indebtedness.....	50	5	94, 000. 00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expense, University Experiment Station.....	20	5	11, 000. 00
Jan. 15, 1906	Indebtedness, Pima County.....	50	4	25, 000. 00
	<b>Total debt.....</b>			<b>3, 045, 275. 29</b>
	<b>City and county indebtedness, funded.....</b>			<b>2, 068, 302. 86</b>
	<b>Actual Territorial debt after deducting city and county funded debt.....</b>			<b>946, 972. 43</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

City and county debt, funded.....	\$2, 098, 302. 86
Territorial debt, funded.....	\$730, 972. 43
World's Fair.....	30, 000. 00
Construction, capitol building.....	100, 000. 00
Improvements, University of Arizona.....	25, 000. 00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	30, 000. 00
Improvements, asylum for the insane.....	20, 000. 00
University Experiment Station.....	11, 000. 00
<b>Territorial indebtedness.....</b>	<b>946, 972. 43</b>
<b>Total debt.....</b>	<b>3, 045, 275. 29</b>

*Bonded city, county, and Territorial debt, segregated June 30, 1911.*

Apache.....	\$43, 473. 50	Prescott (city).....	\$91, 261. 90
Coconino.....	159, 000. 99	Tombstone (city).....	11, 812. 38
Gila.....	44, 781. 36	Tucson (city).....	27, 423. 71
Graham.....	147, 364. 70	Pima.....	318, 275. 29
Maricopa.....	281, 636. 43	Pima.....	25, 000. 00
Mohave.....	105, 363. 29		
Navajo.....	38, 000. 00	Total city and county	
Pima.....	210, 240. 05	indebtedness.....	2, 098, 302. 86
Pinal.....	136, 138. 08	Territorial indebtedness...	946, 972. 43
Santa Cruz.....	31, 000. 00		
Yavapai.....	338, 740. 07	Total debt.....	3, 045, 275. 29
Yuma.....	88, 791. 11		

*Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.*

Counties.	Interest.	Rate.
Apache.....	\$2, 178. 68	\$0. 18
Coconino.....	7, 950. 06	. 19
Gila.....	2, 239. 08	. 035
Graham.....	7, 368. 24	. 25
Maricopa.....	14, 081. 82	. 07
Mohave.....	5, 268. 16	. 23
Navajo.....	1, 900. 00	. 08
Pima.....	21, 080. 26	. 27
Pinal.....	6, 806. 90	. 20
Santa Cruz.....	1, 560. 00	. 065
Yavapai.....	16, 937. 00	. 15
Yuma.....	4, 439. 56	. 11
Prescott (city).....	4, 563. 10	. 20
Tombstone (city).....	590. 62	. 30
Tucson (city).....	1, 371. 20	. 04

**BANKS.**

During the year just ended the banks have generally prospered. Despite the more or less unsatisfactory business conditions in some parts of the Territory, the banks, especially the larger institutions, nearly all show substantial growth. During the year the bank at Kelvin, a branch of the Ray State Bank, was discontinued, and the Bank of Florence, at Florence, a small and weak institution, was placed in the hands of a receiver and at the close of the fiscal year was still in the receiver's hands.

Three new banks were established in the Territory during the year, as follows:

	Paid-up capital.
Buckeye Valley Bank, Buckeye.....	\$25, 000
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Phoenix.....	8, 900
Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co., Phoenix.....	100, 000

At the close of the fiscal year there were the following number of financial institutions operating in the Territory:

Territorial banks.....	39
Territorial banks, branches.....	12
National banks.....	13
Building and loan associations.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70</b>

*Condensed statement of condition of financial institutions.*

Aggregate capital of Territorial banks on June 7, 1911.....	\$1,592,126.00
Aggregate surplus and undivided profits on June 7, 1911.....	1,169,050.63
<b>Increase in aggregate resources of Territorial banks during year.....</b>	<b>2,292,960.91</b>
<b>Increase in aggregate resources of national banks during year.....</b>	<b>585,497.03</b>
<b>Total increase.....</b>	<b>2,878,457.94</b>
<b>Increase of deposits:</b>	
Territorial banks.....	1,859,542.62
National banks.....	449,225.54
<b>Total increase in deposits.....</b>	<b>2,308,768.16</b>
<b>Aggregate resources of all banking institutions in Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 7, 1911:</b>	
Territorial banks.....	16,137,700.89
National banks.....	10,733,506.40
<b>Total bank resources.....</b>	<b>26,871,207.29</b>
Building and loan associations.....	979,447.00
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>27,850,654.29</b>

The following abstracts show the condition of Territorial and national banks and building and loan associations for the years 1910 and 1911 and give a comprehensive idea of the increase in the financial condition of the Territory:

*Abstract of reports of the condition of Territorial banks of Arizona.*

	June 30, 1910 (37 banks).	June 7, 1911 (39 banks).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$7,790,365.26	\$8,780,355.93
Bonds, stocks, and other securities.....	1,172,949.82	1,488,166.79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	736,285.30	796,989.23
Expense account.....	104,891.28	166,676.56
Cash, and due from banks.....	4,040,218.32	4,907,632.26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,844,739.98</b>	<b>16,137,700.89</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Capital stock.....	1,360,390.00	1,592,126.00
Surplus.....	589,364.32	718,176.23
Undivided profits.....	406,791.03	450,847.40
Deposits and due banks.....	11,404,204.49	13,263,747.11
Rediscunts and other liabilities.....	76,000.14	112,804.15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,844,739.98</b>	<b>16,137,700.89</b>

*Abstract of reports of the condition of national banks of Arizona.*

	June 30, 1910 (13 banks).	June 7, 1911 (13 banks).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$4,942,799.64	\$5,080,795.42
United States bonds.....	960,667.75	945,929.00
Securities, etc.....	616,127.99	569,359.27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	334,912.22	546,644.75
Cash and due banks.....	3,291,511.77	3,590,777.96
Total.....	10,148,009.37	10,733,506.40
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Capital stock.....	980,000.00	1,030,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	884,732.52	948,394.90
Circulation.....	703,560.00	731,410.00
Deposits and due banks.....	7,573,406.96	8,022,631.60
Bills payable and other liabilities.....	6,310.89	1,070.00
Total.....	10,148,009.37	10,733,506.40

*Comparative condensed statement of the reports of the condition of the building and loan associations of Arizona.*

	June 30, 1910 (7 associations).	June 7, 1911 (6 associations).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>		
Loans on real estate.....	\$826,431.14	\$871,097.04
Loans on stock.....	16,923.50	35,614.74
Real estate.....	28,209.43	34,061.48
Sundry accounts.....	24,788.96	19,283.21
Cash on hand.....	27,192.68	18,390.58
Total.....	925,545.71	979,447.00
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Capital stock.....	772,599.09	833,659.47
Undivided profits.....	28,091.58	51,374.47
Sundry accounts.....	119,112.05	86,413.11
Bills payable.....	5,143.00	8,000.00
Total.....	925,545.71	979,447.00

**INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**

From the report of the secretary of the Territory to this office there appears to be 115 insurance companies authorized to transact business in Arizona, of which 64 are fire insurance companies, 25 are life insurance companies, 18 miscellaneous insurance companies, and 8 underwriting agencies, which is a gain of 3 companies over the previous fiscal year.

The amount of the premiums received by the various insurance companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1910, aggregated \$1,776,200.60, a gain of \$74,328.53 over the previous year.

In accordance with the laws of the Territory a 2 per cent tax was levied by the secretary of the Territory on these premiums, which amounted to \$35,523.86. This amount was turned into the Territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

In addition to the insurance companies, there are 11 surety and bonding companies authorized to transact business in the Territory. The laws of the Territory require that surety and bonding companies file with the governor quarterly statements showing the financial condition of the company.

**INCORPORATIONS.**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the fees received by the Territory through the office of the Territorial auditor from organizers of corporations amounted to \$35,034.50, as against \$42,772.30 for the previous year, as shown by the following statement:

*Statement of the incorporation fees received by the Territorial auditor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

1910.	
July.....	\$3,364.60
August.....	2,841.40
September.....	2,773.80
October.....	2,730.30
November.....	2,850.30
December.....	2,875.20
1911.	
January.....	2,757.20
February.....	2,625.20
March.....	3,365.00
April.....	2,896.40
May.....	3,092.00
June.....	2,863.10
Total.....	35,034.50

**TAXATION.**

The act of June 20, 1910, known as the enabling act, provided that no session of the legislature might be held during 1911. As the appropriations for the maintenance of the various Territorial institutions made by the legislature in 1909 ended on June 30, 1911, there was urgent necessity for Congressional action authorizing the levy of taxes and the expenditure of money for the carrying on of the Territorial government after June 30, 1911. Congress, by an act approved February 16, 1911, passed an act which provided that the Territorial board of control should on or before the first Monday in August, 1911, levy such taxes for the maintenance of the Territorial government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as might be needed, limiting, however, the Territorial tax rate for Territorial purposes to 70 cents on \$100. The act further made it the duty of the board of control on or before the said date to make an estimate of the sums which may be needed for the maintenance of the Territorial institutions for said fiscal year, including improvements to the property and additions to the equipment thereof, such estimate to be full and ample authority for the expenditure of the amounts included within the estimate.

Under this act the board of control made and entered its estimate of the sums needed for the various Territorial institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and upon said estimate entered its order fixing the total tax levy for Territorial purposes for said year at 65 cents on each \$100. The tax rate was, therefore, reduced 5 cents on \$100 from that levied for the year 1910. The revenues to be raised must necessarily be larger than for 1910, owing to the increased cost of maintaining the Territorial government and the cost of improvements which must be made at the various Territorial institutions. It would have been impossible to have reduced the tax rate from that of 1910 to that extent had not the assessed valuation of

taxable property of the Territory shown an increase over the previous year of approximately \$12,000,000. Some of this increase was due to the fact that the exemptions of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Co., the Prescott & Eastern Railway Co., and the Bradshaw Mountain Railway Co. expired during the year and the roads were therefore assessed. A material increase was made in the assessed valuation of other railroad property throughout the Territory.

In addition to the normal increase in the value of property, some effort was made by the taxing officers throughout the Territory to obtain a more equitable and fair valuation of all classes of property. These causes combined resulted in the largest increase in the assessed valuation of the property of the Territory thus far made in our history. This increase of valuation has made it possible for some of the counties to lower their tax rate for county purposes.

The following is a comparative statement of the rate of taxation in the several counties during the past five years, including 1911:

*Rate of taxation, 1907-1911.*

Counties.	Total tax per \$100.				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apache.....	\$3.70	\$3.10	\$3.80	\$3.30	\$2.75
Cochise.....	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.75	2.75
Cocconino.....	2.75	2.75	3.25	3.25	3.25
Gila.....	3.50	2.84	3.30	3.00	2.94
Graham.....	2.00	2.00	3.15	3.05	3.20
Greenlee.....					1.80
Maricopa.....	2.15	2.16	3.02	2.55	2.28
Mohave.....	3.80	3.75	4.00	3.75	3.50
Navajo.....	3.30	3.30	3.20	2.95	2.90
Pima.....	2.80	3.05	3.50	3.40	2.35
Pinal.....	3.50	3.00	4.10	3.00	3.00
Santa Cruz.....	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.20	3.20
Yavapai.....	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.30	2.00
Yuma.....	3.60	3.40	3.45	3.51	3.49

*Territorial tax levy for 1911 on each \$100.*

General fund, par. 3831, Rev. Stat., Arizona, 1901.....	\$0.106625
Asylum for the insane, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 1, Laws 1909.....	.071430
Asylum for the insane, improvements, chap. 107, sec. 4, Laws 1909.....	.056200
Asylum for the insane, interest, act 73, Laws 1903.....	.001021
Capitol Building, interest, act 9, Laws 1897.....	.005110
Industrial school, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 2, Laws 1909.....	.010250
Interest fund, par. 2047, Organic Law of Arizona.....	.010250
Northern Arizona Normal School, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911.....	.005110
Northern Arizona Normal School, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 5, Laws 1909.....	.020500
Prison, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 3, Laws 1909.....	.122500
Prison, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911.....	.020450
Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds, act 103, Laws 1891.....	.005700
St. Louis Exposition bonds, interest, act 86, Laws 1901.....	.001540
St. Louis Exposition sinking fund, bond redemption, act 86, Rev. Stat., 1901.....	.002552
Tempe Normal School, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 4, Laws 1909.....	.047800
Tempe Normal School, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911.....	.007100
Territorial school fund, chap. 67, sec. 6, Laws 1907.....	.030000
University, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 6, Laws 1909.....	.039280
University, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911.....	.041200
University, bond redemption, par. 3663, Rev. Stat., 1901.....	.002552
University, interest, par. 3663, Rev. Stat., 1901.....	.001280
World's Fair bonds, interest, act 103, Laws 1891.....	.001550

Total Territorial tax levy..... 65

*Total valuation, by counties, for year 1911.*

Apache County.....	\$1,227,470.44
Cochise County.....	19,949,268.85
Coconino County.....	4,365,594.58
Gila County.....	6,967,541.64
Graham County.....	2,993,019.20
Greenlee County.....	7,221,335.00
Maricopa County.....	21,889,244.24
Mohave County.....	2,475,890.93
Navajo County.....	2,583,316.00
Pima County.....	8,375,368.05
Pinal County.....	3,561,974.45
Santa Cruz County.....	2,480,292.21
Yavapai County.....	11,634,351.21
Yuma County.....	4,098,442.84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>99,813,109.64</b>
<b>Less exemptions.....</b>	<b>1,780,401.00</b>
<b>Total subject to taxation.....</b>	<b>98,032,708.64</b>

*Comparative statement of total tax rolls for years 1908-1911.*

Counties.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apache.....	\$1,085,919.55	\$1,398,035.91	\$1,481,309.94	\$1,227,470.44
Cochise.....	20,128,808.97	19,263,032.72	19,323,763.03	19,949,268.85
Coconino.....	4,302,299.43	4,463,174.99	3,929,228.85	4,365,594.58
Gila.....	5,571,501.01	5,721,392.74	6,498,520.33	6,967,541.64
Graham.....	8,199,123.03	8,182,337.97	8,489,610.34	2,993,019.20
Greenlee.....				7,221,335.00
Maricopa.....	14,264,755.53	16,010,716.66	17,779,942.99	21,889,244.24
Mohave.....	1,619,098.11	1,661,246.23	1,962,275.29	2,475,890.93
Navajo.....	1,844,872.63	1,467,979.97	1,938,850.61	2,583,316.00
Pima.....	7,230,446.02	7,737,374.94	8,068,330.33	8,375,368.05
Pinal.....	2,479,416.37	2,491,760.02	2,702,111.71	3,561,974.45
Santa Cruz.....	1,731,905.05	2,193,934.33	2,271,294.54	2,480,292.21
Yavapai.....	10,244,987.80	9,639,088.99	9,719,983.88	11,634,351.21
Yuma.....	2,639,072.09	3,512,328.87	3,783,139.66	4,098,442.84
<b>Total valuation.....</b>	<b>81,342,203.59</b>	<b>83,746,403.96</b>	<b>87,913,371.50</b>	<b>99,813,109.64</b>
<b>Less exemptions.....</b>	<b>704,662.10</b>	<b>1,062,341.40</b>	<b>1,787,145.15</b>	<b>1,780,401.00</b>
<b>Total value for assessment.....</b>	<b>80,637,541.49</b>	<b>82,684,062.56</b>	<b>86,126,226.35</b>	<b>98,032,708.64</b>

*Statement of the aggregated valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1911.*

Description of properties.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Cultivated lands.....	acres.. 151,598.52	\$1,109,520.16
Cultivated land, irrigated.....	do.. 203,294.08	8,124,731.15
Uncultivated land.....	do.. 1,248,909.19	3,925,032.98
Railroad land grants.....	do.. 2,272,216.89	645,430.81
Other land grants (526).....	do.. 211,463.20	334,974.21
Productive patented mines.....		10,568,560.80
Improvements on productive patented mines.....		685,254.00
Nonproductive patented mines (4,346).....	acres.. 81,030.99	2,898,465.38
Improvements on nonproductive patented mines.....		1,919,748.00
Patented mill sites (127).....	acres.. 714.97	28,667.58
Improvements on productive unpatented mines.....		74,400.00
Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mines.....		526,066.50
Smelters (not included in improvements on mines as classified above).....	18	2,540,560.00
Town and city lots.....		11,535,940.82
Improvements.....		12,611,263.50
Banks.....	56	2,329,071.34
Horses:		
Stock.....	3,199	56,160.00
Range.....	16,544	167,112.00
Work, class A.....	10,503	432,081.00
Work, class B.....	5,598	224,281.00
Saddle, class A.....	7,386	198,866.00
Saddle, class B.....	4,645	113,856.00
Stallions.....	270	34,935.00

*Statement of the aggregated valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1911—Continued.*

Description of properties.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Mules:		
Class A.....	1,523	\$65,150.00
Class B.....	1,637	69,840.00
Asses.....	2,076	17,429.00
Jacks.....	14	1,700.00
Cattle:		
Range.....	384,165	3,850,634.00
Stock.....	24,367	246,140.00
Beef.....	3,402	67,094.00
Milch cows.....	12,159	305,163.00
Bulls.....	7,715	191,598.00
Sheep.....	611,066	1,279,985.50
Bucks.....	1,267	6,360.00
Goats:		
Common.....	44,048	81,909.50
Graded.....	34,988	56,847.00
Swine.....	3,819	15,377.00
Poultry.....		12,400.00
Ostriches.....	4,253	233,915.00
Bees (colonies).....	20,060	25,860.00
Street railways.....	miles 43.05	130,016.25
Merchandise stocks.....		3,701,667.79
Automobiles.....	625	189,934.00
Motor cycles.....	17	1,425.00
Railroads, standard gauge, main line.....	miles 1,527.718	16,384,448.15
Railroads, A., T. & S. F. Ry. (estimated).....	do 386.76	2,667,865.79
Shetland ponies.....	20	200.00
Calves.....	3,132	15,665.00
All other property.....		9,099,022.43
Less exemptions.....		99,813,109.64
Total value of property.....		1,780,401.00
		98,032,708.64

*Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1911.*

Names.	Miles.	Rate.	Total.
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.....	3.03	\$2,825.00	\$8,559.75
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.) (Coronado R. R.).....	7.50	7,000.00	52,500.00
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.:			
Phoenix division (Phoenix-Maricopa).....	43.26	9,000.00	389,340.00
Phoenix division (Phoenix-Hassayampa River).....	39.22	8,000.00	313,760.00
Globe division.....	139.41	10,000.00	1,394,100.00
Cochise division.....	34.96	3,150.00	110,187.00
Kelvin division.....	8.49	3,250.00	27,592.50
Arizona & New Mexico R. R. Co.....	40.00	10,000.00	400,000.00
Bradshaw Mountain R. R. Co.....	35.65	5,500.00	196,075.00
Central Arizona Ry. Co.....	15.00	2,000.00	30,000.00
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.).....	3.60	1,000.00	8,600.00
El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Co.:			
Main line division.....	139.59	12,050.00	1,682,059.50
Douglas to Courtland.....	34.70	5,000.00	173,500.00
Tombstone to Fairbanks.....	9.30	5,800.00	53,940.00
Flagstaff Lumber Manufacturing Co.....	12.00	2,000.00	24,000.00
Grand Canyon R. R. Co.....	63.58	7,000.00	445,060.00
Greenlaw Lumber Co.....	5.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Johnson, Dragoon & Northern Ry. Co.....	8.20	500.00	4,100.00
Morenci Southern Co.....	18.00	7,000.00	126,000.00
New Mexico & Arizona R. R. Co.....	87.80	9,500.00	834,100.00
Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Co.....	4.00	7,250.00	29,000.00
Phoenix & Eastern Ry. Co.....	94.49	8,000.00	755,920.00
Ray & Gila Valley R. R. Co.....	9.26	8,000.00	74,080.00
Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Co.....	8.00	2,025.00	16,200.00
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry. Co.....	195.35	10,000.00	1,953,500.00
Southern Pacific R. R. Co.....	392.50	17,500.00	6,868,750.00
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co.....	17.765	7,000.00	124,355.00
Twin Buttes R. R. Co.....	10.213	1,800.00	18,383.40
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co.....	26.26	7,000.00	183,820.00
Western Arizona Ry. Co.....	21.57	8,800.00	81,966.00
	1,527.718		16,384,448.15
The Pullman Co.....			100,333.45
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (estimated).....	386.76		2,667,865.79
Total valuation railroad property.....	1,914.478		19,152,647.39



*Valuation for the year 1911, determined by the Territorial board of railroads, which are exempt from taxation by Territorial statute, of rate of taxation as fixed by act of Congress.*

Names.	Miles.	Rate.	Total.
Arizona & California Ry. Co.....	106.99	\$7,500.00	\$802,425.00
Arizona & Swanssea R. R. Co.....	22.00	6,000.00	132,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	386.76	17,500.00	6,768,300.00
Prescott & Eastern R. R. Co.....	26.45	7,500.00	198,000.00
Shannon Arizona Ry. Co.....	10.70	10,000.00	107,000.00
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co.....	37.20	7,000.00	260,400.00
Total.....	590.05	.....	8,268,125.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	.....	.....	2,667,865.79
Valuation of railroad property exempt from taxation.....	.....	.....	5,600,259.21

### GREENLEE COUNTY.

The legislature in 1909 passed an act creating out of the eastern portion of Graham County a new county to be called and known as the county of Greenlee. The act further provided that there should be an election held in the year 1910 for county officers for said county who should take office in January, 1911. An election was held in November, 1910, and in January of this year the county was organized and the county seat of the county fixed at the town of Clifton.

The creation of the county of Greenlee increases the number of counties in the Territory to 14.

With this report I have the honor to submit for the files of your office copies of various reports of Territorial officials and boards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

Respectfully,

RICHARD E. SLOAN,  
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.





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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
*Honolulu, Hawaii, September 1, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911:

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The last year, like the three immediately preceding years, has been one of great prosperity. Crops have been large and prices good; new industries have been begun and old ones extended; transportation and communication facilities have been increased by additional vessels, by railway, street railway, and road construction, and by improvements in wireless and telephone systems; there has been much building. The Federal Government has made good progress in the construction of the naval station and fortifications and in harbor improvements. The Territorial government has made marked advances in many directions.

Imports and exports for the year aggregated \$69,451,163, which, although less by \$2,173,796 than the amount for the preceding year, was greater by \$7,226,984 than the largest amount before that; they have increased 125 per cent in the 11 years of Territorial government. The imports were \$27,512,580, an increase of \$2,374,333, and the exports \$41,938,583, a decrease of \$4,547,829. About 90.5 per cent of the trade was with the mainland of the United States. The steady and rapid increase in imports from the mainland continues; they have practically doubled within the last seven years. The inward tonnage was 1,343,876, an increase of 35,075, and the outward tonnage slightly greater. The tonnage has increased 40 per cent during Territorial government. Nearly 95 per cent in value of the freight was carried in American bottoms. The customs receipts were \$1,654,761.34, an increase of \$79,442.19, and larger than for any preceding year. The total thus paid into the Federal Treasury since the organization of Territorial government is \$14,913,460.86. The Federal internal-revenue receipts were \$218,739.14, an increase of \$19,606.63, and larger than for any preceding year. Of this, \$129,238.76 were corporation taxes. The internal-revenue receipts aggregate \$956,204.32 for the period of Territorial government.

The current receipts of the Territorial government were \$3,482,560.84, a decrease of \$158,684.51, due principally to the abnormally large inheritance taxes of the preceding year. The disbursements, including payments to counties and transfers to special funds, were

\$3,584,517.61, an increase of \$320,153.41. While there thus seems to be an excess of \$101,956.77 in disbursements over receipts, it is because of transfers to special funds, and there was really an excess of receipts over actual expenditures; the net cash balances in all revenue accounts, after deducting all outstanding warrants, aggregated \$1,101,051.72 at the close of the year, an increase of \$287,449.60 over the corresponding amount for the preceding year. This will probably be reduced during the coming year on account of increased appropriations. The counties collected \$267,275.56 for themselves in addition to \$1,184,564.11 paid to them by the Territorial government. Thus the total public revenues, Territorial and county, aggregated \$3,749,836.40, of which \$2,297,996.73 went to the Territory and \$1,451,839.67 to the counties.

Bonds bearing 4 per cent interest were paid to the amount of \$75,000, and since the close of the year additional public improvement 4 per cent bonds have been issued to the amount of \$1,500,000 at 101.588, or on a percentage basis of 3.88. The Territorial bonded debt was \$4,004,000 at the close of the year, or 2.59 per cent of the assessed value of property, and is now \$5,504,000, or 3.56 per cent of such value. The assessed value of property was \$154,584,032, an increase of \$4,315,565. There are no county bonds.

Bank deposits at the close of the year were \$15,310,263.51, an increase of \$1,985,957.97; 5 new banks were established. The capitalization of domestic corporations was \$156,873,028 at the close of the year, an increase of \$4,837,503; 51 new corporations were created and 7 old ones dissolved.

The tabulations of the census of 1910 have been revised and extended since my last report. The population of the Territory is 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.62 per cent since 1900. The population of Honolulu is 52,183, an increase of 12,877, or 32.76 per cent. The population of the Territory, by races, is as follows: Hawaiians, 26,041, a decrease of 3,746; part Hawaiians, 12,506, an increase of 4,658 (of these 8,772 are Caucasian-Hawaiians and 3,734 Asiatic-Hawaiians); Portuguese, 22,303, an increase of 6,628; Spanish, 1,990, and Porto Ricans, 4,890 (both new); other Caucasians, 14,867, an increase of 4,290; Chinese, 21,674, a decrease of 4,088; Japanese, 79,674, an increase of 18,559; and all others (including 4,533 Koreans, 158 blacks, 537 mulattoes, and 2,736 others) 7,964, an increase of 4,727. While the largest absolute increase was in Japanese, the percentage increase was practically the same as that of the entire population, and that was because of the large immigration in the early years of the decade, the number for that nationality having remained practically unchanged during the last few years. The total nonoriental population has increased more than the oriental, both absolutely and in percentage. There has been a decided advance toward a normal distribution of age and sex groups. The number of males per thousand fell from 691 to 642; the absolute increase in males was 16,730, or 15.7 per cent, and in females 21,178, or 44.4 per cent. Among Hawaiians and Portuguese the sex distribution is nearly normal, but among all others it is abnormal. The number per thousand under 21 years of age increased from 817 to 385. Among Hawaiians the number under 21 is nearly normal,

among Portuguese and part Hawaiians it is far above normal, and among other Caucasians and among orientals it is far below normal. The percentage of native born also has increased materially, namely, from 41.1 to 51.1 per cent. Practically all Hawaiians and part Hawaiians are native born and, roughly speaking, two-thirds of the Portuguese and other Caucasians, one-third of the Chinese, and one-fourth of the Japanese. Of the four principal islands, Oahu shows the largest increase in population, 40.1 per cent; Hawaii the next largest, 18.2 per cent, while Kauai and Maui show 15.5 and 15.4 per cent, respectively.

The number of voters registered, 14,442, for the general election held last November was somewhat larger than the number, 13,274, for the preceding biennial election; of these, 9,619 were Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, 4,414 Caucasians, and 409 Orientals. The number of citizens was 102,065, not including Midway Island, of whom 98,122 were native born and 3,943 naturalized, and the number of male citizens of voting age was 18,333. A special election on prohibition was held in June, 1910, in which only about three-fourths of the registered voters participated, of whom 76.75 per cent voted against prohibition, partly because of an exceptionally good high license law and an understanding that that law should be even more strictly enforced, for which stricter enforcement provision has since been made.

The sixth biennial legislature, which sat last spring, passed a larger number of important acts of an advanced or progressive character than any preceding legislature, especially on the subjects of schools, public health, local government, taxation, public works, and immigration.

The bureau of immigration was elevated to a department of immigration, labor, and statistics, with greatly enlarged powers. The special income tax, three-fourths of the proceeds of which are devoted to immigration, was continued for another two years, and a number of laws were enacted to prevent undue enticement of laborers from Hawaii to the Pacific Coast States and Alaska. During the year the board of immigration introduced 1,451 Spanish and Portuguese immigrants from Europe, and the sugar planters introduced 2,209 Filipinos from the Philippines. The total number of immigrants, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russians, introduced by the board since its organization in 1905 is 8,793, exclusive of persons brought from the mainland of the United States.

The public schools were put upon a firm financial basis, which will result in a material increase in school buildings, school teachers, and teachers' salaries. The required funds are to be determined largely by estimates of needs, subject to certain limitations based on the number of pupils, and taxes will be levied to meet the estimates. Comparatively little will depend upon specific legislative appropriations. The enrollment in the schools at the close of the year was 26,122, an increase of 585, of whom 20,597 were in the public schools and 5,525 in private schools, as compared with 15,537 for the first year of Territorial government.

No subject has received more attention during the last year than that of the public health. The location of Hawaii at the crossways



of Pacific commerce and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal emphasize the need of the greatest care in this matter. Appropriations of \$1,313,806.97, or 60 per cent more than by the preceding biennial legislature, were made directly for health purposes, besides appropriations of nearly a million dollars in addition for closely related matters, such as water and sewer works. A sanitary commission was provided to devise plans for placing the city of Honolulu in permanent sanitary condition. Many laws of a comprehensive character were enacted on the subjects of sanitation, tuberculosis, pure food, and other health matters. During the year the department of public health effected much reorganization and extension of its work. There were two short epidemics of cholera close together, with 39 cases and 29 deaths; 2 cases of plague appeared in Honolulu and 4 on the island of Hawaii. A case of yellow fever appeared off port for the first time, but did not reach shore, where the yellow-fever mosquito exists. The year was a notable one in the investigation of leprosy by the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in laboratories and with patients furnished by the Territory. The bacillus of this disease is now easily cultivated artificially, following the first such cultivation by Clegg, then employed in Manila, but now at Honolulu, which marks the first great advance in the study of this disease since the discovery of the bacillus by Hansen in 1868. General leprosy was developed also in a monkey, which is probably the first time that it has been developed in an animal other than man, a result which augurs well for more effective research work in the future.

One of the most important subjects of legislation was that of taxation, especially in connection with the subject of local governments. With a view to fixing responsibility on the county supervisors, making obvious to their constituents the relation between the taxes they pay and the benefits they derive in return, obviating the demoralizing influence of a common money bag and averting encroachments on the territorial treasury in the supposed interests of the counties, the sources of revenues were separated and the property tax rates were made elastic. The Territory and each county will hereafter rest upon its own independent financial basis with an elastic system of taxation and with the revenues of each varying according to its needs, instead of all drawing from a common fund produced largely by an unchanging property tax rate. A number of laws were enacted to insure honesty and efficiency in the administration of county governments. In general attention is now being paid more to the perfection than to the extension of local governments.

For several years comparatively little has been done in public work and, for that reason as well as because of improved financial conditions, public works have now been provided for to the extent of about \$4,000,000, to be expended during the next two or three years, partly out of current revenues and partly out of loan funds. These are mainly water and sewer works, wharf and harbor improvements, roads, and buildings for the library of Hawaii, the college of Hawaii, the public schools, the insane asylum, the prison, hospitals, and armories.

Progress has been made in homesteading and conservation. While only 172 homesteads were taken up, a great many were surveyed,

and changes in methods of homesteading, supported by a saner public sentiment on this subject, are diminishing fake homesteading for speculative purposes. Several demonstration farms were established and others are contemplated in homestead centers, and arrangements have been completed for establishing a territorial marketing agency in order to instruct and assist small producers as to seed, as to times and methods and extent of planting, and as to grading, packing, shipping, and marketing their produce. The topographic survey of the island of Kauai was completed and work begun on the island of Hawaii. The hydrographic survey was extended over the four largest islands. Forest reserves were created aggregating 85,062 acres, bringing the total up to 25 reserves, aggregating 631,956 acres. The division of animal industry conducted a vigorous campaign against bovine tuberculosis with the result that that disease was almost eradicated from dairy cows on the island of Oahu, and will soon be practically eradicated from the entire Territory. The division of entomology has extended its work, but has met with one of the greatest dangers through the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly, probably from Australia, into the islands of Oahu and Kauai. The Federal experiment station has extended its work, partly through territorial financial assistance, and is becoming more and more a factor in the development of minor industries, among which the pineapple industry has now taken the lead, and cotton and tobacco give the best promise among the newest industries. The main crop, sugar, was the largest yet.

#### NEEDED LEGISLATION.

An increase in the facilities for passenger travel between Honolulu and the mainland continues to be one of the urgent needs, which should be met through the suspension of the coastwise navigation laws for a limited period so far as they relate to passenger traffic. (See heading "Transportation facilities.")

The creation of a park to include the largest active volcano, Kilauea, its neighboring extinct craters, and other objects of interest, and the occasionally active volcano, Mauna Loa, is a matter of national importance. I recommended the necessary action by Congress in my last report, and since then the legislature has passed a resolution requesting it. (See heading "Kilauea National Park.")

A lighthouse depot at Honolulu for the Territory has become a pressing need.

Appropriations should be made for continuing work upon the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo, and Kahului, and beginning work on one of the harbors of the island of Kauai.

#### GENERAL ELECTION.

The regular biennial election, at which the Delegate to Congress, the representatives and half of the senators of the Territorial legislature, and the higher city and county officers are elected, was held last November. No other regular elections are held and no other officers are elected in the Territory.

The vote was somewhat larger than at any of the three immediately preceding elections, at which it remained nearly constant. The steady increase in the number of Portuguese and Chinese voters continues, while the number of Japanese voters remains negligible, notwithstanding the large Japanese population; the Portuguese and Chinese have been in Hawaii long enough for their native-born children to be coming of voting age in considerable numbers. The Anglo-Saxon vote will probably increase more rapidly hereafter. The material increase in the Hawaiian vote was due chiefly to a more general registration of voters, but in part to the increase in the number of part Hawaiians, who are included among the Hawaiians.

In the following tables the classification of voters by races is only approximate, as the race of a voter can not always be determined with certainty. The voters, of course, of whatever race, are American citizens. The number of registered voters by races in 1900 is not available. "Others" in the table, although including many Koreans and Filipinos so far as population is concerned, are practically all Caucasians so far as voters are concerned.

It may be of interest to compare the registered voters in 1910 with those of 1887, the latter being the first year at which persons other than Hawaiians were permitted to vote in material numbers. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago, and the population was then only about 85,000, or considerably less than half what it is now, but the aggregate registration was about the same. It was 14,598, namely, 9,525 Hawaiians, 2,812 Portuguese, 806 Americans, 670 British, 443 Germans, and 342 others. The Hawaiian vote has remained practically the same, the part-Hawaiian vote having increased as rapidly as the pure-Hawaiian vote has decreased. The difference is in the other races and is due quite as much to differences in legal qualifications as to differences in population. At that time persons of American or European descent could vote if they were residents, even though they were not citizens, of Hawaii; the age limit was 20 years instead of 21; and the requirements as to length of residence and ability to read and write were waived at the election in that year, which was the first under the constitution of 1887. The American vote has more than doubled because of the increase in the American population, although the lower age limit and waiver of the residence requirement would tend to make it larger at that time in proportion to the American population, while the absence of the requirement of citizenship would not affect it. The British and German votes have fallen off slightly, not because of a decrease in the number of British and German residents, for they have increased, but because of the present requirement of citizenship. The Portuguese vote was especially large at that time because of the waiver of the educational requirement, which permitted adult Portuguese immigrants to vote, the Portuguese vote under Territorial government being confined mostly to their children who are citizens by birth and most of whom possess the educational qualifications.

Hitherto there has been a new registration of voters for each general election, but hereafter, under a law recently enacted, there will be a permanent register to be altered only as circumstances require.

*Registered voters, by races, at each general election.*

Races.	Population, 1910.		Registered voters.					
	Total.	Male citizens of voting age.	1900	1902	1904	1906	1908	1910
Hawaiian.....	38,547	9,802	.....	8,680	9,260	9,635	8,967	9,619
Portuguese.....	22,308	2,025	.....	594	728	939	1,280	1,530
Chinese.....	21,674	670	.....	143	175	220	272	396
Japanese.....	79,674	53	.....	3	2	.....	6	13
American.....	29,711	5,783	.....	1,932	1,872	1,674	1,715	1,763
British.....			.....	546	542	563	567	554
German.....			.....	309	301	301	322	333
Others.....			.....	406	373	246	195	234
Total.....	191,909	18,333	11,216	12,612	13,253	13,578	13,274	14,442

## RECAPITULATION.

Hawaiian.....	.....	8,680	9,260	9,635	8,967	9,619
Anglo-Saxon and Latin.....	.....	3,786	3,816	3,723	4,029	4,414
Oriental.....	.....	146	177	220	278	400
Total.....	11,216	12,612	13,253	13,578	13,274	14,442

*Votes cast for Delegate to Congress at each general election.*

Parties.	1900	1902	1904	1906	1908	1910
Republican.....	3,856	6,628	6,833	7,364	5,698	8,049
Democratic.....	1,650	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,868	2,884	3,824	4,503
Home Rule.....	4,083	4,698	2,289	2,182	2,794	969
Total.....	9,589	11,326	11,990	12,430	12,316	13,541

<sup>1</sup> No candidate.

In the Territorial legislature there are 15 senators and 30 representatives. There are four senatorial districts, in which 2, 3, 4, and 6 senators, respectively, are elected, and six representative districts, in each of three of which 4 representatives are elected and in each of the other three of which 6 representatives are elected. In the following tables the numbers given as belonging to the Home Rule Party for 1901 and 1903 are not altogether accurate, as some of the members so classified might equally well be classified as fusion candidates of the Democratic and Home Rule Parties or as independents. The part-Hawaiians are included among the Hawaiians. These have been mostly Caucasian-Hawaiians, but one was a Portuguese-Hawaiian and a few were Chinese-Hawaiians.

*Senators, by parties and races, in each legislature.*

Biennial session.	Party.			Race.		
	Republi-can.	Demo-cratic.	Home Rule.	Hawaiian.	Portu-guese.	Other whites.
1901.....	6	.....	9	10	.....	5
1903.....	10	1	4	9	.....	6
1905.....	14	1	.....	7	.....	8
1907.....	12	2	1	8	.....	7
1909.....	9	4	2	8	.....	7
1911.....	12	1	2	8	.....	7

*Representatives, by parties and races, in each legislature.*

Biennial session.	Party.			Race.		
	Republi- can.	Democ- ratic.	Home Rule.	Hawaiian.	Portu- guese.	Other whites.
1901.....	9	4	17	23	-----	7
1903.....	20	-----	10	23	-----	7
1905.....	28	1	1	21	-----	9
1907.....	24	6	-----	24	2	4
1909.....	22	7	1	21	3	6
1911.....	28	-----	2	20	3	7

The organic act (sec. 55) provides that "the legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory." The legislature has failed to do this. It will be noticed that the reapportionment must be according to citizens, not according to population or according to voters. In view of the racial composition and distribution of the population and of the citizens, especially the citizens not yet of voting age, a senate concurrent resolution requesting an amendment of the organic act so that the reapportionments may be made according to voters was passed by each branch of the legislature, but the house voted to reconsider it after having returned it with notice of concurrence to the senate and no further action was taken. The second of the following tables shows the apportionment as it is at present; as it would be if made as now required by the organic act according to citizens; and also as it would be if made according to voters and population, respectively.

*Population by citizenship and election districts.*

	Senatorial districts.				Territory. <sup>1</sup>
	First (Hawaii).	Second (Maui).	Third (Oahu).	Fourth (Kauai).	
Citizens:					
Native born.....	27,227	16,075	44,312	10,598	98,122
Naturalized.....	752	438	2,313	445	3,948
Total citizens.....	27,979	16,508	46,625	10,953	102,065
First papers.....	185	37	334	31	587
Aliens.....	26,288	13,958	32,825	12,574	85,732
Unknown <sup>2</sup> .....	930	417	2,209	304	3,960
Total population.....	55,382	30,820	81,993	23,962	191,874
Registered voters.....	3,243	2,510	7,555	1,184	14,442

<sup>1</sup> Midway Island is omitted. It has 6 native-born and 4 naturalized citizens, 7 who have taken out their first papers, and 18 aliens. The question whether that is a part of the Territory of Hawaii is not settled.

<sup>2</sup> The "Unknown" are probably mostly aliens.

*Population by citizenship and election districts—Continued.*

	Representative districts.						Territory.
	First <sup>1</sup> (east Hawaii).	Second <sup>1</sup> (west Hawaii).	Third (Maui).	Fourth <sup>1</sup> (east Oahu).	Fifth <sup>1</sup> (west Oahu).	Sixth (Kauai).	
<b>Citizens:</b>							
Native born.....	17,383	9,844	16,075	20,670	23,642	10,808	98,122
Naturalized.....	618	134	433	1,438	875	445	3,943
Total citizens.....	18,001	9,978	16,508	22,108	24,517	10,953	102,065
First papers.....	153	32	37	137	197	31	587
Aliens.....	19,567	6,721	13,858	9,330	23,505	12,574	85,272
Unknown <sup>2</sup> .....	743	187	417	1,067	1,142	394	3,960
Total population.....	38,464	16,918	30,820	32,632	49,361	23,952	191,874
Registered voters.....	1,790	1,453	2,510	3,780	3,775	1,134	14,442

<sup>1</sup> Three census enumeration districts were partly in the fourth and partly in the fifth representative districts, and the figures for these could be apportioned only approximately, but such inaccuracies as might occur from this would not make any difference in the result. Similarly one enumeration district was partly in the first and partly in the second representative district.

<sup>2</sup> The "Unknown" are probably mostly aliens.

*Apportionment of senators and representatives.*

	Districts.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
<b>Senators:</b>				
At present.....	4	3	6	2
If according to citizens.....	4	2	7	2
If according to voters.....	3	3	8	1
If according to population.....	4	2	7	2

	Districts.					
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
<b>Representatives:</b>						
At present.....	4	4	6	6	6	4
If according to citizens.....	5	3	5	7	7	3
If according to voters.....	4	3	5	8	8	2
If according to population.....	6	3	5	4	8	4

**SPECIAL ELECTION ON PROHIBITION.**

A special election on prohibition was held June 26, 1910, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress approved April 26, 1910. Of the 13,274 voters then registered, 9,773 participated in the election, of whom 2,262 voted affirmatively and 7,511 negatively.

The excessive negative vote was due largely to the fact that the Territory has an exceptionally good high-license law, enacted in 1907, under which there has been a marked decrease in the number of licenses issued and improvement in the conduct of the business by the licensees. There is a board of five commissioners, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, for each county. These boards have large powers to grant, refuse, and revoke licenses, deter-

mine to whom, where, and upon what conditions they shall be granted, and to enforce the law and the conditions imposed.

There was also a general understanding that the present law should be enforced even more strictly, and this understanding was carried out by the legislature by increasing the appropriation for this purpose to two and one-half times its previous amount. Although the liquor license fees are hereafter to be paid to the counties and the counties are to bear the expenses of the license boards, the latter are to remain independent of the counties, for they are still to be appointed by the governor and they are authorized to make requisitions on the county treasuries for their expenses to the amounts permitted by law, without further authorization from the county supervisors.

The following table shows the licenses granted during the last fiscal year by number, class, and amount of fees. In some classes the fees vary according to location and extra privileges. The total received in liquor license fees during the year was \$82,782.54, as compared with \$92,205.83 for the preceding year. In one county all applications for retail liquor licenses have been refused for several years. (See heading "United States Internal-Revenue Service" for number of liquor dealers taxed under Federal law.)

*Liquor licenses granted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Class of license.	Annual fee.	City and county of Honolulu.	County of Hawaii.	County of Maui.	County of Kauai.	Total.
Wholesale.....	\$1,000	18	10	4	7	39
Saloon.....	250	29	27	6	.....	62
	750					
	250					
Hotel.....	500	5	4	2	.....	11
	750					
	500					
Restaurant.....	750	4	.....	1	.....	5
	500					
	750					
Special (not over 3 days).....	1 15	3	3	.....	.....	6
Wine made from Hawaiian grapes.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	5
Liquor made in Hawaii, other than wine..	5	1	3	1	.....	5
Total.....		60	51	15	7	133
Population.....		81,993	55,382	30,547	23,952	191,874

<sup>1</sup> Per day.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The sixth legislature of the Territory began the biennial session on February 15, and was in session the allotted period of 60 days. Although several preceding legislatures have made good records, this one easily leads in the number of important acts of an advanced or progressive character. Many of these are referred to under other headings in this report. (See, especially, "Schools," "Public health," "City and county governments," "Taxation," "Public works," and "Population, immigration, and labor.")

The number of bills passed, 169, was the largest passed by any legislature of Hawaii, the number passed by previous Territorial legislatures at regular sessions having varied from 27 to 152. Two

joint resolutions were passed. Five bills were vetoed and 3 of the vetoes were sustained; the two vetoes that were overridden were based mainly on legal grounds, and one of the bills so vetoed has since been held invalid by the Supreme Court; three items in appropriation bills were vetoed and one of the vetoes was sustained; six bills were pocket vetoed.

The laws of the session, together with the laws of the special session of 1909 and the organic act of the Territory, with amendments and annotations brought up to date, have been published in a volume of 436 pages.

The expenses of the Territorial legislatures have greatly exceeded those of the previous legislatures in the 70 years of Hawaii's legislative history, but those of the last four legislatures have been only about two-thirds of those of the first two legislatures under Territorial government. Those of the last legislature amounted to \$70,245.84, an increase of \$12,020.82 over the amount for the preceding legislature, but \$9,000 of this increase is due to the increase in the salaries of the legislators from \$400 to \$600 for a regular session under the amendments made by Congress to the organic act last year.

#### *Work of legislatures.*

Years.	Days in session.	Cost of session. <sup>1</sup>	Cost per day.	Cost per bill passed.	Bills introduced.	Bills passed.	Bills vetoed. <sup>2</sup>	Vetoes sustained.
1901.....	116	\$94,654.94	\$816.00	\$3,506.73	342	27	3	2
1902 <sup>3</sup> .....	12	4,028.70						
1903.....	120	90,943.94	757.86	857.96	415	106	8	7
1904 <sup>4</sup> .....	12	11,079.68			24	14	1	1
1905.....	103	62,580.06	605.57	563.80	387	111	22	14
1907.....	90	57,258.35	954.31	406.08	361	141	26	14
1909.....	60	58,225.02	970.42	383.06	388	152	8	7
1909 <sup>4</sup> .....	5	11,636.61			7	2		
1911.....	60	70,245.84	1,170.76	415.66	410	169	5	3

<sup>1</sup> Part of the expenses of the last three regular sessions were paid out of the federal appropriations, as follows: 1907, \$27,349.04; 1909, \$29,939.26; 1911, \$28,938.38; other bills may yet be paid for 1911.

<sup>2</sup> The vetoes in the table do not include vetoes of items in appropriation bills or pocket vetoes. The record as to items in appropriation bills is as follows: In 1903, 48 vetoed, all sustained; in 1905, 42 vetoed, 35 sustained; in 1907, 13 vetoed, 3 sustained; in 1909, 10 vetoed, 8 sustained; in 1911, 3 vetoed, 1 sustained. The record as to pocket vetoes is as follows: In 1905, 12; in 1907, 13; in 1909, 17; in 1911, 6.

<sup>3</sup> Special session of senate.

<sup>4</sup> Special session of legislature.

#### CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Local governments were established for the first time on January 1, 1906, when the Territory was divided into four counties, one of which, on January 1, 1909, was converted into a city and county, namely, that comprising the island of Oahu, to be known as the city and county of Honolulu, with larger powers and a mayor. There is a fifth county, nominally the small one comprising the leper settlement, which, however, is governed by the Territorial board of health; its sheriff has heretofore been its only elective officer and hereafter will be appointed by the board.

The county governments have differed greatly in efficiency and economy. Public sentiment, at first ardent for extending their powers and tolerant of abuses, is now being turned more toward per-



fecting them. This sentiment produced beneficial results at the last election of county officers and in the legislature which was elected at the same time.

The most important legislation in this matter at the last session has to do with the Territorial and county finances in relation to each other. At first the Territory collected practically all the revenues and turned over to the counties one-half of the property, poll, school, and income taxes in regular monthly installments, and the road taxes from time to time as required. In 1907 it added one-half of the license fees, but in 1909 it changed this to all of the license fees other than liquor license fees, retaining the latter itself, and added district court fines and costs and, excepting in Honolulu, water and sewer rates. This year it added liquor license fees and circuit court fines and costs. The revenues added by the last two legislatures are also to be collected by the counties directly, and the counties are to bear the expenses of the services from which the revenues are derived. At first revenues were transferred to the counties to a much greater extent than expenses, but this tendency has been overcome in the last two legislatures. The total income of the counties, except certain small collections made by them before 1910, has been as follows: 1906, \$1,103,569.58, which for purposes of comparison should for special reasons be somewhat smaller; 1907, \$951,582.22; 1908, \$1,091,328.83; 1909, \$1,189,452.86; 1910, \$1,394,693.29; 1911, \$1,451,839.67.

But the property, income, poll, and school taxes continued to be divided between the Territory and the counties, with the result that the relation between the tax burden of the voters and the expenditures of the county governments was obscure, and the increasing need of larger revenues by such governments was conspicuous. Hence there resulted a constant effort to obtain a larger share of the common revenues for the counties, a tendency to neglect territorial needs so as to have a surplus which could be turned over to the counties, and a lack of responsibility and encouragement of extravagance on the part of the county governments.

Hereafter, in order to check these tendencies, the sources of revenue are to be separated and the property tax rates made elastic—that is, the taxes, although still to be collected by the Territory, are to be divided between it and the counties according to the kind of tax and not according to a fixed percentage of each kind of tax, the varying needs of each to be met by increasing or decreasing its own sources of revenue and not by apportioning a larger or smaller share of common revenues. Moreover, each county will rest on its own independent financial basis, instead of all of the counties together having a fixed percentage of common revenues irrespective of their different needs. In fact a threefold division is made—the Territory retains the income taxes; each county is to have all of the poll and road taxes and certain property taxes collected in it; and the public schools, which are conducted by the Territory, but the buildings and grounds of which are maintained by the counties, are to receive the school taxes and certain property taxes collected throughout the Territory. The property tax rate for county purposes is to be fixed for each county by its supervisors, but with a limit of one-half of 1 per cent for current expenses and two-thirds of 1 per cent for

current expenses and permanent improvements combined. Additional rates must be levied independently to the extent necessary for interest and sinking fund on bonds and for school purposes. An additional rate not exceeding one-fourth of 1 per cent may be added independently by the Territory for its own needs in nonlegislative years when necessary. All taxes collected by the Territory for the counties in each month are to be turned over to the counties at the end of the month irrespective of the amount collected in the particular month, instead of in monthly installments of approximately equal amounts as heretofore. It is believed that these changes will go far toward fixing responsibility on the county supervisors and making obvious to their constituents the relation between the taxes they pay and the benefits they receive in return. At the same time they will obviate the demoralizing influence of a common money bag and help to avert encroachments on the Territorial treasury in the supposed interests of the counties.

Other laws enacted by the last legislature to further insure economy and integrity in the administration of county governments are the following: A law requiring the counties to publish full financial reports quarterly in a form approved by the Territorial auditor; a stringent law against expenditures in the absence or in excess of appropriations and the incurrence of liabilities in any one year, whether payable in that year or not, in excess of the revenues of that year; a stringent law to prevent officers from being or becoming interested in contracts in the making of which they have participated; a law requiring the counties to advertise for tenders for constructive road work and, in case they do not accept any of the tenders, to publish the tenders and a full statement of the cost of the work if done by themselves, the law previously having excepted road-construction work from the requirement that all construction work above a minimum of \$500, now \$1,000, should be done by contract; laws to secure the keeping of school buildings in good repair by the counties, some of them having heretofore neglected their duties in this respect; and a law making the supervisors of the county of Maui elective at large, as in the city and county of Honolulu, instead of by districts, as is still the case in the counties of Hawaii and Kauai. For a device for securing county improvements economically out of loan funds, see the headings "Bonded indebtedness" and "Public works."

A partial readjustment also was made of powers and duties as between the Territory and the counties, particularly in health matters. Paramount authority in almost all health matters was restored to the Territory and an obligation placed upon the counties to enforce health rules and regulations made by the Territorial board of health; in so far as health powers were left with the counties they were to be for the most part concurrent with corresponding powers retained by the Territory. Much was accomplished also in the nature of a clean-up of legislation, particularly by specific repeals and amendments in order to remove uncertainties due to the failure to make such repeals and amendments in the numerous laws that have been enacted during the last six years for the creation and extension of local governments.

*Income of counties, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Counties.	Collected by Territory for counties.		Collected by counties.				Total.
	General taxes.	Road tax.	License fees.	Fines and costs.	Water and sewer rates.	Miscellaneous.	
Honolulu (Oahu)...	\$510,946.91	\$53,339.35	\$79,325.50	\$20,036.51	.....	\$23,439.31	\$687,067.58
Hawaii.....	207,346.99	40,204.30	38,538.39	19,209.71	\$11,300.80	2,419.23	319,019.42
Maul.....	208,178.74	25,511.20	17,280.81	9,361.39	7,940.64	15,103.31	283,376.09
Kauai.....	116,832.12	22,204.50	10,884.67	7,932.47	3,817.32	685.50	162,356.58
Total.....	1,043,304.76	141,259.35	146,029.37	56,540.08	23,068.76	41,647.35	1,451,839.67
Total, 1910.....	1,019,487.34	140,086.10	134,921.23	51,589.66	22,546.55	26,062.41	1,394,693.29
Increase.....	23,817.42	1,173.25	11,108.14	4,950.42	512.21	15,584.94	57,146.38

## FINANCES.

An unusually large number of laws, including several of unusual importance, relating to finances were enacted by the last legislature. The more important of these are referred to under other headings, especially under "City and county governments," "Taxation," "Schools," and "Public works." Others were intended to increase revenues, insure greater economy in expenditures, and adjust further the financial relations between the Territory and the counties.

## BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt of the Territory at the beginning of the year was \$4,079,000, which was decreased during the year by the payment of \$75,000 of the 1903 issue of 4 per cent bonds, leaving a total bonded indebtedness of \$4,004,000 at the close of the fiscal year, as follows:

*Territorial bonded indebtedness June 30, 1911.*

Date of issue.	Term, in years.	Interest, per cent.	Sale price.	Percentage basis.	Aggregate issue.	Due date.	Where sold.
May 1, 1903.....	5-15	4	100.000	4.00	\$160,000	May 1, 1918	Honolulu.
Oct. 1, 1903.....	5-15	4½	100.0626	4.49	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1918	New York.
Jan. 2, 1906.....	5-15	4½	100.100	4.23	1,000,000	Jan. 2, 1920	Do.
Oct. 4, 1906.....	5-15	4	101.375	4.70	600,000	Oct. 4, 1920	Honolulu.
Jan. 2, 1906.....	5-15	3½	98.125	3.66	750,000	Jan. 2, 1921	New York.
Oct. 1, 1907.....	5-15	3½	98.150	3.66	294,000	Oct. 1, 1922	Honolulu.
Oct. 1, 1909.....	5-15	3½	98.250	3.66	200,000	Oct. 1, 1924	Do.
Total, June 30, 1911.....					4,004,000		

*Bonds issued since close of fiscal year.*

Date of issue.	Term, in years.	Interest, per cent.	Sale price.	Percentage basis.	Aggregate issue.	Due date.	Where sold.
Aug. 1, 1911.....	20-30	4	101.583	3.88	1,500,000	Aug. 1, 1941	New York.

The bonded indebtedness at the close of the year was 2.59 per cent of the assessed value of property, and the present indebtedness, including that incurred since the close of the year, is 3.56 per cent of

such value. Indebtedness can not be incurred by the Territory in excess of 1 per cent in any one year or in excess of 7 per cent in the aggregate.

While cities and counties also may issue bonds—to the extent of 1 per cent in any one year and 3 per cent in the aggregate—no such bonds have ever been issued, but, in order to provide for county improvements as county governments have developed, a policy was instituted two years ago and carried further this year of issuing territorial bonds for county improvements, the Territory to expend the proceeds and to be reimbursed by the counties in interest and sinking fund. This insures lower rates of interest and a more economical expenditure of the proceeds, and avoids the necessity both of numerous small issues of bonds and of accumulations of sinking funds, for the Territory can apply such funds to its redeemable earlier bonds.

All outstanding bonds have been issued for public improvements, except the first issue, which was for the payment of claims for property destroyed in the suppression of a plague epidemic, and except the \$600,000 issue, which was a refund of public-improvement bonds. The bonds issued since the close of the fiscal year are mainly for wharves, water, and sewer works, belt roads around the principal islands, school buildings, and buildings for such territorial institutions as the College of Hawaii, the library, the prison, and the insane asylum.

The last issue of bonds, which are twenty-thirties, are the first that are not five-fifteens, the longer periods having been authorized by an amendment of the organic act made since the last preceding issue.

In the sinking-fund account the cash balance at the beginning of this year was \$24,979.11, to which was added during the year, from land sales, \$21,663.66; from revenues, Honolulu waterworks, \$14,417.81; from revenues, Honolulu sewer works, \$3,044.16; from interest on bank deposits, \$675.68; from the unclaimed balance, Hawaiian postal savings bank deposits, \$1,653.70; and from general revenues as provided by the sinking-fund act, \$25,601.58, making a total of \$92,035.70, of which \$75,000 was paid for redemption of 4 per cent bonds, as above stated, leaving a balance of \$17,035.70 at the close of the year.

In the loan-fund account the cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$90,664.35, to which was added during the year \$20,000 transferred temporarily from general funds for county belt roads, and \$3,916.56 received as interest on bank deposits, making a total of \$114,580.91, from which warrants have been paid to the amount of \$72,732.54, leaving at the close of the year a cash balance of \$41,848.37, against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$2,165.98.

#### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts for the year were \$3,482,560.84, a decrease of \$158,684.51 from the amount (\$3,641,245.35) for the preceding year. The disbursements were \$3,584,517.61, an increase of \$320,153.41 over the amount (\$3,264,364.20) for the preceding year. The disbursements exceeded the receipts by \$101,956.77, as compared with an excess of \$416,582.87 of receipts over disbursements for 1910 and \$116,542.71

for 1909 and an excess of \$147,630.54 of disbursements over receipts for 1908.

The foregoing figures without analysis are apt to be misleading, especially because a large part of the disbursements consists of transfers to special accounts, which have combined unexpended balances of \$479,686.36, and portions of which will be transferred back to general account later. For instance, just before the close of the year a transfer of \$125,000 was made to a sanitation-fund account, which remains almost intact, and a temporary transfer of \$20,000 was made to the loan-fund account, which will soon be transferred back. If allowances should be made for these, there would appear an excess of receipts over expenditures. The status of such special accounts is shown below. The aggregate cash balance of all revenue accounts, general and special, exclusive of loan-fund account, at the close of the year was \$1,260,120.06, an increase of \$289,733.53 over the amount (\$970,386.53) at the close of the preceding year; and the aggregate net cash balance in all revenue accounts, after deducting all outstanding warrants, exceeded those of the preceding year by \$267,449.60, which for purposes of comparison should be increased to \$287,449.60 by reason of the temporary transfer from general revenue to loan account above referred to. It is difficult also to present financial statements of value for purposes of comparison between different years during the present period of the development of county governments and the readjustment of finances between them and the Territorial government.

While there were increases in property taxes and several other sources of revenue, there was a large decrease in the inheritance tax, which was abnormally large during the preceding year, and in revenues from land sales, land rentals, and documentary stamps. The decrease in land rentals was due to the fact that during the preceding year such rentals were unusually large because of collections of back rentals. The inheritance tax, although little more than one-fourth of the amount for the preceding year, was nearly twice the normal amount.

The increase in disbursements was due mainly to the transfers to special accounts above referred to and to an increase in expenditures for the public health owing to epidemics and to the fact that the biennial election and session of the legislature occurred during the last year.

*Cash on hand and floating indebtedness in general account at close of each fiscal year since organization of territorial government.*

Fiscal years.	Cash on hand.	Outstanding warrants.	Net floating indebtedness.	Net cash available for ensuing year.
1901.....	\$75,994.97	\$176,495.45	\$100,500.48	.....
1902.....	287,131.30	297,427.87	10,296.57	.....
1903.....	73,181.63	240,713.42	167,531.79	.....
1904.....	56,613.29	720,093.99	663,480.70	.....
1905.....	59,408.49	636,039.28	576,630.79	.....
1906.....	335,331.37	72,227.96	.....	\$263,103.41
1907.....	348,216.51	34,740.49	.....	313,476.02
1908.....	391,737.19	225,891.71	.....	165,845.48
1909.....	453,106.76	170,718.57	.....	282,388.19
1910.....	845,218.51	146,247.55	.....	698,970.96
1911.....	822,282.07	161,977.68	.....	660,304.49

*Treasury cash balances at end of fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

Accounts.	1910	1911
<b>Current revenues:</b>		
General.....	\$845,218.51	\$822,282.07
Sinking fund.....	24,979.11	17,035.70
Immigration and conservation fund.....	64,190.87	244,633.33
Sanitation fund.....		124,454.14
Honolulu water and sewer works.....	4,804.92	3,696.52
Special land sales.....	14,125.03	11,411.23
Road fund.....	488.50	3,753.60
Miscellaneous special funds.....	16,579.59	32,853.47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>970,386.53</b>	<b>1,260,120.06</b>
<b>Loan fund.....</b>	<b>90,664.35</b>	<b>41,848.37</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,061,050.88</b>	<b>1,301,968.43</b>

*Receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

## RECEIPTS.

**Taxes:**

Real property .....	\$766,429.68
Personal property .....	733,806.45
Specific property (automobiles, carriages, dogs, etc.) .....	49,734.95
Income, general .....	422,251.79
Income, special .....	379,749.68
Personal (poll, school, road) .....	241,915.00
Penalties and costs on above taxes .....	13,731.00
Insurance taxes .....	21,173.76
Inheritance taxes .....	38,383.59
	<b>\$2,667,175.90</b>

Liquor licenses .....	82,782.54
Documentary stamps .....	30,826.50
Land sales .....	63,858.68
Land revenues (rents, etc.) .....	238,407.41
Honolulu water and sewer revenues .....	174,619.69
Harbor, wharf, and pilot revenues .....	80,686.12
Recording fees .....	16,025.59
Fines and costs .....	19,148.60
Support of United States prisoners .....	6,861.00
Interest on bank deposits .....	17,504.17
Miscellaneous .....	84,664.64

<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>3,482,560.84</b>
<b>Cash balance July 1, 1910 .....</b>	<b>845,218.51</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,327,779.35</b>
<b>Transferred from special accounts .....</b>	<b>63,290.30</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,391,069.65</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

<b>Outstanding warrants, June 30, 1910.....</b>	<b>\$146,247.55</b>
<b>Expenses for fiscal year 1910-11:</b>	
Legislature.....	\$37,772.50
Elections.....	11,508.17
Governor's and secretary's offices.....	8,854.89
Archives bureau .....	2,832.30
National guard .....	10,927.35
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition .....	39.95
Expenses of distinguished visitors.....	1,028.60
Pensions .....	8,450.00
Auditing department.....	10,547.47

## Expenses for fiscal year 1910-11—Continued.

Treasury department.....	\$19,038.66	
Tax bureau.....	64,123.47	
Public instruction department.....	446,953.56	
College of Hawaii.....	6,178.88	
Public works department.....	112,093.55	
Public lands department.....	15,931.36	
Survey department.....	14,681.63	
Public health department.....	430,107.42	
Judiciary department.....	77,782.53	
Attorney general's department.....	14,640.00	
Prisons.....	51,178.17	
Record bureau.....	14,905.45	
Miscellaneous.....	20,548.13	
		<b>\$1,380,124.04</b>
Interest on public debt.....		163,712.50
Transferred to special accounts:		
Immigration and conservation.....	381,969.41	
Honolulu water and sewer works.....	174,668.68	
Road tax (for counties).....	141,259.35	
Sinking fund.....	67,056.59	
Land purchases.....	25,496.75	
Homestead roads.....	16,698.18	
Surveying and opening homesteads.....	35,000.00	
Homesteaders' improvements.....	295.00	
Registered land assurance.....	199.61	
Industrial school.....	629.25	
Lahainaluna school.....	4,899.63	
Loan fund, advances for belt roads, and interest.....	23,916.56	
Sanitation fund.....	125,287.30	
		<b>997,376.31</b>
Paid to counties:		
City and county of Honolulu.....	510,946.91	
County of Hawaii.....	207,346.99	
County of Maui.....	208,178.74	
County of Kauai.....	116,832.12	
		<b>1,043,304.76</b>
Total disbursements.....		<b>3,730,765.16</b>
Current cash balance.....	822,282.07	
Less warrants outstanding June 30, 1911.....	161,977.58	
		<b>660,304.49</b>
Total.....		<b>4,391,069.65</b>

## SPECIAL FUNDS.

The special loan and sinking funds have been stated above under the heading "Bonded debt."

In the immigration and conservation fund, consisting of the proceeds of a special income tax, the cash balance on July 1, 1910, was \$58,297.24, to which was added during the year \$381,969.41, making a total of \$440,266.65, of which \$133,037.21 was expended for immigration and \$73,000.84 for conservation purposes, a total of \$206,038.05, leaving a net cash balance on June 30, 1911, of \$234,228.60, or a balance of \$244,633.33, against which there were outstanding warrants of \$10,404.73.

In the Honolulu water and sewer works fund, consisting of the revenues of those works, the cash balance on July 1, 1910, was \$161.69, to which was added during the year \$174,668.68, namely, \$144,178.09 receipts from waterworks, \$30,441.60 receipts from sewer

works, and \$48.99 interest on bank deposits, making a total of \$174,-830.37, of which \$141,198.13 was expended for waterworks, namely, \$98,361.32 for maintenance and improvements, \$28,419 for interest on bonds, and \$14,417.81 for redemption of bonds; and \$33,573.10 for sewer works, namely, \$21,803.02 for maintenance and improvements, \$8,725.92 for interest on bonds, and \$3,044.16 for redemption of bonds, making a total of \$174,771.23 and leaving a net cash balance on June 30, 1911, of \$59.14, or a balance of \$3,696.52, against which there were outstanding warrants of \$3,637.38.

In the sanitation fund account, created shortly before the close of the year, the receipts were \$125,000, transferred from general account, and \$287.30 interest on bank deposits, a total of \$125,287.30, of which \$857.11 was expended, leaving a net cash balance of \$124,-430.19, or a balance of \$124,454.14, against which there were outstanding warrants of \$23.95.

In the special land sales fund, created for the purchase of land for public purposes out of the proceeds of the sales of other lands made for the purpose, the cash balance on July 1, 1911, was \$14,125.03, to which was added during the year \$25,451.25, making a total of \$39,-576.28, of which \$28,165.05 was expended, leaving a cash balance of \$11,411.23.

In miscellaneous special funds, including land registration assurance, fire claims, industrial schools, Lahainaluna school, school taxes, homesteaders' improvements, and a number of special roads, the cash balances on June 30, 1910, aggregated \$16,579.59, to which was added during the year \$62,158.74, making a total of \$78,738.33, of which \$45,155.96 was expended, leaving net cash balances aggregating \$33,582.37, or a balance of \$36,607.07, against which there were outstanding warrants of \$3,024.70.

### TAXATION.

This was one of the principal subjects of legislation at the recent session of the legislature.

During the last biennial period the taxes were as follows: General property tax: 1 per cent of full value of real and personal property in excess of \$300, except property specifically taxed. Specific property taxes: Carriages, carts, etc., \$2 or \$5; automobiles, 1 cent a pound; bicycles, \$1; dogs, \$1. Personal taxes: Poll, \$1; school, \$2; road, \$2; payable by males from 20 to 60 years of age. General income tax: 2 per cent of incomes in excess of \$1,500. Special income tax: 2 per cent of incomes in excess of \$4,000. Inheritance tax: 2 per cent of direct inheritances in excess of \$5,000 and 5 per cent of collateral inheritances in excess of \$500. Insurance tax: 2 per cent of gross premiums, less claims paid, return premiums, reinsurance, and (in case of life insurance companies) expenses.

By the recent legislation referred to above, insurance taxes are increased by eliminating paid claims from the deductible items. The special income tax for immigration and conservation purposes, which was provided two years ago for a period of two and a half years, is continued two years longer. The general tax law relating to general and specific property and personal taxes was amended in many respects.



The most important new law on this subject, however, is one affecting fundamentally the general property tax and the division of that tax and the poll, school, and general income taxes between the Territory and the counties. Instead of dividing these taxes equally between the Territory and the counties, the Territory will retain all the general income tax; the counties will be paid all the poll tax; the schools, which are conducted by the Territory, will have all the school tax, that tax having for a number of years been used for general purposes; and in place of the general property tax fixed at 1 per cent there have been substituted general property taxes that are more elastic as to rate and that are independent in their operation with respect to the several services supported by them. The supervisors of each county will estimate the requirements each year (1) for current expenses, not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent; (2) for permanent improvements, the taxes for these and current expenses combined not to exceed two-thirds of 1 per cent; and (3) for interest and sinking fund on county bonds, if any; and the treasurer of the Territory will similarly estimate the requirements from this tax (4) for school buildings and grounds which are cared for by the counties, and (5) for other school purposes, which are under the Territory, and for interest and sinking fund on bonds issued by the Territory for the benefit of the counties and the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes. The Territory will retain the amount necessary for the purposes specified under subdivision 5 and pay over to the counties the remainder for the purposes specified in subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. The Territory also will assess and collect for itself exclusively the taxes on property used in connection with transmitting intelligence or transporting passengers, mail, or freight from one island to another or to vessels at sea or to other lands. The reasons for these changes are set forth to some extent under the heading "city and county governments." Another law permits the Territory to levy an additional general tax not exceeding one-fourth of 1 per cent, if necessary to meet its needs, in the alternate years in which a regular session of the legislature is not held.

The taxes collected during the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,667,175.90, a decrease of \$59,474.14 from the amount, \$2,726,656.04, for the previous year. The decrease was due almost entirely to the decrease in the inheritance tax, except for which there would have been a substantial increase. The inheritance tax was only about one-fourth of the amount for the preceding year, although it was nearly double the amount for any year before that.

The taxes are all collected by the Territory and divided between it and the counties. No taxes are collected by the counties. Other Territorial revenues amounted to \$815,384.94, and other county revenues not collected by the Territory amounted to \$267,275.56, making total Territorial and county revenues of \$3,749,836.40, of which \$2,297,996.73 went to the Territory and \$1,451,839.67 to the counties.

The assessed value of real and personal property increased from \$150,268,467 to \$154,584,032, or 2.79 per cent. The cost of assessing and collecting taxes was 2.44 per cent of the amount collected, the lowest percentage thus far. The assessed value of property of corporations, firms, etc., was \$115,399,872, an increase of \$5,097,005; of Anglo-Saxons, \$18,729,732, a decrease of \$812,643, these being also the principal owners through corporations, etc.; of Hawaiians, \$12,508,-

\$24, an increase of \$108,256; of Chinese, \$3,045,963, a decrease of \$252,669; of Portuguese and Spanish, \$2,925,460, an increase of \$121,147; of Japanese, \$1,970,779, an increase of \$50,567; and of others, \$3,902.

Of the general income tax, \$422,251.79, including interest and penalties, with an exemption of \$1,500, the sum of \$352,070.51, or 83.38 per cent, was paid by 278 corporations, firms, etc., and \$70,181.28, or 16.62 per cent, was paid by 1,743 persons. Of the special income tax, \$379,749.68, including interest and costs, with an exemption of \$4,000, the sum of \$351,971.41, or 92.68 per cent, was paid by 269 corporations, and \$27,778.27, or 7.32 per cent, was paid by 234 persons.

*Taxes, by years ended June 30, since organization of Territorial government.<sup>1</sup>*

Fiscal years.	Real property.	Personal property.	Specific property.	Personal.	Income.
1901.....	\$444,059.63	\$490,392.69	\$18,751.36	\$249,604	.....
1902.....	532,637.09	571,248.69	20,412.19	231,435	\$286,630.20
1903.....	500,456.31	592,325.37	22,591.60	255,043	302,526.44
1904.....	618,890.81	607,589.82	22,998.80	240,736	170,511.71
1905.....	609,343.72	570,654.55	23,543.50	249,990	155,978.87
1906.....	961,433.76	928,841.53	47,989.70	243,855	391,366.66
1907.....	654,737.94	631,326.36	39,644.40	239,001	187,687.91
1908.....	640,051.42	635,265.81	41,350.50	244,632	266,241.74
1909.....	668,721.89	678,896.40	40,968.00	235,520	393,826.23
1910.....	709,943.35	720,252.68	46,554.50	248,663	813,678.67
1911.....	766,429.68	733,806.45	49,734.95	241,915	801,074.57

Fiscal years.	Penalties, costs, and interest.	Inheritance.	Insurance.	Total.
1901.....	\$9,294.58	\$939.29	\$3,223.65	\$1,216,265.20
1902.....	11,847.92	6,074.34	3,846.00	1,664,181.43
1903.....	13,285.29	1,393.33	4,685.11	1,652,406.45
1904.....	15,848.97	70.00	4,623.38	1,681,269.49
1905.....	16,509.18	6,271.71	6,883.59	1,639,175.12
1906.....	13,703.59	5,879.69	8,760.61	2,001,930.53
1907.....	21,435.83	8,789.74	14,202.74	1,796,825.92
1908.....	17,697.93	21,430.05	13,978.38	1,880,847.83
1909.....	19,137.76	17,011.88	26,564.55	2,060,635.71
1910.....	17,262.86	150,153.11	20,141.87	2,726,650.04
1911.....	14,657.90	38,383.59	21,173.76	2,667,175.90

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of comparison, the real and personal property and income taxes for 1906 should be about one-third less. The income taxes for the last three years include special income taxes as follows: 1909, \$4,324.29; 1910, \$377,694.27; 1911, \$379,749.68; the general income taxes for the same years being: 1909, \$389,500.54; 1910, \$435,964.55; 1911, \$421,375.68.

*Assessments of real and personal property, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.*

Fiscal year.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
1901.....	\$58,547,890	\$62,625,038	\$121,172,928
1902.....	60,591,587	62,319,216	122,910,803
1903.....	66,137,075	63,675,607	129,812,682
1904.....	63,516,979	60,381,525	123,898,504
1905.....	67,509,036	66,415,064	133,924,100
1906.....	66,906,337	64,266,678	131,175,015
1907.....	64,901,609	66,149,614	131,051,223
1908.....	66,936,032	65,354,150	132,290,182
1909.....	68,440,615	70,470,205	138,910,820
1910.....	75,792,523	74,475,944	150,268,467
1911.....	77,887,826	76,696,206	154,584,032

*Assessed value of real and personal property for 1911, by taxation divisions.*

Taxation division.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
First, city and county of Honolulu.....	\$35,643,725	\$41,498,709	\$77,142,434
Second, county of Maui.....	18,216,628	11,638,201	29,854,829
Third, county of Hawaii.....	16,751,660	14,117,065	30,868,745
Fourth, county of Kauai.....	7,275,813	9,442,211	16,718,024
Total for the Territory.....	77,887,826	76,696,206	154,584,032

*Assessed values of real and personal property for 1911, by races, etc., of taxpayers.*

Taxpayers.	Real estate.		Personal property.		Total.
	Number tax-payers.	Assessed values.	Number tax-payers.	Assessed values.	Assessed values.
Corporations, firms, etc.....	486	\$47,495,036	638	\$67,904,836	\$115,399,872
Anglo-Saxons.....	2,378	15,668,362	2,062	3,076,370	18,744,732
Hawaiians.....	5,853	11,188,184	1,957	1,320,140	12,508,324
Chinese.....	567	895,450	1,857	2,150,513	3,045,963
Japanese.....	467	219,964	2,291	1,750,785	1,970,749
Portuguese and Spanish.....	1,648	2,432,367	1,131	493,093	2,925,460
All others.....	5	3,433	1	469	3,902
Total.....	11,344	77,887,826	9,937	76,696,206	154,584,032

*Income taxes collected for the year ended June 30, 1911, by races, etc., of taxpayers.*

Taxpayers.	General income.		Special income.		Total.
	Number tax-payers.	Amount collected.	Number tax-payers.	Amount collected.	Amount collected.
Corporations, firms, etc.....	278	\$352,070.51	269	\$351,971.41	\$704,041.92
Anglo-Saxons.....	1,408	60,956.11	204	23,477.76	84,433.87
Hawaiians.....	139	6,262.68	14	3,688.95	9,951.63
Chinese.....	53	615.50	4	120.45	745.95
Japanese.....	91	1,373.62	8	223.61	1,597.23
Portuguese and Spanish.....	52	973.37	4	257.50	1,230.87
Total.....	2,021	422,251.79	503	379,749.68	802,001.47

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$376.11 interest, penalties, and costs.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$50.79 interest, penalties, and costs.*Cost of assessing and collecting taxes, years ended June 30.*

Fiscal years.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.	Fiscal years.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.
1901.....	\$54,996.06	4.52	1907.....	\$66,711.41	3.78
1902.....	63,300.33	3.81	1908.....	67,160.18	3.64
1903.....	70,194.46	4.25	1909.....	62,768.42	3.08
1904.....	71,362.16	4.24	1910.....	65,532.11	2.56
1905.....	59,665.71	3.66	1911.....	63,516.59	2.44
1906.....	73,350.92	2.83			

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of comparison 3.81 should be used instead of 2.83.

## CORPORATIONS.

During the last fiscal year 27 mercantile, 9 agricultural, 1 railroad, 1 trust, and 13 eleemosynary, etc., corporations, 51 in all, were created; 4 agricultural and 3 mercantile corporations were dissolved, leaving at the close of the year 775 domestic corporations, an increase of 44, divided as follows: Mercantile 463, agricultural 162, railroad 12, savings and loan 8, trust 6, bank 4, street car 1, steamship 1, insurance 2, eleemosynary, etc., 116.

The total capitalization of domestic corporations other than eleemosynary, etc., is \$156,873,028, an increase of \$4,837,508, or over 3 per cent for the year, as compared with an increase of \$15,777,400, or over 10 per cent, for the preceding year.

Foreign corporations to the number of 125 are authorized to do business in the Territory. Four national banks also do business in the Territory.

The federal corporation tax yielded \$129,238.76.

The classes, number, and capitalization of the domestic corporations now in existence, incorporated before and after the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, are as follows:

*Hawaiian corporations.*

Classes.	Number.			Capital.		
	Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898.	Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898.	Total.	Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898.	Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898.	Total.
Agricultural.....	64	98	162	\$40,625,750	\$36,417,850	\$77,043,600
Mercantile.....	89	374	463	20,663,625	37,140,803	57,804,428
Railroad.....	5	7	12	7,370,000	7,575,000	14,945,000
Street car.....		1	1		1,000,000	1,000,000
Steamship.....	1		1	2,250,000		2,250,000
Bank.....	1	3	4	600,000	1,100,000	1,700,000
Savings and loan.....	1	7	8	300,000	430,000	730,000
Trust.....	1	5	6	100,000	600,000	700,000
Insurance.....		2	2		700,000	700,000
Eleemosynary.....	55	61	116			
Total.....	217	558	775	71,909,375	84,963,653	156,873,028

## BANKS.

The banks show aggregate deposits of \$15,310,263.51. The commercial deposits amounted to \$10,289,707.89 on December 31, 1910, an increase of \$1,256,321.92, or 14 per cent, over the amount for the previous year. The savings deposits amounted to \$5,020,555.62 on June 30, 1911, an increase of \$729,636.05, or 17 per cent, over the amount for the previous year. During the eleven years of Territorial government the commercial deposits increased from less than four to over ten million dollars, and the savings deposits from less than one to over five million dollars.

The number of depositors in the savings banks numbered 13,910, an increase of 1,506, or 12 per cent; and the savings deposits averaged \$360.93 per depositor, an increase of \$15, or 4½ per cent. Of the total population, 7.2 per cent were depositors in the savings banks, dis-

tributed as follows: Japanese, with 42 per cent of the population, 5.37 per cent of the accounts, and 1.61 per cent of the aggregate deposits; Chinese, with 11 per cent of the population, 7.76 per cent of the accounts, and 6.71 per cent of the deposits; Portuguese, with 12 per cent of the population, 17.19 per cent of the accounts, and 18.15 per cent of the deposits; Hawaiians, including part-Hawaiians, with 20 per cent of the population, 19.57 per cent of the accounts, and 5.27 per cent of the deposits; and all others, with 15 per cent of the population, 50.11 per cent of the accounts, and 68.26 per cent of the deposits.

Sixteen banks were in operation during the year, as compared with 11 during the preceding year. These were distributed as follows: Seven at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu; 1 at Lihue, Kauai; 1 each at Wailuku, Kahului, and Lahaina, Maui; 2 at Hilo, and 1 each at Honokaa, north Kona, and north Kohala, Hawaii. Another was opened on July 1, 1911, at Waimea, Kauai. One of the banks is solely a savings bank, 2 are solely commercial banks, while the remainder are both commercial and savings banks.

Final settlement was made during the year of the affairs of the Hawaiian postal savings bank, the payment of whose deposits was assumed by the United States under the terms of annexation. The balance of unclaimed deposits, \$1,653.70, after payment thereof to the depositors had become barred by law, was paid by the United States to the Territory and applied by the latter toward payment of its bonded indebtedness.

*Deposits in banks since organization of Territorial government.*

Fiscal years.	Number of banks.	Commercial deposits Dec. 31.	Savings deposits June 30. <sup>1</sup>	Total.
1901.....	8	\$3,857,413.16	\$804,718.01	\$4,662,131.17
1902.....	9	4,094,919.90	1,073,581.56	5,168,501.46
1903.....	9	3,694,965.00	1,102,707.24	4,797,672.24
1904.....	9	4,159,078.89	1,372,157.00	5,531,235.89
1905.....	9	3,993,052.90	1,695,326.76	5,688,379.66
1906.....	9	5,022,495.26	2,527,943.96	7,550,439.22
1907.....	11	4,966,042.04	2,777,554.40	7,743,596.44
1908.....	11	5,074,836.16	2,588,722.87	7,663,559.03
1909.....	11	6,334,991.42	3,322,827.79	9,657,819.21
1910.....	11	9,033,385.97	4,290,919.57	13,324,305.54
1911.....	16	10,289,707.89	5,020,555.62	15,310,263.51

<sup>1</sup> The figures for one of the savings banks, except for 1911, are as of Apr. 30.

*Savings bank accounts, by races, June 30, 1911.*

Nationalities.	Population, 1910.	Percent-age of population.	Number of accounts.	Percent-age of accounts.	Average deposit.	Total deposits.	Percent-age of deposits.
Japanese.....	79,674	41.52	746	5.37	\$108.40	\$80,865.32	1.61
Chinese.....	21,674	11.29	1,079	7.76	312.43	337,116.58	6.71
Hawaiian.....	38,547	20.09	2,723	19.57	97.13	264,498.90	5.27
Portuguese.....	22,303	11.62	2,391	17.19	381.09	911,198.04	18.15
All other.....	29,711	15.48	6,971	50.11	491.59	3,426,876.78	68.26
Total.....	191,909	100.00	13,910	100.00	360.93	5,020,555.62	100.00

### INSURANCE.

An insurance department nominally, but practically a bureau under the treasury department, was created in 1903, and reports have been published for the eight calendar years beginning with that year.

Insurance companies pay, in lieu of other taxes, a tax of 2 per cent on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance, and, in the case of life insurance companies, less operating expenses also. Before the recent session of the legislature paid claims also were deductible. These taxes have varied during the eight years from a little less than \$8,000 to a little less than \$20,000 and averaged \$12,703.06 a year; they should hereafter be somewhat larger now that losses are not deductible. In addition, insurance agents are required to take out licenses, the fees for which during the eight years have averaged \$1,297.50 a year. There are also filing and other fees, which have averaged during the same period \$1,794.63 a year.

The number of insurance companies doing business in the Territory has varied during the eight years from 80 to 93. The number in 1910, the last year, was 84, namely, 44 fire; 13 marine; 2 fire, marine, and automobile; 3 fire and automobile; 10 life; 1 life, accident, and health; 1 accident and health; 3 accident, health, and employers' liability; 1 accident, health, employers' liability, plate glass, and surety; 2 accident, health, burglary, employers' liability, plate glass, and surety; 3 surety; and 1 plate glass.

These are all foreign companies. Two companies, one intended mainly for life insurance in the Orient and the other for all kinds of insurance in the Territory, were organized in the Territory some years ago, but are not doing business here now. Another company, with better foundation, has been organized since the close of the fiscal year for placing all kinds of insurance, but chiefly fire, in the Territory.

The statistics show a large increase in insurance business and marked disparity between the amounts of premiums and losses paid. Plans are under way for bringing about a reduction in fire insurance rates.

The three principal classes of insurance are, of course, fire, marine, and life.

Fire insurance has varied from \$19,988,471.92 in 1903 to \$25,239,095.86 in 1909. The amount fell off slightly in 1910 to \$24,343,503.77, but the premiums for that year were \$508,262.80, while the losses were only \$69,778.62. During the eight years the premiums, which show a steady increase, aggregated \$3,382,323.41 and averaged \$422,790.43, while the losses paid varied from \$10,259.11 in 1909 to \$166,249.64 in 1906 and aggregated \$600,829.96, or an average of \$75,103.74, or less than 18 per cent of the premiums.

Marine insurance increased from \$14,854,254.71 in 1903 to \$60,403,226.97 in 1910. The premiums increased from \$97,323.27 in 1903 to \$288,063.77 in 1910 and aggregated \$1,714,146.82, an average of \$216,768.35, while the losses varied from \$8,258.04 in 1909 to \$203,047.62 in 1904, the losses for the last year having been \$15,318.29, and aggregated \$380,231.04, an average of \$47,528.88, or less than 22 per cent of the premiums.

New life insurance has varied from \$1,240,005 in 1909 to \$2,417,198 in 1906. The amount written during the last year was \$1,883,930;

the total in force increased from \$11,308,629 at the end of 1903 to \$14,857,278 at the end of 1910. The premiums, including renewal premiums, have increased from \$436,284.30 in 1903 to \$527,688.67 in 1910, and have aggregated \$3,507,181.84, an average of \$438,397.73, while the claims paid have varied from \$75,910.53 in 1907 to \$464,883.36 in 1909, the amount of the last year having been \$367,814.23, and have aggregated \$1,993,773.26, an average of \$249,221.66, or less than 57 per cent of the premiums.

During the eight years the premiums for these three classes of insurance have aggregated \$8,603,652.09, an average of \$1,075,456.51, while the losses have aggregated only \$2,974,834.26, an average of \$371,854.28, or less than 35 per cent of the premiums.

*Insurance written, premiums, and losses paid, calendar year 1910.*

Classes.	Insurance written.	Premiums on same.	Renewal premiums.	Losses, claims, etc., paid.
Fire.....	\$24,343,508.77	\$508,262.80	.....	\$69,778.62
Marine.....	60,403,226.97	288,063.77	.....	15,318.29
Life.....	1,883,930.00	66,719.16	\$460,909.51	367,814.23
Accident and health.....	.....	21,416.32	.....	3,904.05
Automobile.....	.....	10,545.54	.....	2,334.40
Burglary.....	.....	151.26	.....	.....
Employers' liability.....	.....	11,924.75	.....	636.77
Fidelity and surety.....	.....	21,009.61	.....	.....
Plate glass.....	.....	1,873.35	.....	533.51
Total.....	86,630,660.74	929,966.58	460,969.51	460,319.87
Total in 1909.....	82,303,550.03	872,709.72	448,759.28	486,733.00
Increase in 1910.....	4,327,110.71	57,256.84	12,210.23	126,413.13

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

## COMMERCE.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1911, exclusive of specie, aggregated \$69,451,163. While this is less by \$2,173,796 than the amount for the preceding year, it is greater by \$7,226,984 than the largest amount before that. The decrease is entirely in exports to continental United States; exports to foreign countries and imports from both the United States and foreign countries increased. Since exports are nearly double imports and since sugar is the principal article of export, the total value of imports and exports varies considerably from year to year with the price of sugar and with the extent to which the crop is harvested before or after the end of the fiscal year. The trade with the United States constitutes more than nine-tenths of the whole, and of that the exports are about double the imports, while of the comparatively small trade with foreign countries the imports are more than seven times the exports.

The imports amounted to \$27,512,580, an increase of \$2,374,333 over those of the preceding year. Those from continental United States amounted to \$22,322,121, an increase of \$1,790,208, while those from foreign countries amounted to \$5,190,449, an increase of \$584,115.

The steady and rapid increase in imports from continental United States continues. During the last seven years these imports have increased from \$11,703,519 to \$22,322,121, or practically doubled.

The imports from the United States cover a very wide range of articles. Those from foreign countries during the last year were: Bags, mainly from India, \$520,815; cement, \$20,079; chemicals,

mainly from England and Germany, \$1,384,053; coal, mainly from Australia, \$197,357; cottons, \$154,088; fertilizers, \$182,786; food supplies, largely from Japan, \$1,570,393; iron and steel, \$87,774; spirits, \$226,522; miscellaneous, \$846,582; total, \$5,190,449.

The exports amounted to \$41,938,583, a decrease of \$4,547,829. Those to continental United States amounted to \$41,207,941, a decrease of \$4,975,708, while those to foreign countries amounted to \$730,642, an increase of \$427,879, or considerably more than double the amount for the preceding year.

The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$41,180,485 to continental United States and \$725,624 to foreign countries, while those of foreign merchandise amounted to \$27,456 to the United States and \$5,018 to foreign countries.

Although sugar continues king, the exports show a vigorous growth in several lesser industries. For instance, the exports of fruits and nuts, mainly canned pineapples, have been as follows for the last four years: 1908, \$803,376; 1909, \$1,457,644; 1910, \$1,794,001; 1911, \$2,251,688. The exports of coffee for the same years were: 1908, \$174,216; 1909, \$238,083; 1910, \$330,228; 1911, \$436,745. Rice, the largest product except sugar, is consumed mostly in the Territory.

*Imports and exports, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.*

Year.	Imports.		
	United States. <sup>1</sup>	Foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$2,826,633	\$2,826,633
1902.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,036,583	3,036,583
1903.....	\$12,675,026	3,142,013	15,817,039
1904.....	11,987,050	3,797,641	15,784,691
1905.....	11,703,519	3,014,664	14,718,483
1906.....	13,224,566	3,275,242	16,499,808
1907.....	14,225,210	4,151,709	18,376,919
1908.....	15,303,325	4,682,399	19,985,724
1909.....	17,391,406	4,033,574	21,424,980
1910.....	20,531,913	4,606,334	25,138,247
1911.....	22,322,121	5,190,449	27,512,580
Total.....	139,364,136	41,757,541	181,121,687

Year.	Exports.			Total imports and exports.
	United States.	Foreign countries.	Total.	
1901.....	\$27,935,885	\$117,958	\$28,053,843	\$30,880,476
1902.....	24,730,060	63,547	24,793,607	27,830,190
1903.....	26,242,869	32,569	26,275,438	42,092,477
1904.....	25,157,255	47,620	25,204,875	40,989,566
1905.....	36,114,985	59,541	36,174,526	50,893,009
1906.....	26,884,210	56,313	26,940,523	43,440,331
1907.....	29,134,467	229,914	29,364,381	47,741,300
1908.....	41,640,815	597,640	42,238,455	62,224,179
1909.....	40,437,352	84,152	40,521,504	61,946,484
1910.....	46,183,649	302,763	46,486,412	71,624,659
1911.....	41,207,941	730,642	41,938,583	69,461,163
Total.....	365,669,488	2,322,659	367,992,147	549,113,834

<sup>1</sup> These figures include specie except for the last three years, but since 1908 most of the specie has been handled through the post office by registered mail, and the amount thereof is not included in this table. During the last fiscal year the shipments of gold and silver coin other than those made through the mails were: From the United States, \$875,000; from foreign countries, \$1,500; to the United States, \$724,420; to foreign countries, \$10,669; total, \$1,611,569, as compared with a total of \$1,553,462 for 1910 and \$1,492,310 for 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Not kept.



*Imports and exports, by countries, fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Australia and Tasmania.....	\$277,406	\$294,324	\$15,539	\$7,191
Other British Oceania.....	110,007	929	4,996	1,227
British India.....	519,429	552,596		
Canada.....	18,675	32,829	15,136	29,171
Chile.....	569,139	532,376		
France.....	23,029	16,530	80	2,126
Germany.....	312,740	591,349	19,093	41,345
Hongkong.....	281,231	305,176	4,799	20,061
Japan.....	1,856,376	2,022,698	220,119	274,744
United Kingdom.....	455,730	566,198	1,355	45,955
Other foreign.....	182,573	275,444	21,676	306,802
Total foreign.....	4,606,334	5,190,449	302,763	730,642
United States.....	20,531,913	22,322,131	46,183,649	41,207,941
Grand total.....	25,138,247	27,512,580	46,486,412	41,938,583

*Domestic exports, by articles, fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

Articles.	United States, 1911.		Foreign, 1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Sugar:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Raw.....	988,609,452	\$35,612,887	1,325	\$32
Refined.....	22,609,400	1,091,818	100	6
Coffee, raw.....	2,705,142	346,041	744,608	90,704
Rice.....	6,665,330	290,078	8,000	290
Fruits, nuts.....		2,173,619		78,069
Honey.....		52,004		12,072
Hides.....	1,434,103	121,037	12,410	1,041
Other.....		1,493,001		543,400
Total.....	1,022,023,427	41,180,485	766,443	725,624

Articles.	Total, 1911.		Total, 1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Sugar:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Raw.....	988,610,777	\$35,612,939	1,073,358,355	\$40,579,375
Refined.....	22,609,500	1,091,824	37,246,500	2,046,099
Coffee, raw.....	3,449,750	436,745	2,701,446	330,228
Rice.....	6,673,330	290,358	5,863,531	269,290
Fruits, nuts.....		2,251,688		1,794,001
Honey.....		64,076		38,865
Hides.....	1,446,513	122,078	1,334,921	139,105
Other.....		2,036,401	342,757	1,260,741
Total.....	1,022,789,870	41,906,109	1,120,847,510	46,457,704

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.**

The customs receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,654,761.34, an increase of \$79,442.19 over the amount for the preceding year, which in turn was the largest for any year up to that time. These go to the Federal Government exclusively. The total collected during the eleven years and half a month since the organization of

Territorial government is \$14,913,460.86, or an average of \$1,351,-630.62 a year for the eleven complete fiscal years.

*Customs receipts, fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.*

Fiscal years.	Amount.	Fiscal years.	Amount.
1900 (half of June).....	\$45,523.99	1907.....	\$1,458,843.48
1901.....	1,219,618.93	1908.....	1,560,157.23
1902.....	1,327,518.23	1909.....	1,396,379.91
1903.....	1,193,677.83	1910.....	1,575,319.15
1904.....	1,229,492.15	1911.....	1,654,761.24
1905.....	1,043,404.40		
1906.....	1,218,784.13	Total.....	14,913,460.86

### TONNAGE.

During the last fiscal year the tonnage entered amounted to 1,343,876, an increase of 35,075, and the tonnage cleared amounted to 1,347,371, an increase of 35,075. This is exclusive of vessels engaged in interisland traffic and vessels in the military and naval services.

The tonnage has increased from 952,504 in 1901, the first year of Territorial government, to 1,343,876 during the last year, or more than 40 per cent. The number of vessels entered, however, owing chiefly to the substitution of larger steamships for smaller sailing vessels decreased from 705 in 1901 to 391 in 1909, but increased in 1910 to 437, while for 1911 the number was 427. The number of American vessels entered during the last year was 313 and of all others 114, the number of the former having increased from 284 in the first year of Territorial government. Nearly 95 per cent in value of the freight, however, was carried in American bottoms; this has been approximately the percentage of freight carried in American vessels, not only ever since annexation, but for many years previously.

The following tables, as well as the above figures, do not include interisland traffic, which is extensive and all in American vessels, or American transports or naval vessels, of which many call at Hawaiian ports:

*Number and tonnage of vessels, by fiscal years, since organization of Territorial government.*

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1901.....	705	952,504	701	942,021
1902.....	593	917,089	597	918,547
1903.....	551	980,847	552	971,359
1904.....	488	933,847	497	936,627
1905.....	486	982,116	452	973,279
1906.....	453	1,013,841	450	1,012,907
1907.....	428	1,049,836	439	1,046,141
1908.....	416	1,075,939	412	1,069,328
1909.....	391	1,159,118	394	1,159,740
1910.....	437	1,308,801	427	1,292,875
1911.....	427	1,343,876	431	1,347,371
Total.....	5,375	11,714,814	5,352	11,661,064

*Nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1911.*

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American.....	313	887,985	315	888,622
British.....	61	207,297	60	203,823
Japanese.....	42	226,525	42	226,525
German.....	6	13,193	7	15,152
French.....	1	1,668	1	1,668
Norwegian.....	3	5,834	4	8,133
Danish.....	1	1,374	1	1,374
Belgian.....			1	2,074
Total.....	427	1,343,876	431	1,347,371

*Value carried, by nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1911.*

Nationality of vessels.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Foreign vessels:			
Japanese.....	\$1,106,443	\$272,197	\$1,378,640
British.....	1,027,462	288,172	1,315,634
German.....	615,138		615,138
French.....	116,051		116,051
Norwegian.....	53,232		53,232
Belgian.....	1,063		1,063
Others.....	99,180		99,180
Total foreign.....	3,015,569	560,369	3,575,938
American.....	24,494,011	41,378,214	65,872,225
Grand total.....	27,512,580	41,938,583	69,451,163

*Vessels in coastwise and foreign trade, fiscal year 1911.*

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Coastwise <sup>1</sup> .....	314	880,303	300	742,838
Foreign.....	113	463,573	131	604,533
Total.....	427	1,343,876	431	1,347,371

<sup>1</sup> Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels exclusively in traffic between the islands.

*Vessels, by ports, fiscal year 1911.*

	In coastwise trade. <sup>1</sup>				In foreign trade.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.
Honolulu.....	247	809,967	224	668,900	107	454,634	129	598,934
Hilo.....	39	36,781	41	35,996				
Kahului.....	11	23,929	14	22,846	2	3,557		
Mahukona.....	14	8,122	16	9,245	3	2,298		
Koloa.....	3	1,504	5	5,851	1	3,184	2	5,599
Total.....	314	880,303	300	742,838	113	463,573	131	604,533

<sup>1</sup> Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels exclusively in traffic between the islands.

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.**

The question of transportation facilities is of prime importance, especially in view of the distance of the Territory from the mainland, its separation into a number of islands, the mountainous character of each island, and the scarcity of good harbors.

Hawaii's location, while it has been much of a drawback, is becoming more and more of an asset. Although the Territory has the disadvantage of its remoteness in the mid-Pacific, it has the advantage of its position at the crossways of trans-Pacific commerce, which, with the increase of that commerce, is giving it in larger and larger measure shipping facilities out of all proportion to its own individual importance. This has been the case heretofore especially as to mails, but only to a limited extent as to passengers and freight, because of the American navigation laws, which prevent, excepting under penalties, the carrying of passengers and freight on foreign vessels between Hawaii and the Pacific coast States, and because the through American steamers are often nearly full before they arrive from the Orient. During the year an additional American steamer was added to the run between Honolulu and San Francisco, and a new British line was established between Europe and Pacific coast ports by way of Honolulu; the Japanese and Canadian-Australian through lines to San Francisco and Vancouver, respectively, are gradually replacing their smaller steamers by larger ones. The passenger traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco, however, keeps pace with the increasing passenger facilities, and therefore the long-felt need of suspending the coastwise navigation laws as to passengers between Honolulu and the mainland is practically as great as ever. This is desired, not as a special privilege, but as a relief from a special burden, inasmuch as there is no alternate possibility of traveling by rail; it is desired also as a matter of national importance for the peopling of this Territory with Americans. In the case of freight there is not the same necessity, for that involves merely a question of cost, but in the case of passengers, as in the case of mail, it is a question of speed and frequency.

The inter-island traffic facilities are about to be improved further by an additional steamer, which is now building.

One of the greatest needs is that of a suitable harbor for deep-water vessels on each of the larger islands, and two on the largest island, one on each side, to serve as terminals for railways. Work has been instituted and is rapidly progressing under the Federal Government for meeting this need at the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo, and Kahului, on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui, respectively, and in making the necessary investigation to determine the best harbor for improvement on the island of Kauai; and the Territorial government is constructing the necessary wharves as rapidly as practicable. The last legislature made appropriations, mostly out of loan funds to be expended during a period of several years, to the amount of \$721,920 for wharves, chiefly at Honolulu, Kahului, Hilo, Mahukona, and Kealahakua, these being among the principal shipping points and railroad terminals or proposed terminals.

The construction of railroads is progressing, and one or two new railroads are contemplated. Appropriations to the extent of

\$1,270,000 have been made out of loan funds to be expended during the next few years for the more rapid completion of the principal wagon roads around the larger islands.

Additional ocean steamers have been equipped with wireless apparatus, and now most of such steamers are so equipped.

#### VESSELS.

Transportation facilities by sea may be classified as follows: (1) Interisland traffic, (2) traffic between the Territory and the mainland and Mexico, and (3) trans-Pacific traffic, making Hawaii a point of call.

#### INTERISLAND TRAFFIC.

This is conducted almost entirely by the Interisland Steam Navigation Co. with 16 steamers, which visit regularly nearly all ports in the Territory. During the year they carried 64,108 passengers and approximately 409,714 tons of freight, an increase of 1,872 passengers and a decrease of 4,289 tons of freight, as compared with the preceding year.

The company has ordered another steamer, the *Kilauea*, which is expected to be in service by the close of this year and which will have first-class accommodations for 100 passengers and a dead-weight capacity for 1,000 tons of freight.

#### TRAFFIC BETWEEN HAWAII, THE MAINLAND, AND MEXICO.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., with headquarters in New York, handles nearly all of the freight traffic between the Territory and the Atlantic coast by way of the Tehuantepec National Railway through Mexico. Only one steamer was dispatched during the year by the Strait of Magellan. This line connects at the terminals of that railway with eight other steamship lines on the Atlantic side and five on the Pacific side, thus affording excellent facilities for traffic between the Territory and European and South American ports. The company has two services: (a) A triangular 12-day service between Hawaii, Salina Cruz, San Francisco, and Puget Sound, with six steamers of 12,500 tons dead-weight capacity each. Nine smaller steamers operate on the Atlantic side in connection with these. These steamers carry about 300,000 tons of sugar a year besides other products to Philadelphia and New York and large quantities of merchandise in return. (b) A Pacific coast triweekly service with from three to four steamers between Salina Cruz and Pacific coast ports as far north as Seattle and Tacoma, making connections with the triangular service above described.

The Matson Navigation Co. handles the greater part of the traffic between the Territory and the Pacific coast. It operates six steamers of from 3,500 to 7,000 tons each on various routes between the island ports and Pacific coast ports and on schedules of from 25 to 42 days. Four of these have passenger accommodations, although three of them to only a limited extent, and nearly all are equipped for handling fresh fruit and ice-house goods. One of these is a new steamer, added during the last year, and is owned by the American-Hawaiian Co., above referred to, although operated by the Matson Co.

The Oceanic Steamship Co. operates one passenger and freight steamer between Honolulu and San Francisco on a three-week schedule.

The Union Steamship Co. operates nine tank steamers and barges between California and Hawaii for the transportation of crude oil.

The Associated Oil Co. operates two steamers, two sailing-vessels, and one barge in the crude-oil traffic.

A few American sailing vessels continue to carry sugar around Cape Horn.

#### THROUGH SERVICE.

Besides the United States Army transports, which call regularly at Honolulu on their voyages between San Francisco and the Philippines, there are three regular through steamship lines.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is the only through line engaged in the passenger and freight traffic between Hawaii and San Francisco. It operates five steamers, one of which, however, is under foreign register. The passenger accommodations of these steamers are largely filled before they arrive at Honolulu on the eastward trip.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha operates three steamers between the Orient and San Francisco, one of which, somewhat smaller than the others, is about to be replaced by a much larger one.

The Canadian-Australian Steamship Co. operates four passenger and freight steamers between Vancouver and Australia, one reaching Honolulu each way monthly.

The Balfour Line, a British company, established during the year a service between Europe and the Pacific coast ports by way of Honolulu.

A few foreign sailing vessels continue to bring general merchandise from Europe, coal from Australia, and nitrates from South American ports. Several small American sailing vessels are engaged in carrying lumber, railroad ties, and other freight between the Territory and the mainland.

#### STEAM RAILROADS.

##### OAHU.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. has 109.76 miles of main line and branches. The main line extends from Honolulu to the extreme northern point of the island. The principal branch runs from Wai-pahu on to the tableland between the two ranges of mountains that constitute this island, and subdivides into several branches which extend in various directions over this tableland. An extension of one of these subbranches is contemplated in the near future. At Honolulu the company has extensive terminal facilities, including 3,600 feet of wharfage, with an approach of 35 feet of water, and warehouses of a capacity of 30,000 tons, and equipped with apparatus for the rapid handling of freight. During the year it constructed a car shed entirely of concrete, 64 by 350 feet; it had previously constructed a roundhouse entirely of the same material. During the year it also replaced a portion of its rails with heavier rails, and it plans to replace other portions similarly in the near future. It has an equipment of 18 locomotives, 38 passenger cars, and 390 freight

cars, of which 2 locomotives and 84 cars were added during the year. It carried 708,755 passengers during the year, an increase of 91,036 over the number for the previous year, and 516,697 tons of freight, a decrease of 15,504. It connects with over 100 miles of private railroads on sugar plantations.

The Koolau Railway, 11 miles in length, is practically an extension of the above railroad, although under a different company.

#### HAWAII.

The principal railroad construction of the year was in the extension of the line of the Hilo Railroad Co. This is the only standard-gauge railroad in the Territory. Hitherto it has run from Hilo only in a southerly direction—a distance of 9 miles to the Olaa sugar mill, where it branches, one branch running to the 22-mile station on the Volcano road and the other into the district of Puna, the latter branch having been extended recently, in all about 50 miles of road.

The road is now being extended northerly from Hilo through one of the roughest but one of the most highly developed and thickly populated rural parts of the Territory, at a cost of approximately \$100,000 a mile; 5 miles are now in operation and 12 miles are expected to be in operation before the end of the year. On account of the numerous canyons there are many deep cuts, high fills, high and long steel bridges, and a number of tunnels, one of which is more than half a mile in length.

This road has a covered pier wharf at Hilo 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the Territory expects to construct a wharf during the coming year in a better locality, at a cost of about \$200,000, which will probably hereafter be used as the chief terminal of this road. This is made possible by the partial construction of the breakwater by the Federal Government. The largest ocean steamers will be able to dock at this wharf, whereas heretofore they have had to resort to lighters for loading and unloading.

This company has an equipment of 6 locomotives, 5 passenger cars, and 85 freight cars. During the year it carried 84,895 passengers, an increase of 7,821 over the number for the previous year, and 181,189 tons of freight, a decrease of 8,607.

The Hawaii Railroad Co. has 20 miles of narrow-gauge road, extending from Mahukona to Niulii. It contemplates relocating much of the line in the near future and making extensive improvements at its terminal, under an agreement made with the Territorial government, which also is about to make extensive improvements at the same harbor.

The West Hawaii Railroad Co. has 12½ miles of narrow-gauge track in the district of Kona, and another railroad company has obtained a franchise from the legislature and a ratification of it by Congress for another railroad through this district and the adjoining district of Kau. The Territory plans to erect a suitable wharf at Kealahakua Bay, to be used largely as a terminal for these two roads.

#### MAUI.

The Kahului Railroad Co. operates about 16 miles of narrow-gauge track and connects with 125 miles of plantation railroads. The road runs from Kahului, the principal port of that island, to Wailuku in

one direction and to Paia in the other, and the company plans to extend it some miles beyond Paia at an early date. It has made extensive improvements at Kahului Harbor and the Federal Government is now continuing these improvements, the company having transferred its improvements to the Federal Government for a nominal consideration, and likewise its frontage on the harbor to the Territorial government.

#### KAUAI.

The Kauai Railroad Co. operates about 11 miles of narrow-gauge road from Hanapepe Bay to three sugar plantations with a branch line to a homestead center.

#### STREET RAILROADS.

Honolulu is the only city in the Territory which has a street railway. This is an electric line, partly double track but mostly single track, and is an unusually well-equipped and well-conducted road. It has 24.087 miles of track, of which 1.8 miles were constructed during the last year. It is capitalized at \$1,150,000 and bonded at \$620,000, a portion of an originally larger issue of bonds having been paid. During the year the company expended \$188,554.84 in extensions and improvements, including additional track, power plant, buildings, cars, etc. The number of pay passengers carried during the last calendar year was 8,979,874, an increase of 710,222 over the number for the preceding year. The number of passengers carried free was 130,393; policemen, firemen, and letter carriers are carried free and school children at half rates.

The last legislature granted a franchise for a street railway in Hilo, subject to confirmation by Congress.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to the mountainous character of the Territory and the distribution of most of the arable land and the population along the coasts, the general plan has been to construct a belt road around each island, with branches up and down from that. Most of the road work has been transferred to the counties in recent years; the Territory's functions in this matter are confined chiefly to the construction of homestead roads, although with the aid of prisoners it is constructing certain scenic roads and helping the counties to a small extent in the construction of belt roads. Two of the counties have done much commendable work in road work. The need of completing the belt roads and the small prospect of accomplishing this through the counties out of current revenues led to appropriations to the amount of \$1,270,000 by the last legislature out of loan funds for this purpose, but, in order to obtain the money at lower rates of interest and avoid other financial difficulties and at the same time to secure the most economical and efficient expenditure of the money, the bonds are to be Territorial bonds, the counties to reimburse the Territory in interest and sinking fund, and the money to be expended in each county by a commission appointed by the governor, consisting of the Territorial superintendent of public works, the chairman of the county supervisors, and three other persons appointed by the gov-



error from the county. The proposed mileage for belt roads on the five largest islands is 755 miles, comprising about 247 miles of completed road, 212 of road graded and ready for macadam, 71 to be regraded, 137 not yet graded, and 88 to be relocated. As a rule, bridges are being made of concrete where practicable. The increase in the number of automobiles has emphasized the need of good roads, as well as introduced a new element in the problem of maintenance of roads. The importations of automobiles have reached nearly a million dollars a year.

### HARBORS.

Harbor work of the Federal Government is in charge of the United States engineer office in Honolulu. For harbor work under the Territorial government, see the heading "Public works," and for work at Pearl Harbor under the Navy Department, as well as for other classes of work in charge of the United States engineer office, see the heading "United States military and naval affairs." Formerly the engineer office had charge also of the engineering light-house work, but this was transferred during the year to the light-house inspector, under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The general policy has been to develop at least one good harbor on each of the principal islands.

#### OAHU.

Honolulu Harbor on this island is the principal harbor in the Territory for both inter-island and Pacific commerce. Its comparatively small natural size has made considerable enlargement necessary. Much had been done in this direction previously and during the last year two additional contracts were let, one for further widening the harbor on the north side and the other for dredging the entrance channel, which had shoaled to some extent. Under the first contract 111,000 cubic yards were removed before the close of the year; under the second contract work has not yet been begun.

Pearl Harbor was surveyed with a view to determining its harbor lines.

#### HAWAII.

The first contract for the construction of a long breakwater to protect the harbor at Hilo was completed, resulting in a length of 2,528 feet at its shore end, and an additional contract was let for continuing the substructure, of which, at the close of the year, 315 feet had been completed. Another contract is proposed to be let in the near future under a further appropriation of \$250,000 made by Congress. During the year the harbor lines were established at this harbor.

#### MAUI.

A contract was entered into for rubble mound breakwater construction at Kahului to strengthen and extend the breakwater previously constructed by a railroad company. At the close of the year 5,549 tons of rock had been placed.

## KAUAI.

A survey has previously been made of Hanapepe Bay and during the last year an examination of all the harbors on the island was made which led to a survey of the two harbors of Nawiliwili and Koloa for comparison with that at Hanapepe, with a view to the selection of the best one for development.

## LIGHTHOUSES.

During the year, Hawaii and the islands of the Pacific were changed from a subdistrict of the twelfth lighthouse district to an independent lighthouse district—the nineteenth—and engineering lighthouse work was transferred to the lighthouse inspector.

The most urgent need is an adequate lighthouse depot, which it is estimated will cost \$121,000.

At the end of the fiscal year there were in commission 1 hyper-radiant light, 1 second-order light, 1 third-order light, 3 fourth-order lights, 31 lens-lantern lights, 2 post lanterns, 1 electric arc without lens, 4 gas-lighted buoys, 10 beacons, 3 whistling buoys, 1 bell buoy, 22 iron buoys, and 4 spar buoys. There is also a lighthouse tender.

Plans have been approved and as soon as title is secured unattended acetylene lights will be established at Hanapepe on the island of Kauai; at Hawea Point, Kipahulu, and Pauwala on the island of Maui; and at Kukuihaele on the island of Hawaii. It is planned also to change several of the present lens lanterns and one fourth-order light to acetylene unattended lights at isolated stations.

## OAHU.

The only increase in the lighting was the substitution of a gas buoy for No. 9 buoy at Honolulu Harbor. Provision should be made for the lighting at Pearl Harbor which is fast approaching completion. It is estimated that this will cost about \$80,000.

## HAWAII.

Estimates have been prepared for improving the lighting of Hilo Harbor at an estimated cost of \$18,242. An appropriation of \$13,000 is required for rebuilding the light at Kauhola Point. A survey of Cape Kumukahi at the extreme eastern point of the Territory has been made, and an appropriation of \$23,000 is estimated to be required for establishing an unattended light of intensity equal to a fourth-order light at that point at a sufficient elevation to render it visible for about 18 miles.

## MAUI.

A lens-lantern light was established at Pauwela Point. The light on the Kahului Breakwater was changed from a red-lens lantern light to a flashing white unattended acetylene light.

## KAUAI.

The plans for the lighthouse station at Kilauea Point are being redrawn and work is expected to be begun in the near future.

## MOLOKAI.

The characteristic of the Molokai light was changed from a flash every 20 seconds to one every 10 seconds. The stations at Lae o Ka Laau and Kaunakakai are to be rebuilt, acetylene lights to be used.

## MOLOKINI.

A flash acetylene unattended light was established on this small island in the channel between Maui and Kahoolawe.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Territory has been connected with both shores of the Pacific by cable for some years. During the last half year steps have been taken to establish regular day and night wireless communication with the Pacific coast of the United States, particularly between the Kahuku station of the local wireless company on the island of Oahu and the Poulsen Wireless Co.'s stations at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, and Sacramento. For this purpose an additional mast has been erected at the Kahuku station and an antenna consisting of 18,000 feet of wire has been strung. The experiments thus far indicate probable success.

The local wireless system has come into the ownership of the Mutual Telephone Co. (Ltd.). Its principal station is that above referred to at Kahuku, which is connected with Honolulu by telegraph. At that point it maintains a long-distance ship station of 15 kilowatts power, which is open day and night, and also a station of 2 kilowatts power for interisland communication. The other stations are at Nawiliwili on the island of Kauai, of 1 kilowatt power; at Kaunakakai on the island of Molokai, of one-half kilowatt power; at Lahaina on the island of Maui, of 1 kilowatt power; and at Kawaihae on the island of Hawaii, of 3 kilowatts power. The last-mentioned station was erected during the year as a substitute for a former station of less power at Puako on the same island. These stations have telephonic connection with other places on the several islands.

The largest telephone system is that on the island of Oahu, owned by the Mutual Telephone Co. (Ltd.), above referred to, and it is in this system that the principal improvements have been made during the last year. A new automatic service was substituted for the former service early in the year, with 2,000 telephones, now increased to over 3,000, in use. New buildings have been erected and a country exchange has been established at Waipahu. In the city system there are 3,500 automatic telephone switches and the same number of instruments, 32 miles of cable duct in 5 miles of trench, 60 miles of cable of sizes of from 10 to 300 pairs each, 2,000 poles, 390 terminal heads, and

700 miles of open wire. In the country system there are 150 miles of construction, with 350 miles of copper wire, 800 of iron wire, and 7,000 poles.

### POSTAL SERVICE.

There are 91 post offices, namely, 1 first class, 1 second class, 8 third class, and 81 fourth class, a decrease of 2 from the number for the previous year.

There are 17 steamboat routes, covering 20,445 miles; 26 star routes, covering 504.88 miles; 22 mail-messenger routes, covering 77.87 miles; and 9 railroad routes, covering 156.07 miles, besides 3 special service and 28 permitted-service routes, covering 11 and 40.70 miles, respectively, making an aggregate of 21,235.52 miles, as compared with 20,396.23 miles for the preceding year. These cost \$130,-314.48, as compared with \$97,123.20 for the preceding year.

At the Honolulu office there were dispatched 6,923,217 letters, an increase of 493,013; and 5,275,794 prints, an increase of 598,163; 46,425 letters and parcels were registered, a decrease of 950, and 49,582 registered letters and parcels were received, a decrease of 902; in the parcels post, 5,515 packages were received, a decrease of 171, and 3,174 dispatched, an increase of 75. There are entered at this office as second-class mail matter 6 daily, 4 triweekly, 3 semiweekly, 10 weekly, 1 semimonthly, and 11 monthly newspapers and periodicals, published in the English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean languages.

The receipts from sales of stamps at the Honolulu office were \$97,450.07, an increase of \$5,172.14; the amount of customs duties collected was \$7,307.07, an increase of \$810.94. The total receipts, exclusive of customs duties, were \$103,371.12, an increase of \$5,-365.98. The disbursements were \$63,289.43, an increase of \$1,507.77.

The Honolulu office issued 2,977 domestic money orders, aggregating, with fees, \$544,321.12, a decrease of \$15,479.06, and 6,975 international orders, aggregating, with fees, \$184,723.55, a decrease of \$27,912.27, and received in deposits from other offices \$2,310,453.71, making the aggregate receipts of money-order funds at the Honolulu office \$3,039,498.39, a decrease of \$103,053.95, and paid and repaid 56,272 orders, aggregating \$1,334,633.39, and transferred to the Treasury \$1,704,865.

### POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND LABOR.

See other headings for matters closely connected with this subject, as, for instance, "General election," for voters by races, political parties, and districts, and males of voting age, for different years, and citizens, both native born and naturalized, and aliens by districts in 1910; "Schools," for pupils by races, ages, etc., in public and private schools for different years; "Taxation," for amount of taxable property owned and income tax paid by different races; "Banks," for amounts of savings deposits by different races; "Public lands," for homesteads taken by different races; "Vital statistics," for births, deaths, and marriages; and "Courts," for percentages of convictions among different races.

The tabulations of the census of 1910 have been revised and extended since my last report. Bulletins have been published by the Census Bureau giving partial results of the census of this Territory, and a compendious report of the Commissioner of Labor, based on investigations made at the same time as the census, has been published as a Senate document. Tabulations of the military census of the Territory taken at the same time by the Census Bureau at the request of the Territory have been made by the Territory. The latest figures at hand for the population of the Territory are as follows:

*Population, 1900 and 1910.*

Races.	1900	1910	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent increase.	Per cent decrease.
Hawaiian.....	29,787	26,041	.....	3,746	.....	12.58
Part Hawaiian.....	7,848	12,506	4,658	.....	59.35	.....
Portuguese.....	15,675	22,303	6,628	.....	42.28	.....
Spanish.....	.....	1,990	1,990	.....	New.	.....
Porto Rican.....	.....	4,890	4,890	.....	New.	.....
Other Caucasian.....	10,577	14,867	4,290	.....	40.56	.....
Chinese.....	25,762	21,674	.....	4,088	.....	15.87
Japanese.....	61,115	79,674	18,559	.....	30.37	.....
All others.....	3,237	7,964	4,727	.....	146.03	.....
Total.....	154,001	191,909	45,742	7,834	29.70	5.03
Net increase.....	.....	.....	37,908	.....	24.62	.....

The increase in the population of the Territory from 1900 to 1910 was 37,908, or 24.62 per cent. The population of the city of Honolulu increased from 39,306 to 52,183, that is, by 12,877, or 32.76 per cent. The increase in part-Hawaiians was much greater than the decrease in pure Hawaiians; the part-Hawaiians for 1910 include 8,772 Caucasian-Hawaiians and 3,734 Asiatic-Hawaiians, nearly all of the latter being Chinese-Hawaiians. The Spanish and Porto Ricans are new elements. Both the absolute and the percentage increase in Portugese and other Caucasians, mostly Americans, British, and Germans, was large. Although the largest single absolute increase was in Japanese, the percentage increase was the smallest among the races which show an increase and only slightly greater than the percentage increase of the entire population; and the total increase in orientals, both absolute and in percentage, was less than in non-orientals; but, of much greater importance, the increase in Japanese occurred mostly in the earlier years of the decade, the number having remained practically stationary or having decreased slightly during the last few years; for instance, during the last fiscal year, while reported Japanese births exceeded reported Japanese deaths by 696, Japanese steerage departures exceeded Japanese steerage arrivals by 1,354, showing a decrease of 547 in the Japanese population during the year, subject to correction by the figures for cabin passengers and by the probable shortage in the number of reported births. The Chinese population also is gradually decreasing, although the Chinese-Hawaiian population is increasing. "All others" in the table for 1910 includes 4,533 Koreans, 537 mulattoes, 158 blacks, and 2,726 others, who are mostly Filipinos.

*Population by sex, age, and country of birth, 1910.*

Races.	Total population.	Native born. <sup>1</sup>	Males.	Females.	Over 21 years.		Under 21 years.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hawaiian .....	26,041	26,041	13,439	12,602	7,926	7,198	5,513	5,404
Caucasian-Hawaiian .....	8,772	8,772	4,438	4,334	1,482	1,521	2,966	2,813
Asiatic-Hawaiian .....	3,734	3,734	1,812	1,922	449	531	1,363	1,391
Portuguese .....	22,303	13,766	11,573	10,730	4,974	4,222	6,599	6,508
Spanish .....	1,990	357	1,078	912	468	343	610	569
Porto Rican .....	4,890	4,890	2,878	2,012	1,563	796	1,315	1,216
Other Caucasian .....	14,867	9,917	9,255	5,612	6,896	3,368	2,359	2,244
Chinese .....	21,674	7,195	17,148	4,526	13,695	1,596	3,453	2,930
Japanese .....	79,674	19,889	54,783	24,891	41,794	13,875	12,989	11,016
Korean .....	4,533	362	3,031	602	3,531	296	400	306
Black .....	158	98	120	38	106	23	14	15
Mulatto .....	537	504	295	242	118	61	177	181
All others .....	2,736	2,634	2,340	387	994	142	1,355	246
Total .....	191,909	98,157	123,099	68,810	83,996	33,972	39,103	34,838

<sup>1</sup> Born within the United States or its possessions.

There has been a decided advance since 1900 toward a normal distribution of age and sex groups and consequently better balanced social conditions. This is mainly because the population is now increasing more through births than through immigration, because immigration is now more largely of families from Europe than of adult males from the Orient, and because the immigration from the Orient is more of females now than it was formerly; for instance, during the last year, while there was an excess of 1,144 in departures over arrivals of Japanese adult males, there was an excess of 757 in arrivals over departures of adult females, the departures of children, both male and female, exceeding the arrivals by 856; the percentage of Japanese female arrivals has increased greatly during the last four years.

In the United States the distribution of males and females is nearly normal; in 1900 the percentage of males was 51.02 and of females 48.8 of the entire population, while in the same year in Hawaii the percentages were 69.1 and 30.9, respectively; but in 1910 these percentages for Hawaii had changed to 64.2 and 35.8—that is, the number of males fell from 691 per thousand to 642 per thousand, and the number of females increased inversely; the absolute increase in males was 16,730 and in females 21,178, and the percentage increase was 15.7 for males and 44.4 for females. Among the Hawaiians and Portuguese the sex distribution is nearly normal, but it is decidedly abnormal among the Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and whites other than Portuguese. Among such whites the percentage of males is 62.2 and of females 37.8; among the Chinese the percentages are 79.1 and 20.9, but this is somewhat misleading, as bearing on sociological conditions, because of the large number of intermarriages between Chinese men and Hawaiian women, the offspring of which are classed as part-Hawaiians; among the Japanese these percentages are 68.8 and 31.2. As compared with 1900, the percentages of Chinese and Japanese together, the figures not being obtainable for these races separately for that year, have changed from 80.3 to 71 for males and from 19.17 to 29 for females.

While 462 per thousand were under 21 years of age in the United States in 1900, the number was only 317 in Hawaii, but this increased

to 385 in 1910. Among the Hawaiians in 1910 the number was nearly normal, 419, while among the Portuguese it was far above normal, namely 588; among other Caucasians it was far below normal, 309, due, however, in part to the intermarriage of such Caucasians and Hawaiians, which accounts for the remarkably large number, 681 per thousand, of young part-Hawaiians. Among the Japanese and Chinese the number of young persons is still far below normal, although it has increased from 183 per thousand in 1900 to 300 in 1910, in these races combined, the proportion being nearly the same in each.

*Native and foreign population, 1900 and 1910.*

Race.	1900				1910			
	Native born. <sup>1</sup>		Foreign born.		Native born. <sup>1</sup>		Foreign born.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total population.....	63,221	41.1	90,780	58.9	98,156	51.1	93,753	48.9
Hawaiian <sup>2</sup> .....	37,635	100.0	.....	.....	38,547	100.0	.....	.....
Chinese.....	4,026	15.6	21,741	84.4	7,195	33.2	14,479	68.8
Japanese.....	4,877	7.9	56,234	92.1	19,899	25.0	59,785	75.0
Portuguese.....	8,007	51.1	7,668	48.9	13,766	61.7	8,537	38.3
Others.....	8,676	62.8	5,137	37.2	18,749	63.1	10,952	36.9

<sup>1</sup> Born within the United States or its possessions.

<sup>2</sup> Includes part-Hawaiians.

The percentage of native born increased considerably from 1900 to 1910, especially among the Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese. The percentage of native born among all races decreased from 53.5 in 1890 to 41.1 in 1900, on account of the large oriental immigration in that decade, but has been nearly restored during the last decade by an increase from 41.1 to 51.1 per cent; from 1900 to 1910 the increase among Portuguese was from 51.1 to 61.7; among Chinese from 15.6 to 33.2; and among Japanese from 7.9 to 20 per cent; the absolute increase of native-born Japanese was nearly 15,000 in a single decade. In another decade the majority of Japanese and Chinese will probably be native born. All Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians are, of course, native born, and, roughly speaking, two thirds of the Portuguese and other Caucasians, one-third of the Chinese, and one-fourth of the Japanese. The law providing for the issuance of birth certificates to persons, that is, practically speaking, to Chinese and Japanese, born in Hawaii was repealed two years ago, but another and better law was enacted by the last legislature and the issuance of such certificates has been resumed with a view to establishing the fact of birth in Hawaii at a time when the evidence is available and preserving the evidence for future requirements.

The numbers and countries of birth of the foreign-born population in 1910 were: Australia, 150; Austria, 170; Azores, 444; Belgium, 24; Bulgaria, 2; Canada, 349; Canada, French, 5; Cape Verde Islands, 19; Central America, 6; China, 14,486; Cuba, 9; Denmark, 57; England, 629; Finland, 22; France, 76; Germany, 905; Greece, 31; Holland, 27; Hungary, 6; Ireland, 234; Italy, 36; Japan, 59,800; Luxemburg, 1; Mexico, 20; Newfoundland, 3; Norway, 200; Poland, 4;

Portugal, 7,585; Roumania, 4; Russia, 1,073; Scotland, 532; South America, 47; Spain, 1,622; Sweden, 103; Switzerland, 28; Turkey in Asia, 1; Turkey in Europe, 5; Wales, 22; at sea, 83; and other countries, 4,932, including Africa, 13; Asia, N. S., 10; Atlantic Islands, 450; Europe, N. S., 1; Great Britain, N. S., 2; India, 34; Korea, 4,127; Pacific Islands, 216; Turkey, N. S., 4; West Indies, 30.

*Population by islands, 1900 and 1910.*

Islands.	Area.	Population.			
		1900	1910	Increase or decrease.	Percentage increase or decrease.
Hawaii.....	4,015	46,843	55,382	8,539	18.2
Maui.....	728	24,797	28,623	3,826	15.4
Oahu.....	598	58,504	81,993	23,489	40.1
Kauai.....	547	20,562	23,744	3,182	15.5
Molokai.....	261	2,504	1,791	713	28.5
Lanai.....	139	619	131	488	78.8
Niihau.....	97	172	208	36	20.9
Kahoolawe.....	69		2	2	.....
Total.....	* 6,454	154,001	* 191,874	37,873	24.3

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include uninhabited islets or Midway Islands.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 35 persons on Midway Island, the status of which, as to whether it is part of Hawaii, is unsettled.

*Population by counties and districts, 1910.*

COUNTY OF HAWAII (ISLAND OF HAWAII).	COUNTY OF KALAWAO (PART OF ISLAND OF MOLOKAI).
Puna..... 6,834	Kalawao..... 785
South Hilo..... 9,604	
North Hilo..... 12,941	CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU (ISLAND OF OAHU).
Hamakua..... 9,037	Honolulu..... 52,183
South Kohala..... 922	Ewa..... 14,627
North Kohala..... 5,398	Waianae..... 1,958
North Kona..... 3,377	Waiialua..... 6,770
South Kona..... 3,191	Koolauloa..... 3,204
Kau..... 4,078	Koolaupoko..... 3,251
Total..... 55,382	Total..... <sup>1</sup> 81,993
COUNTY OF MAUI (ISLANDS OF MAUI, LANAI, KAHOO LAWE, AND PART OF MOLOKAI).	COUNTY OF KAUAI (ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU).
Hana..... 3,241	Waimea..... 8,195
Makawao..... 8,855	Koloa..... 5,769
Walluku..... 11,742	Lihue..... 4,951
Lahaina..... 4,918	Kawaihau..... 2,580
Molokai..... 1,006	Hanalei..... 2,457
Total..... 29,762	Total..... 23,952

The legislature extended for an additional two years the special income tax, which was provided for by the preceding legislature for a limited period of two and a half years, three-fourths of the pro-

<sup>1</sup> Not including 35 persons on Midway Island.



ceeds of which, amounting to nearly \$300,000 a year, are devoted to immigration. The law creating the board of immigration was repealed, and a new law was enacted creating a department of immigration, labor, and statistics. Not only does it make this also a department of labor and statistics, as its name indicates, but it enlarges its immigration functions. Greater precautions are required to be taken to insure that only such immigrants will be introduced as will prove desirable additions to the population, and powers and duties are given with a view to securing contentment on the part of the immigrants after they arrive. The department is authorized to assist in settling immigrants and others upon either public or private lands, and provision is made for the establishment of a market division to assist in the marketing of the products of small producers. An information office has been opened, and a suitable immigration and marketing station is about to be constructed. The office of commissioner of immigration has been created, and the department has appointed to it Victor S. Clark, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Labor.

One of the obstacles that has been encountered for some years has arisen from the inducements offered immigrants brought into the Territory to go to the Pacific coast or Alaska, particularly in the fruit and salmon seasons; and during the last year this assumed a more concrete and dangerous form when emigrant agents were sent here to solicit laborers personally and were followed by a steamer to take the deluded laborers away. The legislature fortunately was in session at the time and enacted a number of laws to regulate emigrant agents, with the result that the agents withdrew. In previous years many of the laborers induced to leave the Territory have sooner or later found themselves in financial embarrassment, and either have thrown themselves on charitable organizations on the mainland or have been brought back at the expense of the Territory or people in the Territory.

During the last year the board of immigration brought to the Territory one shipload of Spanish and Portuguese by way of the Strait of Magellan. Of the 1,451 immigrants thus brought, 904 were Spanish from Gibraltar, 289 Portuguese from Oporto, and 254 Portuguese from Lisbon. There were 547 males and 373 females over 12 years of age and 276 males and 255 females under that age. The cost was \$112,096.09, or \$77.25 per capita, or \$204.93 per male over 12 years of age. This includes the charter of a steamer, cost of recruiting in Europe, and cost of reception and quarantine in Honolulu, but not a proportion of general expenses. Of the 821 males and females over 14 years of age, 673, or 81.9 per cent, were illiterate. Southern Europeans are the only desirable immigrants that the department can obtain in numbers that are at all adequate, and it is extremely important for the building up of this Territory by others than Asiatics that literacy be not required as a qualification of immigrants to Hawaii; in other words, that, if the proposed Federal immigration bill shall become law, the exception in favor of Hawaii in this respect now contained in that bill should be retained. The same conditions as to literacy obtained in the case of the Portuguese who were brought here many years ago and whose native-born children, now constituting about two-thirds of the entire Portuguese population, are growing up good American citizens, educated in American schools.

Since the organization of the board of immigration in 1905 it has introduced 8,793 European immigrants, namely, 3,853 Portuguese, 3,150 Spanish, and 1,790 Russians. Of these 3,208 were men, 2,137 women, and 3,448 children. The cost was \$649,584.12, or \$73.88 per capita, or \$202.49 per man, not including office and other general expenses. The Russians came from Manchuria.

*Immigration assisted by Territorial government, arrivals and cost, 1906-1911.*

Steamers.	Date of arrival.	Nationality.	Men.	Women.
Suveric.....	Dec. 1, 1906...	Portuguese.....	459	283
Heliopolis.....	Apr. 26, 1907...	Spanish.....	608	554
Kumeric.....	June 27, 1907...	Portuguese.....	333	306
Swanley.....	Dec. 12, 1909...	do.....	337	221
Various.....	October, 1909...	Russians.....	924	400
Orteric.....	July, 1911...			
	Apr. 13, 1911...	Portuguese-Spanish....	547	373
Total and average.....			3,208	2,137

Steamers.	Children (up to 12).	Total immigrants. <sup>1</sup>	Total cost. <sup>2</sup>	Cost per capita.	Cost per man.
Suveric.....	582	1,324	\$70,442.64	\$53.20	\$153.47
Heliopolis.....	1,084	2,246	143,038.48	63.68	235.26
Kumeric.....	475	1,114	77,628.41	60.67	233.12
Swanley.....	313	868	84,470.44	87.31	250.65
Various.....	466	1,790	161,908.06	90.45	175.22
Orteric.....	531	1,451	112,096.09	77.25	204.63
Total and average.....	3,448	8,793	649,584.12	73.88	202.49

<sup>1</sup> Does not include persons assisted from continental United States.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include pro rata share of office and miscellaneous expenses.

During the last two years the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has introduced 4,930 Filipinos, comprising 4,357 men, 381 women, and 192 children; that is, from July 20, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 2,441 men, 180 women, and 100 children, a total of 2,721, and during the last fiscal year, 1,916 men, 201 women, and 92 children, a total of 2,209. For the protection of the Territory against diseases these immigrants are examined by health officers of the Philippine Government before departure. On May 30, 1911, the laborers on the sugar plantations numbered 45,619, as follows: Americans, 678; Portuguese, 4,053; Spanish, 905; Russians, 172; Hawaiians, 1,362; Porto Ricans, 1,894; Filipinos, 3,358; Chinese, 2,880; Japanese, 28,263; Koreans, 1,805; others, 279. The number for the preceding year was 44,048. The percentage of non-Asiatics among these laborers steadily increases. In 1899 it was 12 per cent; in 1908, 19 per cent; in 1910, 24 per cent; and this year, 27.83 per cent.

### INDUSTRIES.

Little need be added to what has been stated in my reports for several years past in regard to the various industries—agricultural, live stock, fishing, and manufacturing—except that progress has continued all along the line. This is a result chiefly of scientific methods and the accumulation of capital seeking investment. This subject is dealt with to some extent under the headings "Bureau

of agriculture and forestry" and "Federal experiment station," especially with reference to agricultural and live-stock industries. The census returns show a large increase in manufacturing as well as in agricultural industries since 1900. The principal industries are, of course, agricultural, but these are of such a character that a large amount of manufacturing is required incidentally, as, for instance, in the manufacture of sugar from sugar cane. Every year, however, witnesses the establishment of new lines or extensions of old lines of independent manufacturing; for instance, during the last year the manufacture of bricks from lava rock was begun; also the manufacture of brooms from broom corn. For the world's markets the Territory must depend mainly on nonperishable tropical or subtropical products, such as sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rubber, canned pineapples, etc., but for the local market and in a lesser degree for the Pacific-coast market progress is being made in the production of fresh fruits and vegetables and fodders, in order to facilitate the production and marketing of which demonstration farms and a marketing agency are being established by the Government.

The sugar industry continues to grow notwithstanding that it has long been many times larger than all other industries combined. The present crop is estimated at 555,000 short tons, as compared with 518,127 tons for last year and 535,156 tons for the year before, which was the largest yield up to that time.

The pineapple industry, which is comparatively new, has grown with such rapidity that it now ranks second to sugar. The pack for the last calendar year was approximately 610,000 cases; it is estimated that it will approach 800,000 cases this year. Much additional land is being planted, which will greatly increase the output during the next few years. A new product of this industry, the juice put up in bottles like grape juice, has grown in popularity during the last two years; about 40,000 cases were put up last year, and the output is expected to be doubled this year. Packing houses from the mainland are becoming interested in this industry, and during the last year Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, have engaged in it under the name of Libby, McNeill & Libby (Ltd.), of Honolulu. The California Fruit Cannery Association is doing the same under the name of Hawaii Preserving Co. (Ltd.). The American Can Co. has manufactured cans in the Territory on leased premises for five years, but during the last year it purchased a lot in Honolulu and has erected a reinforced-concrete factory with complete modern equipment capable of supplying about 150,000 cans a day.

The still newer industries of tobacco and cotton are developing satisfactorily and bid fair to be large industries in time.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

### LEGISLATION.

The many important amendments made in the laws relating to public lands in this Territory by act of Congress approved May 27, 1910, were referred to in my last report. These marked the beginning of a new era in public-land matters in Hawaii.

The Territorial legislature, while it can not change the land laws, nevertheless enacted a number of laws at its recent session that bear upon this subject. The departments of public lands and public works were again separated after having been combined under one head for two years; this is advisable in view of the great increase in the work of each of these departments. Provision was made for increasing the amount that may be expended for the construction of homestead roads out of the proceeds of sales of lands for homestead purposes by including interest on deferred payments and rents under right-of-purchase leases, although the restriction was added that such proceeds may be so applied only in the counties in which the lands so sold are located; at the same time provision was made for applying the proceeds of any particular tract of land opened for business or residence purposes to the construction of the necessary roads in the same tract. The law permitting the application of the proceeds of land sold for other than homestead purposes to the purchase of other land required for public purposes, which permitted that to be done only in cases in which the land sold might lawfully be exchanged for the land purchased, was amended so as to apply in all cases. Provisions were made for aiding in the homesteading of private lands and for facilitating the granting of preference rights of purchase of public lands; also for establishing a marketing service for the purpose of aiding small producers, particularly homesteaders, in marketing their products, especially by bringing such producers into touch with the jobbers, by instructing them as to proper seed and as to quantity and character of crops and the times of planting with reference to the demand, and as to proper methods of grading and packing, and by arranging for suitable transportation facilities. Provision was made also by executive action out of the Territorial conservation fund, through the Federal experiment station, for the establishment of experimental and demonstration farms in homestead centers.

#### HOMESTEADING.

The last year has been the first under the recent amendments of the organic act which make radical changes in the territorial homestead laws, especially with reference to the method of disposing of homesteads and as to who may take homesteads and as to their powers of alienation.

Under the Hawaiian homestead laws of 1884 and 1895 and their amendments the chief concern seems to have been to get people to take land under homestead forms. That was a fairly safe policy at the outset, but with changes which increased the inducements for taking homestead lands for speculative purposes and the discovery of methods of evading the spirit of the homestead laws, radical changes both in those laws and their administration became necessary. The chief concern now is not so much to dispose of land under homestead forms as to insure the successful homesteading of the lands so disposed of. The necessary changes in the law were accomplished for the most part by the amendments of the organic act above referred to, and important changes have been made in their administration, both before and since the passage of those amendments. The exercise of much sound discretion is required in the administration

of these laws because of wide variations in physical conditions of temperature, rainfall, water supply, and soils in different localities, and in the needs of different races, great differences in the values of lands as dependent upon transportation facilities and the degree to which they have already been improved and other conditions, and the different degrees of suitability of the four methods of homesteading in any particular case. A saner public sentiment in support of bona fide as against fake homesteading seems to be developing. With a view to cultivating such sentiment as well as to assisting in the determination of the best administrative policies for the future, the administration has recently had a thorough investigation made by the attorney general's department of a large number of cases in which homesteaders on improved sugar-cane lands have applied for patents, and several test cases will probably be brought to settle the law on disputed points in these cases.

The speculative evil naturally appears chiefly in the case of improved lands, generally sugar-cane lands. The best course seems to be to confine the taking of such lands as a rule to one method, namely, that of the special homestead agreement, and to require adequate conditions of residence and cultivation and reduce the areas and increase the prices sufficiently to prevent the taking of such lands with the intention either of selling or leasing them to others or of retaining them for mere pastoral or other inferior purposes, but at the same time to make the terms of payment easier. There is comparatively little arable public land and it should not be wasted. It should be homesteaded successfully or kept and made to yield a revenue to the Government by leasing it until it can be successfully homesteaded. Conditions should be imposed which no competent bona fide homesteader can complain of, but which will not prove attractive to speculators or incompetents. Unimproved lands may still be disposed of by other methods with safety in most cases. Many believe that the remedy for the speculative evil in the case of improved lands lies in tying up such lands absolutely under leases for a long period instead of permitting, as at present, such lands when leased to be withdrawn when desired for homestead purposes, but that view seems to be prompted more by the thought of benefiting would-be lessees than of insuring ultimate successful homesteading. The true remedy would seem to be to administer the homestead laws in such a way as to permit such lands to be homesteaded as rapidly but no more rapidly than that can be done successfully.

Surveying homesteads is a slow and costly process under the physical conditions existing in Hawaii, but the amendments of the organic act provide that the proceeds of public lands shall be available for this purpose. Since then many homestead lots have been surveyed, and during the fiscal year \$34,749.94 was expended out of the public-land revenues for surveying and opening homesteads in addition to expenditures out of the regular appropriations for the land and survey departments. The first drawing under the amendments took place in the fall of 1910 when 1,026 lots, distributed over the five principal islands, aggregating 29,989.05 acres, were offered at prices aggregating \$141,230.34—somewhat less than their cash value. Since then several other drawings have been advertised which have taken place since the close of the fiscal year or will soon

take place, embracing 479 lots, aggregating 10,432.10 acres, at prices aggregating \$137,372.76. Comparatively few of these lots have been taken. Successful homesteading is a slow and difficult process in Hawaii under present conditions, but the conditions are steadily improving. In pursuance of a general clean-up policy in all departments, an examination has been made of all homesteads taken since the enactment of the present land laws in 1895, and as a result 157 homestead agreements, covering 8,376.33 acres, were canceled during the year for delinquencies extending in some cases over a period as long as 14 years.

*Lands disposed of for homestead purposes, fiscal year 1911, by classes.*

Tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Right-of-purchase leases.....	96	1,707.27	17.78	\$12,267.64	7.17
Cash freehold agreements.....	44	602.87	13.70	5,470.21	9.07
Special homestead agreements.....	14	383.50	27.39	4,540.25	11.83
Homestead leases.....	18	123.74	6.87		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,817.38</b>	<b>16.38</b>	<b>22,278.10</b>	<b>8.27</b>

Of these 16 were to Americans, 17 to Portuguese, 132 to Hawaiians, and 7 to others.

*Lands disposed of for homestead purposes since the passage of the land act of 1895.*

BY CLASSES.

Tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Right-of-purchase leases.....	1,201	63,150.35	52.58	\$349,357.68	\$5.37
Cash freehold agreements.....	183	4,559.62	24.92	54,788.98	12.46
Special homestead agreements.....	605	21,338.76	35.27	257,599.60	12.07
Homestead leases.....	413	3,175.42	7.69		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>92,224.05</b>	<b>38.39</b>	<b>661,746.26</b>	<b>7.43</b>

BY RACES.

Race.	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
American.....	466	26,919.15	57.77	\$248,489.56	\$9.23
Hawaiian.....	1,156	30,825.62	26.67	150,513.32	4.88
Portuguese.....	531	18,507.92	34.85	161,380.08	8.72
Others.....	249	15,971.36	64.14	101,383.30	6.84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>92,224.05</b>	<b>38.39</b>	<b>661,746.26</b>	<b>7.43</b>

In estimating the "Average value per acre" in the above tables the number and area of homestead leases, of which there are 396 for Hawaiians, with an area of 3,052.71 acres, 15 for Portuguese, with 108.50 acres, 2 for Americans, with 13.64 acres, and 1 for a German, with 0.57 acre, are not considered because no price is charged for these. The values are those at which the lots were sold, or about one-fourth or one-third of their market value.

**SALES FOR OTHER THAN HOMESTEAD PURPOSES.**

Sales for other than homestead purposes may be made only for specified purposes and of limited areas. During the year there were sold at auction on time payments 38 residence lots, aggregating 37.38 acres, for \$8,185, and for cash 15 residence lots, aggregating 8.213 acres, for \$9,503.54; 10 lots for mercantile purposes, aggregating 4.235 acres, for \$14,195; 2 lots for hotel purposes, aggregating 1.165 acres, for \$3,205; 3 sites for churches, aggregating 5.147 acres, for \$203; and one strip of land, 6.5 acres in area, for \$65, for a right of way for a pipe line, making total sales at auction of 69 lots, aggregating 62.64 acres, for \$35,356.50.

There were sold at private sale 23 lots, aggregating 33.52 acres, for \$1,003.50, under a provision permitting preference rights to purchase at an appraised value to be given to persons who have improved the lots and lived on them continuously since the passage of the organic act; and two church sites, aggregating 4.6 acres, were granted for a nominal consideration under an authority to make such grants to churches which have long occupied such lots for church purposes; also 2 strips, aggregating 89 square feet, were sold for \$65.25 under a provision requiring that strips that remain after changing street lines shall be first offered to the abutting owners.

**EXCHANGES.**

Exchanges also are confined within narrow limits as to areas, values, and purposes. During the year five pieces of land aggregating 9.025 acres were exchanged for five pieces aggregating 6.13 acres, which were required, one for a school site and the other four for road purposes.

**LEASES AND LICENSES.**

During the year 28 leases were made of lands aggregating 22,183.14 acres at rentals aggregating \$8,377 a year. These were mostly grazing lands, but included about 500 acres of cane land, 13.30 acres of rice land, and two fishponds aggregating 45.72 acres. One ordinary water license was granted of the surplus water of a public stream for \$1,500 a year for not exceeding five years and terminable on six months' notice; and for the first time in this Territory a water users' association was organized among a group of homesteaders, and a license was granted to it to use the water from a spring on public land for a term of 50 years.

**PURCHASES AND TRANSFERS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.**

Under a law which permits purchases of land required for public purposes to be made out of the proceeds of lands sold for other than homestead purposes, four pieces were purchased—namely, three for street purposes and one for a school site, aggregating 5.826 acres, for \$28,165.05. Five other pieces were acquired for public purposes by exchanges, as stated under "Exchanges" above.

Executive orders were issued transferring 13 pieces of land, aggregating 78,251.115 acres from the department of public lands to other branches of the government for public purposes. Of these, five, comprising 77,628 acres, were for forest reserves under the bureau of agriculture and forestry; one was for a public park and water reservation of 560 acres, under the department of public works; one, of 13.7 acres, was for a home for female nonleprous children of leprous parents, under the board of health; one, of 1.759 acres, was for an immigration station, under the department of immigration, labor, and statistics; one, of 29.3 acres, was for an addition to the site of the college of Hawaii; one, of 8.2 acres, was for hospital purposes, under the county of Maui; two, aggregating 0.332 of an acre, were for fire stations under the county of Hawaii; and one, of 9.824 acres, was for a park, under the city and county of Honolulu.

Under section 91 of the organic act, the governor transferred to the United States for lighthouse purposes the island of Molokai, containing 18.5 acres, and the following tracts: 11.95 acres at Kea-hole Point, Hawaii; 4.5202 acres at Kahala Point, Kauai, besides a right of way covering 1.1524 acres; 350 square feet at Cocconut Point, Hilo, Hawaii; and 10.27 acres at Kawaihae, Hawaii.

#### COMMUTATIONS AND PATENTS.

The effort begun two years ago has been continued to settle the so-called "commutations"—that is, obligations to pay to the Government one-third or one-quarter of the unimproved value of certain lands as of the time when land-commission awards were issued for them, about 60 years ago. During the year 75 of these were settled, and patents were issued accordingly. In current transactions 151 patents were issued, making a total of 226 for the year, besides 2 conveyances by deeds.

#### REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The expenditures of the public lands department for the year were \$25,271.29; and of the survey department, the work of which is chiefly in connection with the public lands, \$40,091.64, a total of \$65,362.93, as compared with \$28,197.57 for the preceding year—the increase being due to the increase in work under the amendments of the organic act in surveying and opening homesteads.

The receipts were \$283,462.79—somewhat less than the amount for the previous year, because of smaller sales for other than homestead purposes, and because in the preceding year considerable was collected in rents for previous years, and because of the withdrawal of leased cane lands for homestead purposes.

#### *Receipts of public lands department.*

##### Rents:

General leases .....	\$208, 670. 66
Right-of-purchase leases .....	6, 585. 37
Olaa leases .....	32. 64
Kalmu leases .....	24. 40
	<hr/> \$215, 313. 07



**Interest and fees:**

Commutations -----	\$17. 04	
Special homestead agreements -----	1, 398. 47	
Cash freehold agreements -----	421. 78	
Office fees -----	728. 25	
Patent fees -----	1, 135. 00	
		<b>\$3, 700. 54</b>

**Sales:**

Right-of-purchase leases -----	13, 106. 30	
Cash freehold agreements -----	7, 509. 35	
Special homestead agreements -----	13, 997. 92	
Homestead leases -----	76. 65	
Special sale agreements -----	1, 308. 00	
Cash sales -----	24, 887. 25	
Commutations -----	2, 973. 15	
		<b>63, 858. 68</b>

Government realizations -----	295. 50
Settlers' realizations (improvements) -----	295. 00

**283, 462. 79****KILAUEA NATIONAL PARK.**

A proposition long discussed has taken definite form during the last year for the creation of a national park to include the volcano of Kilauea and the country surrounding it. This is the largest active volcano in the world and one of the most constantly active, as well as safest. The country surrounding it includes a large number of deep picturesque pit craters; also sulphur banks, lava trees, tree ferns, forests of many varieties of trees, and many rare birds and other objects of interest.

The volcano is situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet on the belt road around the largest island, Hawaii, on the slope of Moana Loa, which also has a crater, occasionally active, at its summit, nearly 14,000 feet high. It is proposed to include the summit crater also in the park and a strip between the two craters for a road.

There are now two hotels near the edge of Kilauea and an automobile road from them to the lake of fire in the crater. Preliminary action has been taken for the establishment of a volcano and earthquake observatory there. A survey of the two tracts, including the two craters, respectively, and such surrounding country as it was believed should be included in the park was made during the year, and the legislature at its recent session passed a resolution requesting Congress to create the proposed park. Much of the land with the surveyed boundaries is public land, and the private land that is included is of comparatively little value.

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT.**

This department, which, as an experiment in economy and coordination, was combined with the departments of public works, public lands, and agriculture and forestry two years ago, has now been restored to its previous independent status. Its work during the last fiscal year was greatly increased owing to the impetus given to homesteading by the amendments made by Congress in the Hawaiian land laws a little over a year ago. Those amendments provided also for the necessary means by making available for this purpose the proceeds of sales and leases of public lands so far as required, and during the year \$25,410.01 of such proceeds were so applied by this

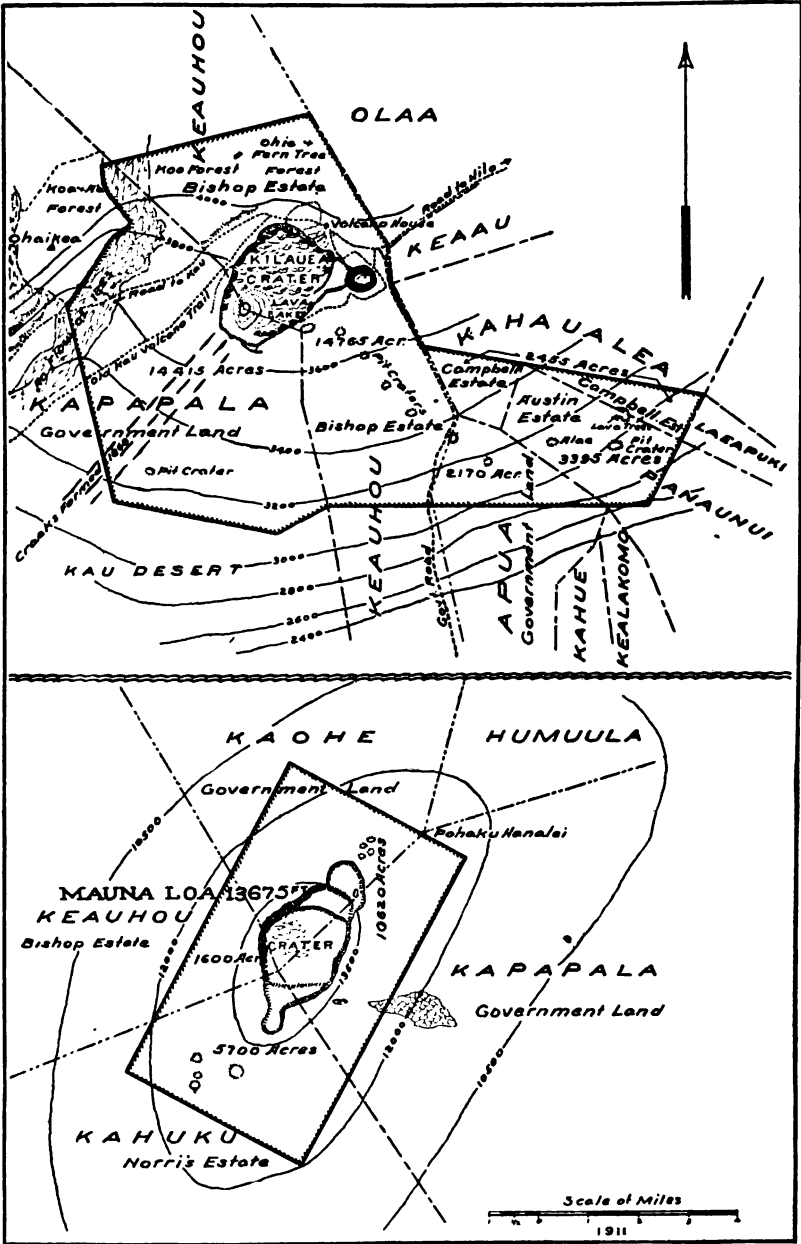
department, as well as \$9,339.93 by the land department, in addition to the regular appropriations for these departments.



Island of Hawaii, showing location of two tracts proposed for Volcano National Park.

As a rule surveying is both expensive and difficult in this Territory, because of the broken contour of the land, the necessity of pro-

viding numerous roads of proper grades, and the dense vegetation with which the land is frequently covered, and other causes. The lots



Details of two tracts proposed for Volcano National Park.

are usually more or less irregular in shape, and each has to be specially surveyed and described.

## OFFICE WORK.

There have been furnished 441 descriptions of lots in 47 tracts for homestead grants and 82 other descriptions for various public purposes; 57 tracings and 2,806 blue prints have been prepared; 22 land-court applications and surveys have been examined and reported on; and 40 maps and 47 field books have been registered.

## FIELD WORK.

## HAWAII.

*Puna district.*—One hundred and thirty additional lots, averaging about 3 acres each, were laid out in the Olaa summer lots tract about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the volcano in the direction of Hilo. A boundary line 8,000 feet long between lots in the Kilauea settlement association tract was cut through the forest.

*Hilo district.*—Surveys were made of four tracts of cane land, namely: Kulaimano, subdivided into 21 homestead lots averaging 13 acres each, 1 preference right of purchase lot, 1 church lot, and 1 school lot; Kaieie, subdivided into 32 homestead lots of from 12 to 18 acres each; Kihalani, subdivided into 32 homestead lots averaging about 11 acres each; and a portion of Hakalau, subdivided into 50 lots of from 10 to 15 acres each.

A number of remnants in the land of Ponahawai in the town of Hilo were surveyed.

*North Kohala district.*—A portion of the lands of Puuepa and Kokoiki were subdivided into 28 homestead lots averaging  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres each, 1 park reserve of 5 acres, and a school lot of 1 acre. A survey was made of a new road to the harbor at Mahukona, in that district, and also the site for a proposed new wharf there.

*North Kona district.*—The Kealakehe homesteads, second series, were subdivided into 20 homestead lots of from 43 to 80 acres each.

*South Kona district.*—A number of small lots were surveyed for school sites and other purposes.

*Kau district.*—The portions of the Kaalaala and Makakupu lands known as "Wood Valley" were subdivided into 34 homestead lots of from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 acres each. Each of four lots in the Kiolakaa-Keaa homestead tract was subdivided into four lots of about 50 acres each.

Seventeen additional small lots of taro land were laid out at Waiohinu for use by residents of that town. Also a lot for a pound and one for a cemetery in that town, and also the old and proposed new school lots at Kapapala and Honuapo.

The preliminary survey was made of a tract of land including the volcano, containing 37,200 acres, proposed for a national park.

## MAUI.

*Kula district.*—The lands of Waiohuli and Keokea, containing about 16,000 acres, were surveyed. At the shore end of these lands 23 beach lots of from 1 to 8 acres and an equal number of lots immediately in their rear of about 20 acres each were laid out for homestead purposes. Above that a tract of about 9,500 acres of grazing

land was subdivided into 10 lots to be leased. Above this 73 homestead lots, averaging 20 acres each, and also a number of preference-right-of-purchase lots were laid out. Above these there is a tract of 1,360 acres of pasture land, and above that the forest reserve.

In the same district other surveys were made as follows: Four homestead lots, averaging 30 acres each, on the land of Kealahou; 296 acres of grazing land on Alae 3 and 4; 360 acres, partly on the same land and partly on Waiakea; 57 acres on Kealahou 1 and 2; and 6,075 acres for a proposed forest reserve on the upper portion of the lands of Papaanui, Kamaole, Waiohuli, Keokea, Kaonoulou, Alae 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Waiakoa.

*Honuaula district.*—Twenty-two homesteads, of from 6 to 80 acres each, were laid out on the land of Kanaio, and 9 preference right of purchase lots on the land of Kaulapa and Lualailua.

*Wailuku district.*—On the land of Kahakuloa there were laid out 57 house and taro lots of a total area of 9½ acres in the valley bottom. Proposed new lots in the town of Kahului were surveyed in connection with the proposed harbor improvements.

#### OAHU.

Twenty-two town lots, of from 1 to 3 acres each, were laid out on the land of Makiki in the suburbs of Honolulu, and the valley back of these, containing 560 acres, was surveyed for a public park and reserve.

Twelve additional lots on Alewa Heights, back of Honolulu, were surveyed with an average area of 1 acre each.

A preliminary survey of the Punchbowl slope in Honolulu was made with reference to granting preference rights of purchase or making sales of the lots on this tract, which are now occupied by several thousand Portuguese and others under subleases from lessees under an old lease.

About 45 miscellaneous surveys were made in Honolulu, of which the most important were of large tracts of lowlands for sanitary improvements and also of other tracts of low-lying lands proposed to be acquired for military purposes.

Thirty-nine beach lots, averaging 1 acre each, were surveyed at Kawailoa, Kailua, in the Koolaupoko district.

Twenty-nine homestead lots, of from 20 to 40 acres each, were laid out on the land of Waianae in the Waianae district, but most of these will be further subdivided.

#### KAUAI.

Fifty-one homestead lots, of from 4 to 6 acres each, were laid out on the land of Omaco, and 67, of from 5 to 30 acres each, on the land of Lawai in the district of Koloa; also a county stable lot on the land of Lawai, and a new site for a school on the adjoining land of Kalaheo.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

This bureau has three divisions—forestry, animal industry, and entomology. It is the branch of the Territorial government that has most to do with the conservation of natural resources, and it expends

the larger part of the one-fourth of the proceeds of the special income-tax fund which is devoted to conservation purposes, the other three-fourths of which are devoted to immigration. That tax, which was instituted by the legislature of 1909 for a limited period of two and a half years, was continued by the last legislature for an additional two years, and provision was made for establishing a market division under the board of immigration, the expenses to be met out of the three-fourths of the fund allotted for immigration purposes, with a view to aiding small producers in the marketing of their products. During the last year from the fourth of this tax allotted to conservation purposes there were expended \$39,681.18 for the general work of this bureau, \$1,220.53 for planting special forest reserves under this bureau, \$12,197.08 toward a topographic and \$6,796.81 toward a hydrographic survey under the department of public works, \$9,293.62 in aid of the Federal experiment station, and \$3,811.62 toward establishing a dairy, poultry, and swine experiment station under the College of Hawaii.

#### FORESTRY.

During the year three forest reserves, aggregating 85,062 acres, were created, of which 77,370 acres, or 91 per cent, is public land. The boundaries of two other forest reserves were changed so as to add 258 acres, all public land. There are now 25 reserves, aggregating 631,956 acres, of which 534,657, or 69 per cent, is public land. Most of these reserves have been of protection forests—that is, for the purpose of conserving water sources. Two of the three created during the last year, however, were of commercial forests—that is, for timber purposes; a timber license had previously been granted on one of these, which yielded \$2,955 during the year. The third was of an entire island, Kahoolawe, 28,260 acres in area, which had been leased for about 50 years for pasturage purposes and had been overstocked, with the result that most of the vegetation had been destroyed and the soil blown away by the strong trade winds. It was made a reserve mainly for the purpose of reforestation; at the same time it will furnish an opportunity to test the question, although on a small scale, as to the effect, if any, of forests on rainfall, because observations can be taken through the entire change from an absolutely bare island to one well covered with vegetation. It is said that in former times when this island was covered with vegetation the rainfall was much greater in the nearest district of a neighboring island.

Experiments with coniferous and other trees at high elevations have been continued with the aid of funds from the United States Forest Service. A bulletin has been published on eucalyptus culture in Hawaii, as a result of a special investigation by a United States Forest Service man loaned for the purpose. Tree planting on forest reserves, which was begun a year before, has been continued. Interest in tree planting has increased; according to the bureau records, the number of trees planted, mostly by plantations, ranches, and other private concerns or persons, was 725,000, as compared with 597,000 for the previous year. Arbor Day, the second Friday in November, was broadened to Conservation and Arbor Day; this is generally observed in the public schools, and a special effort is made

each year to induce homesteaders and other small land owners, as well as school children, to plant trees on that day. On the last day of that character the division of forestry furnished 30,482 trees for this purpose. Much progress was made in the collection of an herbarium. Many new species have been discovered. Many new trees and other plants from other countries were introduced. There were no forest fires of importance.

#### ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The last year has been in some respects the most important since the organization of this division. The most notable feature was the almost complete elimination of tuberculous cows on the island of Oahu. It was shown by tests that nearly all dairies were affected to a greater or less extent, and now, in a little more than a year, this disease has been eradicated from 78 dairies with 3,500 dairy animals, of which more than 600 have been destroyed or completely segregated. This has been accomplished without resort to harsh methods and without indemnifying the owners, who have shown much public spirit in their cooperation with the bureau. At the same time a city and county milk ordinance has resulted in greatly improving sanitary conditions in nearly all of the dairies; in addition more than half of the milk supply is electrically purified by a cooperative association which handles it. Similar work to expunge tuberculosis has been inaugurated by the deputy territorial veterinarians on the other islands, and no cattle are admitted to the Territory unless certified as to health, including the tuberculin test, by a veterinarian officially recognized by the Federal bureau of animal industry. Thus there is reason to believe that this disease will soon be eradicated from the entire Territory.

Outside of tuberculosis, there has been a total absence of epidemics among animals. Glanders has decreased, no cases having been discovered during the last half year. Fly pests continue, excepting that the screw-worm fly, which previously caused heavy loss among the sheep, has practically disappeared.

Importations of live stock from the mainland have been unusually large, especially of horses and mules. More than 1,000 head were imported by the military authorities alone. The Territory at last has reached the stage of providing its own pork, while only a few years ago hogs were imported annually to the number of 6,000 to 7,000. Poultry continues to be imported in large quantities.

#### ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division is largely of a police character. The danger of plant pests is one of the greatest and most constant which agriculturalists, large and small, have to meet.

During the last year the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered on the island of Oahu. It is supposed to have come from Australia, and of all plant pests it is one of the most destructive and difficult to combat. Its discovery aroused public sentiment to the necessity of more stringent action for the purpose of preventing the introduction of such pests into the Territory or from one island into another, in or on seeds, fruits, vegetables, plants, or soils, and for this

purpose several comprehensive laws were enacted by the last legislature and several regulations adopted by the board of agriculture and forestry.

Importations of fruits and vegetables have increased, and their quality has improved, partly because of the rigid inspection to which all such importations are subjected. During the year at Honolulu and Hilo, 469 vessels were boarded, on 250 of which vegetable matter was found, and 199,854 packages were inspected, of which 1,132 were fumigated, 502 burned, and 89 returned. Among fruits, apples and oranges led, with 40,860 boxes of apples and 32,061 of oranges, while among vegetables, potatoes and onions led with 63,189 sacks of potatoes and 14,567 of onions.

#### FEDERAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of this station is expanding and becoming more of a factor in the development of minor industries. The station is cooperating most satisfactorily with the Territorial government and with private interests. During the year the Territory contributed \$9,293.92 to its work and has allotted \$10,000 for the coming year. One of the chief objects of this financial assistance is the establishment of experimental and demonstration farms in different places, especially in homestead centers. Three have already been established, namely, one at Kalaheo on the island of Kauai and one at Hilo and one at Olaa on the island of Hawaii; two others are proposed to be established soon at Kula and Nahiku on Maui. At each of these places it is planned to deal particularly with the crops of most importance in the locality in question, including cotton, rubber, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, peaches, pineapples, and forage plants.

In cooperative experiments conducted by private persons or corporations under the direction of the station attention has been given chiefly to forage crops, resulting in a largely increased production of forage materials on the ranches.

At the request of the Territorial legislature bulletins were published in Hawaiian on the cultivation of taro and in Hawaiian and Portuguese on the cultivation of the banana. Bulletins were published also in Portuguese on grape growing and in English on the grazing industry, insects attacking sweet potatoes, assimilation of nitrogen by rice, leguminous crops, the avocado, the use of insecticides, peanuts, the management of pineapple soils, killing weeds with arsenite of soda, and corn insects.

Experiments show that weeds, which are particularly obnoxious in this climate because they grow the entire year, can be destroyed cheaply and effectively by a spray of arsenite of soda, and this is now extensively applied.

Experiments are being conducted looking to the manufacture of oil on a large scale for profit from the kukui nut, which grows wild and the oil from which is especially useful for paint, because it makes it dry quickly and gives it an unusually smooth and elastic surface.

Experiments with cotton continue to give much encouragement. The most serious pest, the Indian cotton bollworm, not the boll weevil, can be controlled by pruning back at the close of each picking season and burning the pruned material. The quality of the cotton continues to show a high standard, the most recent quotations being



20 cents per pound for caravonica and 40 cents for sea island. Cotton does best on low lands protected from winds, and does well on both the windward and leeward sides of the islands, in many cases yielding 600 to 1,000 bolls to the plant.

Rice and taro experiments have been continued. These crops are both raised in flooded patches. It is found that fertilizer should be applied before planting, and that ammonium sulphate rather than nitrate of soda is the best source of nitrogen for both of these crops. In the case of taro a thorough drying of the soil between crops is distinctly beneficial, and this with the fertilizer, practically prevents the development of taro rot. On account of the preference of the Japanese for Japanese rice, even at a cent a pound more than the local rice, several of the best varieties of Japanese rice have been imported, and samples raised from these are reported by consumers as equal to that imported from Japan.

The experiments in broom corn have led to the establishment of a factory in Honolulu for the manufacture of brooms. The quality of the brush is superior to that on the Pacific coast and about equal to that grown in Indiana. The crop will rattoon so as to produce three crops in one year from a single seeding, although the rattoons produce a shorter brush than the plant crop.

The chief difficulties in raising pineapples are found to arise from lack of drainage and the presence of too much manganese. This fruit does not require as much rainfall as heretofore supposed, and the soil should, as far as possible, be cultivated for this crop when reasonably dry.

During the year a successful budding method for avocado pears has been perfected and a rapid means of testing the value of seedlings has been found in the method of inarching.

It has been found possible to propagate the papaia by monœcious trees, thus saving much space in the growth of sterile trees, which can not be identified until they are several months old.

Banana culture has increased and the station has assisted by the distribution of suckers of Bluefield bananas and by cultural experiments which, among other things, show that better results can be obtained by adopting a wider planting distance.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The departments of public works, public lands, survey, and agriculture and forestry have again been separated, after having been under the same head for two years as an experiment for better co-ordination and economy. While these objects were realized to an appreciable extent, the separation has become advisable in view of the large increase in the work of these departments and especially those of the public works and public lands.

During the last two years, largely for financial reasons, comparatively little has been done in public works, but now that financial conditions are more favorable and because the needs have become more pressing, provision has been made for great activity in this direction during the next two years—to some extent out of current revenues but mainly out of loan funds.

Out of current revenues, appropriations have been made of \$250,000 for reclaiming lowlands in Honolulu; \$100,000 for the recon-

struction of the interior of the judiciary building in Honolulu; \$25,180 for wharves at Mahukona on Hawaii and Hanalei on Kauai; \$25,000 for a new home for nonleprous children of leprous parents; and lesser amounts for other things, besides more liberal appropriations for repairs of public buildings, wharves, and other public works. Provision has been made also for the use of larger sums from the proceeds of sales of public lands in the construction of homestead and other roads necessary for opening such lands. The receipts from the Honolulu water and sewer works also are used in part for the improvement and extension of those works, without special appropriations.

Out of loan funds, appropriations have been made to the extent of \$3,797,240, to be expended during a period of several years, and 4 per cent bonds of the par value of \$1,500,000 have already been sold, at a premium, for raising the necessary funds for the current fiscal year. The bonds are all Territorial bonds, but, of their proceeds, \$2,046,740 is appropriated for Territorial public improvements and \$1,750,500 for county public improvements. It was deemed advisable, for economy in the issuance of the bonds and efficiency in the expenditure of their proceeds, that the Territory should issue the bonds for the county improvements as well as for its own, the counties to reimburse the Territory for interest and sinking fund in respect of such bonds, and that the proceeds should be expended in each county by a commission consisting of the Territorial superintendent of public works, the chairman of the county board of supervisors, and three persons appointed by the governor from such county.

The appropriations for the Territorial improvements are distributed as follows: \$665,000 for the Honolulu waterworks, of which \$165,000 is for the purchase of additional sources of water supply; \$150,000 for the Honolulu sewer works; \$696,740 for wharves and harbor improvements on the various islands, principally at Honolulu and at Hilo; and \$535,000 for buildings for the library of Hawaii, the college of Hawaii, three industrial schools, the insane asylum, prison, a hospital, armories, and other purposes; and \$47,000 for reclaiming swamp lands and for park improvements. The appropriations for county improvements are distributed as follows: \$1,270,000 for belt roads around the principal islands and \$25,000 for other roads; \$120,500 for waterworks; \$279,000 for school buildings; and \$56,000 for other buildings, principally courthouses and hospitals.

The greater part of the expenditures under this department during the last year have been for operating expenses and maintenance of public works. During the year, however, besides sums expended for constructive work not under contract, the department has had supervision of 12 contracts incompleated at the beginning of the year, aggregating \$45,305.78, all of which was expended, and 20 new contracts, aggregating \$81,707.31, upon which \$64,013.31 was expended. The expenditures were chiefly for waterworks, the principal item being a reservoir at Honolulu; for wharves, the principal item being a wharf at Honolulu for the accommodation of large ocean steamers; and for buildings and roads. Of these contracts, 30 were completed at an expenditure of \$90,591.09 and 2 remained incompleated, with an expenditure of \$18,728. Of the total amount, \$127,013.09, expended

on these contracts, \$7,799.41 was from sales of homesteads, \$35,291.57 from current revenues, and \$83,922.11 from loan funds.

#### WHARVES AND HARBORS.

The department of public works covers a wide range of subjects, of which wharves and harbors and the Honolulu water and sewer works are the most important. This subject has been referred to above under this heading and is considered further under the headings "Transportation facilities" and "Harbors." It has received much attention of late because of the growing commerce of the Territory and of the Pacific and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal. The last legislature, besides making large appropriations for wharves and harbor improvements, provided for the creation of a board of harbor commissioners of five members, of which the superintendent of public works is chairman, and the other members are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. It is given more extensive powers than were possessed previously by the superintendent.

#### HONOLULU WATER AND SEWER WORKS.

These were retained by the Territory when two years ago all other water and sewer works were transferred to the counties and provision was made for the application of all their revenues by the superintendent of public works, with the approval of the governor, to the maintenance and improvement of the systems and the payment of the interest and sinking fund on the bonds representing them. The receipts for the year were \$174,668.61; the expenditures were \$120,164.34 for maintenance and extensions, and \$37,144.92 for interest and \$17,641.97 for sinking fund on the bonds; a total of \$174,771.23. There are 78.61 miles of main water pipe, of which 1.62 miles were added during the year. Many extensions and improvements are required to meet the needs of a rapidly growing city for domestic, irrigation, and sanitary purposes, and fire protection. The length of main and consequent cost of the system is unusually great per consumer because of the large area of the city, due to the size of the residence lots, but the rates are unusually low, amounting to only a few cents per thousand gallons, although rates are not determined by meter. There is even greater need of extending the sewer system, but owing to the lack of funds only 4,718 feet of main and side lines were constructed during the year. As above stated, large appropriations have now been made for both the water and the sewer works.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

The investigation of this subject on the island of Oahu has been continued during the year. On this island there are 491 wells, a few of which have become dry. This is the principal source of water supply both for city purposes and for the irrigation of cane fields. In view of the small area of heavy rainfall and large consumption of water it is important that the relation of supply to consumption should be determined as accurately as possible, and that all waste of water should be prevented. Data have been collected and studies

made of the strata through which the wells pass, the depth and distribution of the wells, chemical analyses of the water, the rainfall, the run-off, amounts drawn from wells and streams, evaporation, the flow of springs and streams, etc., and a map has been prepared showing the streams, springs, wells, pumping plants, and rain-gauge stations.

#### KULA PIPE LINE.

This line, for which \$100,000 was appropriated two years ago to meet the needs of a large agricultural district on the island of Maui, has been practically completed and is in use, and \$50,000 additional has been appropriated for the improvement and extension of the system.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

These surveys were begun about two years ago and are conducted by the Federal and Territorial governments in cooperation. The Territorial governments bore practically all the expense until a year ago and now bears about two-thirds of the expense. The island of Kauai was selected for the beginning of this work. In the topographic survey of that island the field work and drawings have been completed, and some of the engravings, all of which are expected to be completed at an early date; the field and office work, exclusive of engraving, cost \$34,908.34. The island of Hawaii was then selected for a continuation of the work, and level work has been done from Hilo to Kawaihae, covering 193 miles of precise levels, and three field parties have begun sheet work in the districts of Hamakua and Kohala.

The hydrographic survey has been greatly extended during the last year and now covers the four principal islands. An engineer is in charge of each island, the district engineer for the Territory being in charge also of the island of Oahu. The work consists chiefly in gauging streams and irrigation canals—some with clock registers and others with staff gauges—and in gauging the rainfall and determining the evaporation in the different localities.

#### SCHOOLS.

This is a red-letter year in the public school history of Hawaii. For the first time since the transfer of customs duties to the United States upon the establishment of Territorial government, the public schools have been placed on an adequate financial basis, and that, too, one that is intended to be in large part independent of future appropriations or other legislative action.

The department of public instruction, consisting of a superintendent and six commissioners appointed by the governor from the four principal islands, is authorized to prepare a salary schedule for teachers, supervisors, and principals, based upon classification of schools, teachers' certificates, and length of service and, in the cases of principals and supervisors, also upon the number of teachers under their direction, which schedule, when approved by the governor and published, becomes operative without legislative action, the only limitations being that the number of teachers, supervisors, and prin-

cipals continuously employed in any one year shall not exceed one for each 35 pupils enrolled during the preceding year, and that the monthly pay roll shall not exceed \$45,000 plus \$50 additional for each 35 children of school age added to the enrollment after June 30, 1911.

Provision is made for a school budget also to provide for salaries and expenses of the department, supplies, libraries, and books, industrial and manual training, maintenance of special schools, new buildings, repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds, janitor service, and furniture and fixtures. This is to be prepared by the superintendent, revised by a committee of estimates, consisting of the secretary of the Territory, the superintendent, and the chairmen of the boards of supervisors of the several counties, and submitted with recommendations by the governor to the legislature and acted upon by the latter.

For the purpose of providing the necessary funds for the schedule and the budget, the school tax, which for some years past has been diverted to the general revenues, is to be devoted exclusively to school purposes, and a specific tax sufficient to supplement the school tax is to be levied on real and personal property.

This will result in the employment of a larger number of teachers and at larger salaries, as well as of more supervising principals, the employment of which is of recent origin and has proved very satisfactory.

Provision is made also by which the counties to which the construction and maintenance of school buildings was transferred from the Territory two years ago, shall properly maintain the school buildings, some of them having heretofore failed to do so.

At the same time provision is made for new school buildings out of loan funds to the extent of \$374,000, of which it is planned to expend \$290,000 during the present year. Of the total appropriated for this purpose, \$95,000 is for three territorial industrial schools; the remaining \$279,000 is for public school buildings, which will be maintained and would normally be constructed by the counties, but which will be constructed by the Territory out of Territorial loan moneys, the Territory to be reimbursed in interest and sinking fund by the counties.

Provision has been made also, partly by the last legislature and partly by the preceding legislature, by which the earnings of the industrial schools shall be paid in part to the boys and girls earning them and the remainder used for the benefit of the schools in question. During the last year the shares of the schools in such earnings aggregated \$6,187.01.

The compulsory school age was changed by the last legislature from 15 to 17 years as the maximum, the minimum remaining the same at 6 years; this was done partly with a view to the establishment of additional industrial schools for the older pupils. There are excepted, of course, certain classes of cases in which pupils within these ages are not required to attend school.

The new law provides also, for the first time, for summer schools, one of which has been held since the close of the fiscal year. Previously such schools were provided for by private contributions.

The enrollment in all schools is 26,122, an increase of 585 for the year; in public schools, 20,597, an increase of 688; in private schools, 5,525, a decrease of 103. The teachers number 523 in the public

schools, an increase of 37, and 276 in private schools, an increase of 10. The number of public schools is 153, an increase of 3; of private schools, 51, a decrease of 4. During the 11 years of Territorial government the number of pupils in both public and private schools has increased from 15,537 to 26,122 or 10,585. The largest increase during the last year in all schools, 529, is in Japanese pupils. This has been the case for some years past. The pupils of this race have increased during the last 11 years from 1,352 to 7,607. They now comprise 29.12 per cent of the pupils; the Portuguese follow with 17.99 per cent; then come the Hawaiians with 16.07 per cent, part Hawaiians with 14.31 per cent, the Chinese with 11.50 per cent, and all others with 11.01 per cent.

Manual and industrial training is carried on to a greater or less extent in most of the public schools. At the close of the fiscal year, 7,052 pupils were receiving training in agriculture, 867 in carpentry, 126 in knife work, 7,780 in sewing, 403 in cooking, 583 in lace making, 307 in weaving, and 10,362 in other work.

*Teachers and pupils, public schools, June, 1911.*

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaii.....	60	49	113	162	3,640	2,972	6,612
Maul.....	33	36	54	90	1,821	1,481	3,302
Molokai.....	9	5	4	9	101	82	183
Oahu.....	36	23	178	201	4,321	3,388	7,709
Kauai.....	17	9	52	61	1,514	1,277	2,791
Total.....	155	122	401	523	11,397	9,200	20,597

*Teachers and pupils, private schools, December, 1910.*

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaii.....	8	10	22	32	382	370	752
Maul.....	11	9	28	37	505	578	1,083
Molokai.....	1	2	2	2	22	22	22
Oahu.....	28	56	142	198	1,925	1,613	3,538
Kauai.....	3	3	4	7	63	67	130
Total.....	51	80	196	276	2,897	2,628	5,525

*Pupils in public schools, by grades, June, 1911.*

Grades.	Hawaii.	Maul.	Molokai.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
Grade I.....	3,256	1,590	100	2,279	1,518	8,743
Grade II.....	1,218	662	46	1,400	386	3,712
Grade III.....	1,066	414	20	1,280	349	3,129
Grade IV.....	615	322	13	972	280	2,202
Grade V.....	255	174	8	650	175	1,257
Grade VI.....	102	89	.....	366	64	621
Grade VII.....	32	31	1	266	19	349
Grade VIII.....	33	17	.....	184	.....	234
Normal course.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	123
High-school course.....	35	3	.....	189	.....	227
Total.....	6,612	3,302	183	7,709	2,791	20,597

*Pupils, by ages, public and private schools, 1910-11.*

Ages.	Public schools.						Private schools.	Grand total.
	Hawaii.	Maul.	Molokai.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.		
Under 6 years.....	52	47	3	15	.....	117	768	885
6 years.....	563	344	14	440	253	1,614	410	2,024
7 years.....	812	426	16	795	407	2,458	385	2,843
8 years.....	856	426	27	947	378	2,634	379	3,013
9 years.....	829	400	16	908	383	2,531	389	2,920
10 years.....	865	388	23	901	335	2,512	413	2,925
11 years.....	768	325	18	830	281	2,222	368	2,590
12 years.....	659	305	19	794	246	2,023	427	2,450
13 years.....	569	255	17	686	247	1,754	428	2,182
14 years.....	418	180	12	556	174	1,340	385	1,725
15 years.....	137	61	10	351	75	634	334	968
Over 15 years.....	84	143	8	511	12	758	839	1,597
Total.....	6,612	3,302	183	7,709	2,791	20,597	5,525	26,122
Total private schools.....	752	1,063	22	3,538	130	5,525	.....	.....
Grand total.....	7,364	4,385	205	11,247	2,921	26,122	.....	.....

*Teachers, by races, public and private schools, 1910-11.*

Race of teachers.	In public schools.	In private schools.	Total.	Race of teachers.	In public schools.	In private schools.	Total.
Hawaiian.....	72	11	83	Japanese.....	2	4	6
Part-Hawaiian.....	154	21	175	Chinese.....	18	7	25
American.....	187	187	374	Korean.....	.....	4	4
British.....	28	9	37	Others.....	10	17	27
German.....	7	6	13	Total.....	523	276	799
Portuguese.....	45	10	55				

*Pupils, by races, public and private schools, 1910-11.*

Race of pupils.	Public.		Private.		Total.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Hawaiian.....	3,569	3,369	812	827	4,381	4,196
Part-Hawaiian.....	2,615	,604	,227	1,134	3,842	3,738
American.....	427	436	649	598	1,076	1,034
British.....	84	91	79	64	163	155
German.....	155	159	111	105	266	264
Portuguese.....	3,571	3,542	1,091	1,157	4,662	4,699
Japanese.....	6,363	6,902	715	705	7,078	7,607
Chinese.....	2,148	2,317	707	688	2,855	3,005
Porto Rican.....	309	442	63	42	372	494
Korean.....	160	177	100	106	260	283
Others.....	508	558	74	99	582	657
Total.....	19,909	20,597	5,628	5,525	25,537	26,122

*Pupils, by races, public and private schools, by years, since organization of Territorial government, 1900-1911.*

Races.	1900 <sup>1</sup>	1901 <sup>1</sup>	1902 <sup>1</sup>	1903 <sup>1</sup>	1904 <sup>1</sup>	1905 <sup>1</sup>	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1907 <sup>1</sup>	1908 <sup>1</sup>	1909 <sup>1</sup>	1910 <sup>1</sup>	1911 <sup>1</sup>
Hawaiian.....	4,977	4,903	5,076	4,893	4,983	4,943	4,906	4,658	4,575	4,608	4,381	4,196
Part-Hawaiian.....	2,631	2,869	2,934	3,018	3,267	3,430	3,500	3,546	3,548	3,681	3,842	3,738
American.....	699	812	796	799	931	1,025	1,009	937	930	972	1,076	1,034
British.....	232	240	215	217	226	268	187	220	219	173	163	155
German.....	320	337	333	295	252	298	273	295	243	276	266	264
Portuguese.....	3,809	4,124	4,335	4,243	4,448	4,683	4,437	4,537	4,537	4,696	4,662	4,699
Japanese.....	1,352	1,993	2,341	2,521	3,313	3,869	4,647	5,035	5,513	6,415	7,078	7,607
Chinese.....	1,289	1,385	1,499	1,554	1,875	2,087	2,392	2,549	2,696	2,830	2,855	3,005
Porto Rican.....	.....	596	593	535	437	405	392	368	355	438	372	494
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	181	210	224	180	260	283
Others.....	229	260	260	337	285	636	281	733	705	620	582	657
Total.....	15,537	17,519	18,382	18,415	20,017	21,644	21,890	23,087	23,445	24,889	25,537	26,122

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1900-1902 and 1904-1907 are as of Dec. 31; for 1903, as of June 30; and for 1908-1911, as of June 30, for public schools, and Dec. 31 of the preceding year for private schools.

*Percentages of races, public and private schools.*

Races.	Percentage of enrollment.			Races.	Percentage of enrollment.		
	Public schools, June, 1911.	Private schools, December, 1910.	All schools.		Public schools, June, 1911.	Private schools, December, 1910.	All schools.
Hawaiian.....	12.90	3.17	16.07	Chinese.....	8.87	2.63	11.50
Part-Hawaiian.....	9.97	4.34	14.31	Porto Rican.....	1.69	.16	1.85
American.....	1.67	2.29	3.96	Korean.....	.68	.40	1.08
British.....	.35	.24	.59	Others.....	2.14	.38	2.52
German.....	.61	.40	1.01	Total.....	78.86	21.14	100.00
Portuguese.....	13.56	4.43	17.99				
Japanese.....	26.42	2.70	29.12				

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.**

This college, now a little more than 3 years old, continues to make rapid progress.

During the last year the number of students was 145, as compared with 64 for the preceding year, of whom 20 were in regular courses leading to a degree, as compared with 13 for the preceding year, and 125 were in special courses, as compared with 51 for the preceding year.

Specialists in agriculture, physics, and English were added to the faculty, and others in animal husbandry and shop practice are about to be added for the coming year.

The college has much valuable equipment, especially in the engineering department and in the library, which now contains more than 8,000 volumes and about the same number of bulletins and pamphlets.

An observatory was constructed and equipped on a hill about 2 miles away shortly before the beginning of the year, and during the year a building was erected on the permanent site of the college for a dairy, poultry, and swine department, which also was stocked with several of the best breeds of those animals, and about 30 acres of land are being cleared for the production of forage crops and demonstrations and experiments in crop production, soil management, and the application of water in irrigation.

During the coming year it is planned to construct of concrete on the permanent site, which contains 86.38 acres, valued at over \$100,000, the first large permanent building, for which the legislature has recently appropriated \$75,000, and to move to that site two of the three wooden buildings in which the college is now housed temporarily in another locality.

**LIBRARY OF HAWAII.**

Plans were made during the year and construction has just been begun on the building for this library, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$100,000 and the legislature has appropriated \$25,000 additional. Arrangements had previously been made by legislation and agreements with other libraries by which this library will have an annual income of about \$15,000 and will contain at the outset about 20,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets, including the valuable library of the Hawaiian Historical Society.



## THE COURTS.

### TERRITORIAL COURTS.

These courts continue up to date in their work. One of the most important enactments by the recent legislature in regard to the judicial system is a law permitting the prosecution to have questions of law arising at certain stages in criminal cases reviewed on writ of error in the supreme court; this law is substantially the same as that enacted by Congress in 1907 in relation to the Federal courts. Another important provision made by the last legislature for the Territorial judiciary is an appropriation of \$115,000 for the remodeling and reconstruction of the interior of the judiciary building in Honolulu, which houses the supreme court, first circuit court (three divisions), including the land-registration and juvenile courts, and several executive departments; this stately, beautiful building, located opposite the capitol, was erected nearly 40 years ago. Provision was made also, among other things, for copying the records of the supreme court, covering a period of more than 60 years, many of which, involving land titles and other important matters, have become much worn. The last legislature also transferred from the Territory to the counties the receipts (fines, costs, and forfeited bail moneys) and expenditures (expenses and salaries other than of the judges) of the circuit courts, as had been done by the preceding legislature in the case of district courts.

The statistics below are for calendar years. The number of criminal cases (9,386) in all courts in 1910 was larger by 212 than the number in 1909, but less by 68 than the average for the 10 complete calendar years since the organization of the Territorial government, and the number of convictions (7,019) was less by 92 than the preceding year, the percentage of convictions being 74 as compared with 79 for the preceding year and an average of 72 for the 10 years. The number of civil cases (2,344) in all courts in 1910 was less by 290 than the number in 1909 and less by 417 than the average for the 10 years.

### SUPREME COURT.

During the year Judge A. G. M. Robertson, of the United States district court, was appointed chief justice of the Territorial supreme court to succeed Chief Justice Alfred S. Hartwell, resigned. In this court the number of cases (77) was less by 14 than in the preceding year and less by 37 than the average for the 10 years.

### CIRCUIT COURTS.

In the 5 circuit courts (7 judges) the number of civil cases (1,046) was greater by 221 than the number in 1909 and greater by 62 than the average for the 10 years. The number of criminal cases (637) was greater by 229 than in 1909 and greater by 146 than the average for the 10 years. The percentage of convictions in criminal cases was 57 as compared with 41 for the preceding year and an average of 49 for the 10 years. Divorce cases continued numerous, as during the preceding 3 years, the number having been 354, as compared with

257 in 1909, 296 in 1908, and 304 in 1907, the numbers for the preceding years having varied from 71 to 128. Legislation was recently enacted with a view to remedying this in part.

### DISTRICT COURTS.

In the 29 district courts the number of civil cases (1,232) in 1910 was less by 486 than the number in 1909, and less by 290 than the average for the 10 years, while the number of criminal cases (8,738) was less by 28 than in 1909 and less by 328 than the average for the 10 years. The percentage of convictions was 76 as compared with 80 for the preceding year and 75 for the 10 years.

### CASES.

The following tables show the cases by courts, classes of cases, and nationality of convicted in criminal cases:

#### *Court statistics, calendar years.*

##### TOTAL CASES IN ALL COURTS.

	1909	1910	Average, 1901-1910.
Criminal cases.....	9,174	9,386	9,454
Civil cases.....	2,634	2,344	2,761
Total.....	11,808	11,730	12,215
Convictions in criminal cases.....	7,211	7,019	6,849
Percentage of convictions.....	79	74	72

##### CASES CLASSIFIED BY COURTS.

Supreme Court.....	91	77	114
Circuit courts.....	1,233	1,683	1,475
District courts.....	10,484	9,970	10,626
Total.....	11,808	11,730	12,215

##### CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

On appeal, error, or exceptions:			
Law.....	51	26	48
Equity.....	11	12	19
Divorce.....	1	4	2
Probate.....	3	3	5
Original.....	6	4	8
Miscellaneous.....	19	28	32
Total.....	91	77	114

##### CASES IN CIRCUIT COURTS.

Civil:			
Law.....	217	165	203
Equity.....	55	57	61
Divorce.....	257	354	184
Probate.....	279	401	361
Naturalizations.....		26	91
Miscellaneous.....	17	43	84
Total.....	825	1,046	984
Criminal.....	408	637	491
Grand total.....	1,233	1,683	1,475
Convictions in criminal cases.....	166	362	239
Percentage of convictions.....	41	57	49

*Court statistics, calendar years—Continued.*

## CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS.

	1909	1910	Average, 1901-1910.
Civil.....	1,718	1,232	1,522
Criminal.....	8,766	8,738	9,034
Total.....	10,484	9,970	10,556
Convictions in criminal cases.....	7,045	6,657	6,741
Percentage of convictions.....	80	76	75

*Nationality of persons convicted.*

Nationalities.	Popula- tion, 1910.	Number convicted.		Per cent of popu- lation convicted in 1910.
		1909	1910	
Hawaiians <sup>1</sup> .....	38,547	1,497	1,175	3.05
Chinese.....	21,674	1,472	1,292	5.95
Japanese.....	79,674	2,508	2,360	2.96
Portuguese.....	22,303	375	375	1.68
Others.....	29,711	1,364	1,817	6.12
Total.....	191,909	7,216	7,019	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes part-Hawaiians.*Convictions in criminal cases, by classes of cases.*

	1909	1910	Average, 1901-1910.
Offenses against property.....	275	320	305
Offenses against chastity.....	249	149	192
Gambling.....	3,147	3,303	2,525
Liquor selling, distilling, etc.....	68	92	118
Drunkenness.....	1,068	885	1,300
Miscellaneous.....	2,409	2,270	1,860
Total.....	7,216	7,019	6,300

## JUVENILE COURTS.

So much legislation of an advanced character had been enacted by the three preceding legislatures in regard to delinquent and dependent juveniles that little remained to be done in this direction by the last legislature. The principal provisions made by it in this respect were of a pecuniary nature. Among other things, provision was made for two paid probation officers, one male and one female, in addition to the unpaid probation officers, for the principal juvenile court, namely, that at Honolulu. Provision was made also for additional buildings at the industrial school for boys and for a new industrial school for girls in a better locality, for the juveniles committed by these courts. The principal features covered by recent legislation upon this subject are set forth in my last two reports.

In the juvenile court at Honolulu, which, as stated above, is the principal court of this character, the number of cases during the last fiscal year was 449, as compared with 358 for the preceding year and

182 the year before that. Of these, 391 were delinquent and 58 dependent cases.

The delinquent cases included 334 boys and 57 girls, of whom 187 were Hawaiian, 96 Portuguese, 60 Chinese, 21 Japanese, and 27 others. The cases were as follows: Assault and battery, 24; disobedience, 34; gambling, 27; idle and dissolute, 59; larceny, 87; violating curfew law, 55; truancy, 66; other offenses, 39. Of these delinquents, 173 served the period of probation and were discharged; 84 were committed to industrial schools without probation; 66 were reprimanded; 18 were surrendered by the probation officers; in 4 cases sentences were suspended; 7 cases were referred to district magistrates; 12 cases were dismissed; and 27 cases remained pending. Of the 391 delinquents, 235 boys and 52 girls were up for a first offense; 77 boys and 5 girls for a second offense; and 14 boys for a third, 3 for a fourth, 2 for a fifth, 1 for a sixth, 1 for a seventh, and 1 for an eighth offense.

The 58 dependent cases included 24 boys and 34 girls, of whom 54 were committed to private homes and 4 to public institutions.

#### LAND REGISTRATION COURT.

During the last fiscal year 21 applications were filed; 19 decrees were issued, covering an area of 700,678 acres, the assessed value of which was \$122,840.

From the date of the organization of the court, October 13, 1903, to July 1, 1911, 206 applications were filed. Of these, 16 were still pending, covering an area of 1,307,555 acres assessed at \$190,070. The aggregate area of the lands whose titles have been registered is 73,058,264 acres, and their assessed value is \$1,862,562. Fees have been collected to the amount of \$4,812.08, and the amount collected for the assurance fund is \$1,882.07.

#### FEDERAL COURT.

This is a United States district court, with the jurisdiction also of a United States circuit court, and has two district judges. During the year, Charles F. Clemons, of the Honolulu bar, was appointed a judge of this court to succeed Judge A. G. M. Robertson, appointed chief justice of the Territorial supreme court.

The court has long been behind in its calendar, but is now rapidly catching up. Two volumes of the decisions of this court have been published by the Territorial government, and the necessary funds have recently been appropriated by the legislature for the publication of a third volume.

The civil cases brought in this court during the last fiscal year numbered 35, comprising 4 admiralty, 11 bankruptcy, 14 United States civil, 1 other civil, and 5 habeas corpus cases, as compared with 25 for the previous year, comprising 3 admiralty, 14 bankruptcy, 3 United States civil, 1 other civil, and 4 habeas corpus cases.

The criminal cases brought during the last fiscal year numbered 85, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 42; acquittals, 15; nolle prossed, 9; pending, 19, as compared with 111 during the preceding year, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 42; acquittals, 13; nolle prossed, 13; pending, 43. The cases were of great variety, the most

numerous classes being unlawfully importing, etc., opium, 16; fornication, 15; adultery, 12; depositing nonmailable matter in the post office, 8; assault on the high seas, 5; and bigamy and unlawfully harboring alien women, each 4.

At the close of the fiscal year there were pending in this court 82 cases, namely, 8 admiralty, 23 bankruptcy, 12 United States civil, 1 other civil, and 38 criminal, as compared with 110 at the close of the preceding year, namely, 7 admiralty, 40 bankruptcy, 8 United States civil, 3 other civil, 1 habeas corpus, and 51 criminal. There were pending also 5 cases on appeal from this court, namely, 1 admiralty, 1 United States civil, 1 habeas corpus, and 2 criminal.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Criminal prosecutions are now conducted almost exclusively by county attorneys. The attorney general's department attends to the civil cases in which the Territory is interested, but the work of this department is mainly advisory and the preparation of legal documents.

During the year the department appeared in 17 cases in the Territorial supreme court, 144 in the Territorial circuit courts, and 11 in the United States district court, a total of 172, of which 63 were still pending at the close of the year. In 11 of the 17 cases in the supreme court the contentions of the department were sustained, in 2 they were overruled, 3 cases were discontinued, and 1 case is pending.

#### TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The principal building of this prison was erected in 1857, and in order to obtain ampler and more suitable quarters for the increasing number of prisoners provision has been made for the erection of new buildings. It is planned at the same time to obtain a more suitable site; that is, one that is larger and removed from the city, or at least from its densely populated portion.

During the year 146 felons were received and 107 discharged, leaving at the close of the year 251, as compared with 212 at the close of the preceding year; one misdemeanor was received and two misdemeanants discharged, leaving none at the close of the year; and 209 committed persons were received and 206 discharged, leaving 15 at the close of the year. The total of all classes at the close of the year was 266. Of these, 64 were Japanese males and 2 Japanese females, 52 Hawaiian males and 3 Hawaiian females, 32 Chinese males, 19 Korean males, and 94 males of other nationalities; 228 of the felons were Territorial prisoners and 23 felons and 15 committed persons were Federal. The total number varied from 224 to 270 during the year and averaged 240. One was executed, 2 died, 3 were pardoned, and 16 paroled.

The prisoners performed work as follows: 33,591 days on roads, bridges, and parks, including 6,755 days on roads at and near the volcano on the island of Hawaii; 14,707 days as male servants and manufacturers at the prison; 2,015 days as police-station servants; 1,268 days as female manufacturers of hats and clothing at the prison.

The cost of maintenance, including support of prisoners and pay of guards, was \$43,354.21, or 49 cents per prisoner per day, a decrease

of 0.8 cent from the cost for the preceding year. The receipts for support of United States prisoners amounted to \$6,861, which was less by \$1,295 than for the preceding year.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

No subject has received more careful attention during the last biennial period than that of public health. A beginning was made a little more than two years ago, when a new policy was inaugurated in the handling of leprosy, which has long been the largest single subject under the department of public health. Since then a vast amount of work has been done toward perfecting and developing the many other branches of work under this department. The result has been a great expansion in the work and a marked increase in its efficiency. In this work the representatives of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in the Territory have assisted much through their hearty cooperation.

Not the least difficult as well as successful task has been the development of public sentiment to a fairly adequate realization of the situation, and the securing of cooperation on the part of local governments, business concerns, and individuals. As usual in such cases, the campaign of education has been greatly aided by impressive facts, such as the occurrence of epidemics. The local conditions—including an extremely cosmopolitan population, a subtropical climate, and extensive areas of low or wet land in the largest centers of population—changes in the sources of immigration, and the location of the Territory at the crossways of commerce between the Orient and Mexican and Central and South American countries make the subject of public health one of imperative moment, not only as a duty of self-preservation locally, but also as a duty toward continental United States, of which this is a health as well as a military and naval outpost, and toward the large and increasing military and naval forces of the United States stationed in and near the city of Honolulu.

### LEGISLATION.

The degree to which interest has been aroused in health matters is indicated in no way better than by the extent and character of the legislation accomplished upon this subject at the recent session of the legislature.

Among the more important features are the following: The appropriations for public health aggregated \$1,313,806.97, as compared with \$823,292.38 by the previous biennial legislature, or an increase of 60 per cent, besides appropriations to the amount of \$650,000 out of loan funds to be distributed over several years for the Honolulu water and sewer works, which are closely related to the matter of public health. A sanitary commission was provided for to report at an early date a comprehensive plan for placing the city of Honolulu in proper sanitary condition, especially with reference to its lowlands and its sewerage and drainage systems. In close connection with this the law for compelling the improvement of insanitary land was greatly strengthened, and an appropriation of \$250,000 was made as a revolving fund to be used in improving such lands upon the failure of the owners to do so, the costs to constitute liens, the

proceeds of which are to be returned to the fund. The relations between the Territorial board of health and the local health authorities were readjusted, the authority of the former being made paramount in nearly all health matters. At the same time the powers of the board were greatly increased in the matters of abatement of nuisances and sanitation generally, prevention and suppression of infectious and contagious diseases, and other matters, and its powers to make and enforce rules and regulations were extended to nearly every subject which might properly come within the jurisdiction of such a board. A comprehensive law of advanced character was passed on the subject of tuberculosis. A number of laws were added on the subject of pure foods, both as to their composition and the sanitary condition of the places in which they are produced.

#### GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

Besides its physicians for laboratory and hospital work, the government has long maintained district physicians, the number of which at present is 23, primarily for the treatment of the indigent sick, especially in country districts where there is not sufficient inducement for private physicians. In addition, these physicians register births, deaths, and marriages, examine and vaccinate school children, apply the leprosy laws, report contagious and communicable diseases, carry out sanitary regulations, instruct as to proper methods of feeding infants, issue death certificates and burial permits, and perform other duties. During the year they made nearly 5,000 house visits, received nearly 6,000 office calls, filled nearly 10,000 prescriptions, examined nearly 15,000 children, and vaccinated over 4,000. In many cases the salaries of these physicians are supplemented by salaries from the sugar plantations in their respective districts.

#### HOSPITALS, INSANE ASYLUM, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

General hospitals and special tuberculosis hospitals are maintained chiefly by boards of trustees under private endowments and by the local governments. The Territory assists four tuberculosis hospitals and the counties assist a number of the endowed general hospitals. A number of the sugar plantations maintain or assist hospitals, mainly for the benefit of their employees. The principal institutions maintained exclusively by the Territory, aside from dispensaries, bacteriological and pure-food laboratories, quarantine stations, morgues, etc., are the insane asylum and the institutions referred to below under the heading "Leprosy."

During the year, 100 persons were admitted to the insane asylum and 79 were discharged or died, leaving, at the close of the year, 267, as compared with 246 at the close of the preceding year. An appropriation of \$50,000 has been made for much-needed new buildings, which it is proposed to construct in part with labor of the inmates. Much construction has been done in the past in this way, including certain minor buildings made during the last year.

A new concrete morgue was constructed at Honolulu during the year, and provision has been made for the construction of a general health building at Hilo during the coming year.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**

The number of deaths from all causes, including 208 from accidents, homicides, suicides, and legal executions, numbered 3,296 for the year, an increase of 384, showing a death rate of 17.34 per thousand. The births numbered 4,494, an increase of 192, showing a birth rate of 23.42 per thousand. The marriages numbered 2,266, an increase of 207.

The general health has not been as good as during the preceding year. Epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, and cholera occurred. Of cholera, there were two epidemics, both in Honolulu, so close together in time as practically to constitute one epidemic, with 39 cases and 29 deaths. This is the first time that this disease has appeared since its only former appearance, in 1895, excepting perhaps one sporadic case in 1907. Two cases of plague appeared at Honolulu and four at Honokaa, on the island of Hawaii. Pneumonia caused the largest number of deaths, 438, and tuberculosis the next largest, 382. The deaths from pneumonia have been unusually large during the last two years.

**SANITATION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**

Special attention has been given to these subjects, including inspection, quarantine, disinfection, fumigation, abatement of nuisances, etc. The powers of the health authorities in these respects and appropriations for these objects have been increased by legislation and the working force reorganized and enlarged. Rat and mosquito campaigns have been conducted. Much assistance has been received from the local governments and from private organizations, and a special effort has been made, with success, to obtain the cooperation of the sugar plantations throughout the Territory. The principal sources of danger are the tenement houses in the towns and plantation labor camps in the country. Arrangements have been made in many cases by which the plantation provides the salary of a sanitary inspector, who is appointed and directed entirely by the department of public health; some of the plantations have erected and are maintaining isolation wards and have provided emergency disinfecting apparatus; many have destroyed old labor camps, thinned out crowded ones, and built new camps on the cottage plan, with proper sewerage and other sanitary arrangements. Quarantine stations are maintained by the Territory at Honolulu and Hilo. At Honolulu for a considerable period nearly 1,500 immigrants from Spain and Portugal were quarantined by the Territorial board of health at the Federal quarantine station. On one occasion a case of yellow fever appeared off the harbor, but thus far that disease has not appeared on shore where the yellow-fever mosquito exists. The United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service cooperates with the Territorial board in the matter of communicable diseases that are not quarantinable under Federal laws, on arriving vessels. During a portion of the year Filipino immigrants were found to be afflicted with communicable diseases in large number. This matter was taken up with the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and with the secretary of the interior of the Philippine Government, and an arrangement was made by which the



Filipinos should be allowed to depart from the Philippines for Hawaii only when certified as to health by the appropriate officers of that Government.

#### **RAT AND MOSQUITO CAMPAIGNS.**

Rat campaigns, for the prevention of plague, are conducted principally at Honolulu and in the districts of Hilo and Honokaa on the island of Hawaii. That at Honolulu is conducted under the direction of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at the expense of the Territory. During the year 38,163 rats were taken, most of which were examined bacteriologically, but none of them showed infection. On the island of Hawaii, where the campaign is conducted by the Territorial authorities, 19,915 rats were taken, of which 9 were found to be plague infected.

The mosquito campaign, with special reference to yellow fever, of which the mosquito but not the germ is found in the Territory, and to malaria, of which the germ but not the mosquito is found here, is conducted by the Territorial government. This was conducted mainly by means of private contributions until the close of the year, but now is conducted under Territorial appropriations.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

A hospital for incurable cases was established at Honolulu some years ago by private contributions. Two years ago the Territory instituted a special campaign against this disease under the first appropriation ever made in Hawaii for this purpose. During those two years the work has been organized in Honolulu and extended throughout the Territory and now will be carried further under a very complete law on that subject enacted and increased appropriations made by the last legislature. In Honolulu the work is conducted largely by a social-settlement organization in cooperation with the department of public health, and on the other islands either special hospitals or separate wards of general hospitals are maintained by the local governments, assisted financially by the Territorial government. A number of district nurses are engaged in this work in Honolulu, and several in other parts of the Territory. An effective system of inspection for discovery and treatment of cases and for disinfection is maintained and complete records are kept. For campaign against bovine tuberculosis see heading "Animal industry."

#### **LEPROSY.**

Further progress has been made in the development of the new policy inaugurated two years ago in regard to leprosy, which has resulted in taking this delicate subject out of politics, increasing the number of voluntary surrenders, and in large measure eliminating discontent among the inmates. It regards lepers as patients rather than as outcasts.

During the year 67 lepers were received, including 1 who returned from Japan, 67 died, 2 were discharged as cured, and 1 escaped, leaving 649 at the close of the year, as compared with 652 at the close of the preceding year, a decrease of 3. Of these, 559 were Hawaiians, 33 Portuguese, and 31 Chinese, the remaining 26 being distributed in small numbers among nine nationalities.

Four institutions are maintained in connection with this service. The principal one is the leper settlement, beautifully situated on an isolated tongue of land several square miles in area on the island of Molokai, at which at the close of the year there were 592 lepers and 117 officers, assistants, and others, a total of 709. It is almost a complete community in itself, with churches, debating clubs, baseball grounds, race track, two bands, moving-picture theater, water works, stores, magistrate, sheriff, etc. There are four large institutional homes, namely, one for males, one for females, one for advanced and helpless cases, and a nursery for children, and about 200 other buildings, consisting mainly of detached cottages, in which many of the lepers live, storerooms, machine shops, slaughter houses, etc. Many minor additions and improvements were made at the settlement during the year.

Not less important is the receiving hospital at Honolulu. At this there were at the close of the year 57 lepers and 6 others, a total of 63. This has been practically remade during the last two years. It is laid out on the cottage plan and is well equipped with laboratories and otherwise. It is here that the most effective treatment is given and that scientific investigation is conducted, for which see the next heading.

The other two institutions are the homes and schools at Honolulu for nonleprous boys and girls of leprous parents. A new and much better site has recently been acquired for the girls' home and work has been begun on the construction of new buildings. At the close of the year there were 28 boys and 5 others at the boys' home, and 41 girls and 7 others at the girls' home. Thus there are 853 persons at the four institutions under this service.

#### UNITED STATES LEPROSY INVESTIGATION.

During the year the elaborate station of this service at the leper settlement on Molokai was abandoned and the patients that had been transferred to it by the Territory were transferred back, and the investigation has since been conducted exclusively at the receiving hospital at Honolulu in laboratories and with patients furnished by the Territorial authorities. Recently a library building has been added by the Territory for the very complete library of this service, and an index of practically all articles written on the subject of leprosy in any language during the last quarter of a century has been nearly completed. Several bulletins were issued during the year.

The most important work performed during the year was the artificial cultivation of the bacillus of leprosy. This was the first confirmation of the work of Clegg, then employed at Manila, but now at Honolulu, and marks the first great advance in the study of this disease since the discovery of the bacillus by Hansen in 1868. This has made possible the inauguration of several lines of investigation. Various animals, such as monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, white rats, a horse, etc., have been inoculated, of which two of the monkeys have developed the disease. One variety of monkey developed it locally and has since died, and another variety developed it generally. This apparently is the first time that general leprosy has been developed in an animal other than man, and it augurs well for more effectual research work in the future.

Experiments have been made also in the preparation and use of vaccines, toxines, and antitoxines. The use of vaccine had to be discontinued, and that of toxine has not yet given much encouragement, the results being somewhat similar to those of corresponding experiments in tuberculosis. The use of the antitoxine, which is a horse serum, gives more encouragement, although the animal has not yet been immunized sufficiently long to make the test conclusive. Work has been conducted also in complement deviation, mainly for diagnostic purposes in the early stages of disease, although it is not unlikely that this will prove impractical as in the case of tuberculosis.

#### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Besides the leprosy investigation referred to under the preceding heading, four other matters, namely, quarantine, plague laboratory, marine hospital, and immigration, are covered by this service.

Quarantine work is conducted principally at the ports of Honolulu and Hilo, and to a lesser extent at five subports. There is a first-class station at Honolulu, and a second-class one at Hilo, which should be made into a first-class station, especially in view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal. The importance of quarantine work is necessarily increasing, both with the increase of commerce on this ocean and with changes in the character of immigration. The most important feature during the year was the arrival of a vessel from Mexico with yellow fever and a probable death from that disease on another vessel, indicating the danger of introducing that disease into the Territory, where the yellow fever mosquito already exists. During the year all quarantinable diseases excepting typhus fever were dealt with. Arriving vessels to the number of 565 were boarded and inspected, and in consequence of outgoing quarantines 322 departing vessels were inspected; 146 vessels were disinfected; 14 vessels were dealt with as infected with quarantinable diseases, and 3 others as infected with communicable but not quarantinable diseases; of the latter, the principal was a vessel from Europe with 1,490 Spanish and Portuguese immigrants, who, at the request of the Territorial board of health, were accommodated at Territorial expense at the Federal quarantine station; 83,761 passengers and 48,364 members of crews were inspected.

Assistance was rendered during the year to many other services, as, for instance, Army transports, American and British naval vessels, the Revenue, Customs, and Immigration Services, United States prisoners, and the Territorial board of health. For that board this service maintains a plague laboratory, at which there were examined during the year 36,243 rats; it has assisted also in the investigation and suppression of epidemics, quarantining arriving passengers for communicable diseases not quarantinable under the Federal laws, performing cremations, and in other ways.

The work of the marine hospital has increased. Arrangements exist by which patients are sent to the general hospital, the insane asylum, and the tuberculosis hospital in Honolulu.

In the immigration branch of the service 4,976 immigrants were examined. Of this number, 196 were found to have diseases or disabilities under the law.

**NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.**

What has long been the greatest need of this organization seems now in a fair way to be realized, namely, the construction of a suitable armory, for which the legislature has recently appropriated \$100,000. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for an armory at Lahaina on the island of Maui; the appropriation for the expenses of the militia was increased; and provision was made for paying officers and men when on active duty.

The principal events of the year were two very successful camps of instruction, held, respectively, September 17-24, 1910, and May 22-27, 1911, the first under Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard, Eighth United States Infantry, and the second under Maj. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth United States Infantry, each of whom was assisted by a large number of other officers.

The noncommissioned officer detailed by the War Department for duty with the National Guard has been relieved. Another is expected to be detailed for this duty at an early date.

The returns of the military census of the Territory, which was taken at the request of the governor by the Federal Census Bureau at the same time as the general census, have been tabulated, showing the age, race, previous military or naval experience, etc., of all males over 8 years of age.

**UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.**

Early in the fiscal year the Territory was made a military district under the Department of California.

Much progress was made during the year in the construction of fortifications on the leeward side of the island of Oahu for the protection of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. These include two forts for large disappearing rifles, two for mortars, and one for small rifles and a torpedo station; also searchlight and fire-control stations. There are also Army posts apart from the fortifications.

A military survey, largely of a topographical nature, of this island is nearing completion.

The forces stationed at the various forts and posts have been added to considerably during the year; they comprise engineers, coast and field artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

At Pearl Harbor the work under the Navy Department has proceeded rapidly, including extensive dredging and the construction of a huge dry dock. The dredging is expected to be completed by the end of the present calendar year. Work is expected to be begun in the near future on the buildings for the naval station, under large appropriations already made. Meanwhile the naval station at Honolulu is maintained and the marines are encamped near that station.

Army transports continue to call regularly on their voyages to and from the Philippines, and a number of American, British, and Japanese naval vessels have called at Honolulu during the year.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.**

The receipts for the year were \$218,739.14, an increase of \$19,606.63 over those for the preceding year. Of these, the corporation tax amounted to \$129,238.76, an increase of \$5,037.58, while the remaining taxes, amounting to \$89,500.38, were larger by \$10,392.39 than

they had ever been before, except in the year 1901, when the collection of \$50,976.47 under the documentary stamp act then in force brought the total collections up to \$102,182.63.

During the half month between the organization of Territorial government and the beginning of the first complete fiscal year the collections amounted to \$7,454.30, and during the 11 complete fiscal years since then they have amounted to \$956,204.32, while during the same 11 years the disbursements, including salaries and incidental expenses, amounted to \$129,659.31, leaving net collections of \$826,545.01.

Under the head "Special taxes," in the table below, there were for the last year 570 taxpayers, comprising 421 retail and 89 wholesale liquor dealers, 19 retail and 2 wholesale dealers in denatured alcohol, 9 wholesale and 4 retail malt-liquor dealers, 10 rectifiers of less than, and 4 brewers, of 500 or more barrels, and 4 each of wholesale dealers in uncolored oleomargarine, manufacturers of playing cards, and dealers in leaf tobacco.

*Internal-revenue receipts and disbursements, fiscal years 1910 and 1911 and 11 complete fiscal years since organization of Territorial government.*

Receipts.	1910	1911	1901-1911
Collections on lists (fines and penalties).....	\$4,675.80	\$4,491.76	\$57,125.16
Fermented liquor.....	13,616.00	16,675.00	146,793.39
Distilled spirits.....	39,698.01	43,127.37	171,216.60
Cigars and cigarettes.....	4,852.10	74.54	10,161.40
Tobacco and snuff.....	2,137.55	2,556.66	30,111.82
Special taxes.....	19,185.27	21,734.30	198,626.36
Playing cards.....	765.60	840.50	9,422.12
Documentary stamps.....	1.00	.25	68,040.10
Proprietary stamps.....			11,267.24
Corporation tax.....	124,201.18	129,238.76	253,439.94
Total.....	209,132.51	218,739.14	956,204.32
Disbursements (salaries and expenses).....	15,023.64	13,875.90	129,659.31
Net.....	194,108.87	204,863.24	826,545.01

### UNITED STATES CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 149 rainfall and 49 temperature stations, from which the data are published regularly, one of each of which having been established, and 7 of the former and 3 of the latter discontinued, during the year. Besides these there are 26 temperature and 2 rainfall stations, the data from which are summarized and preserved for reference without publication. Many of the stations are kept by volunteers. Considerable marine work was done during the year. Daily, weekly, and monthly reports are issued regularly and summaries of these are published in the local newspapers. Many instruments were compared and corrected when necessary. The records were consulted extensively by officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and also of the Hydrographic Survey, as well as by plantation agents and managers, attorneys, and others. No violent wind storms occurred, and no considerable damage was caused by drought or by rain storms, except that in February some damage was done by excessive rains in the northeastern part of the island of Hawaii.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FREAR,  
Governor of Hawaii.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

### TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY.

#### TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

##### EXECUTIVE.

W. F. Frear, governor.  
E. A. Mott-Smith, secretary.  
A. Lindsay, jr., attorney general.  
D. L. Conkling, treasurer.  
C. S. Judd, commissioner of public lands.  
M. Campbell, superintendent of public works.

W. T. Pope, superintendent of public instruction.  
J. H. Fisher, auditor.  
W. E. Wall, surveyor.  
W. Henry, high sheriff.  
C. H. Medcalf, private secretary to governor.

##### DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

J. K. Kalaniana'ole.

##### JUDICIAL.

A. G. M. Robertson, chief justice, supreme court.  
A. Perry, associate justice, supreme court.  
J. T. DeBolt, associate justice, supreme court.  
H. E. Cooper, first judge, first circuit.  
W. L. Whitney, second judge, first circuit.  
W. J. Robinson, third judge, first circuit.

S. B. Kingsbury, judge, second circuit, Walluku, Maui.  
J. A. Matthewman, judge, third circuit, Kailua, Hawaii.  
C. F. Parsons, judge, fourth circuit, Hilo, Hawaii.  
J. Hardy, judge, fifth circuit, Lihue, Kauai.

##### LEGISLATIVE.

*Senate.*—E. A. Knudsen (president), D. K. Baker, C. Brown, J. T. Brown, C. F. Chillingworth, G. H. Fairchild, G. C. Hewitt, A. F. Judd, S. E. Kalama, A. S. Kalelopu, B. H. Makekau, H. T. Moore (since deceased), P. Pall, E. W. Quinn, W. T. Robinson. (J. H. Wise, clerk.)

*House.*—H. L. Holstein (speaker), G. F. Affonso, F. K. Archer, A. L. Castle, J. Cockett, J. H. Coney, G. P. Cooke, S. P. Correa, E. K. Fernandez, J. P. Hale, G. H. Huddy, J. K. Kamanoulu, C. Kanekoa, J. W. Kawaakoa, H. L. Kawewehi, S. Kellinui, E. A. C. Long, S. K. Mahoe, M. K. Makekau, A. Q. Marcallino, J. W. Moanauli, C. A. Rice, H. S. Rickard, W. J. Sheldon, A. F. Tavares, E. Towse, E. Waiaholo, N. Watkins, W. Williamson, J. R. Yates. (E. Woodward, clerk.)

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

*General staff.*—Colonel and adjutant general, chief of staff, J. W. Jones; lieutenant colonel and surgeon general, O. B. Cooper; lieutenant colonel and quartermaster general, J. W. Short; lieutenant colonel and paymaster general,

J. H. Fisher; lieutenant colonel and chief engineer officer, M. Campbell; **major**, W. L. Moore; captains, E. C. Peters, E. T. Winant, G. E. Smithies; first lieutenant, L. L. Sexton.

*Line.*—Colonel, C. W. Ziegler; lieutenant colonel, A. Coyne; majors, W. R. Riley, G. Rose; captains, W. A. Fetter, W. E. Bal, M. M. Johnson, T. P. Cummins, C. M. Coster, A. W. Neely, F. B. Angus, J. A. Thompson, S. Kellinot, B. Ka-ne, J. W. Cook, J. Camara, E. Hopkins, H. P. O'Sullivan.

#### BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, LABOR, AND STATISTICS.

R. Ivers (president), E. H. Wodehouse, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. J. Carden, F. L. Waldron; V. S. Clark, commissioner of immigration.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

J. S. B. Pratt (president), the attorney general (A. Lindsay, jr.) *ex officio*, W. C. Hobdy, J. F. Morgan, D. Kalauokalani, sr., F. C. Smith, W. D. Baldwin.

#### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

C. S. Judd (president), D. P. R. Isenberg, H. M. von Holt, A. Waterhouse, J. M. Dowsett, commissioners; R. S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry; E. M. Ehrhorn, superintendent of entomology; V. A. Norgaard, superintendent of animal industry and Territorial veterinarian.

#### COLLEGE OF HAWAII.

H. E. Cooper (chairman), C. M. Cooke, A. Gartley, R. S. Hosmer, C. R. Hemenway, regents; J. W. Gilmore, president of the college.

#### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman *ex officio*; W. D. Alexander and G. R. Carter, commissioners; R. C. Lydecker, secretary.

#### LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

W. L. Whitney, W. F. Dillingham, and W. H. Babbitt.

### FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

*United States district court.*—S. B. Dole and C. F. Clemons, judges; R. W. Breckons, district attorney; W. T. Rawlins, assistant district attorney; E. R. Hendry, marshal; A. E. Murphy, clerk.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*Customs Division.*—E. R. Stackable, collector; R. C. Stackable, special deputy collector; R. Sharp, chief examiner.

*Internal-Revenue Service.*—C. A. Cottrill, collector; R. S. Johnstone, chief deputy collector.

*Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*—C. Ramus, passed assistant surgeon, chief quarantine officer; D. H. Currie, director leprosy investigation station.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

*Immigration Service.*—R. C. Brown, inspector in charge.

*United States Lighthouse Establishment.*—Lieut. Leo Sahn, United States Navy, inspector, nineteenth lighthouse district.

*Navigation Bureau.*—H. N. Almy, shipping commissioner.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*Hawaii Experiment Station.*—E. V. Willcox, special agent in charge; J. E. Higgins, horticulturist; C. K. McClelland, agronomist; W. P. Kelley, chemist; D. T. Fullaway, entomologist.

*Weather Bureau.*—W. B. Stockman, section director.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*Naval station, Honolulu.*—Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, commandant; Surg. G. T. Smith, medical officer; Maj. H. E. Stevens, pay officer and general storekeeper; E. R. Gayler, civil engineer; Maj. W. C. Neville, commanding United States marine battalion.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Military district of Hawaii.*—Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, commanding; Second Lieut. P. M. Andrews, Eighth Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Capt. C. C. Carter, General Staff Corps, chief of staff; Maj. A. Campbell, Adjutant General's Department, adjutant general.

*Schofield Barracks.*—Col. F. W. Mansfield, Second Infantry, commanding.

*Fort Shafter.*—Maj. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, commanding.

*Fort De Russy.*—Maj. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, commanding.

*Fort Ruger.*—Maj. E. J. Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding.

*Quartermaster Department.*—Capt. C. Game, depot quartermaster; Capt. F. B. Edwards, constructing quartermaster.

*Subsistence Department.*—Maj. A. M. Davis, depot commissary.

*Pay Department.*—Capt. E. H. Cooke, paymaster.

*Engineer Department.*—Maj. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, United States district engineer.

*Signal Corps.*—Capt. E. J. Wallace, signal officer.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

F. J. Hare, post-office inspector in charge; G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent, Railway Mail Service; J. G. Pratt, postmaster, Honolulu.







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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
*Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 15, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on conditions in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Taken as a whole, the conditions in the Territory have improved materially during the last year. The only railway, save spurs and sidings, that has been constructed during the past twelve months is the building of a double track on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad between Albuquerque and Gallup.

Irrigation enterprises have proceeded vigorously during the past year. A considerable number of wells from which water is being pumped for irrigation have been sunk near Deming, and a company near that point has very recently been formed for the purpose of sinking wells on a large area of land. It has been demonstrated that water for irrigation purposes can be pumped from shallow wells at a profit in various parts of the Territory, particularly in those portions where fruits can be raised and where truck farming can be carried on. There is much land in the Territory which will finally be cultivated with water supplied in this manner. In the rich Estancia Valley in Torrance County experiments have been made to ascertain whether or not water can be pumped for irrigation purposes, but sufficient work has not as yet been done to determine how much land in this valley will be finally susceptible to irrigation in this manner.

The construction of the Elephant Butte Dam, which is being built by the National Government, has made substantial progress during the last year, although as yet no actual work on the dam proper has been done. I am informed that the preliminary work is nearly completed and that the actual work on the construction of the dam will begin in earnest within a short time. The carrying of this work to completion is of the utmost importance to the Territory.

Irrigation projects in Colfax County have been carried on extensively and several are now in process of being built. In this county lands in the neighborhood of Lake Charette were segregated to the State for a Carey Act project. This project will irrigate about 10,000 acres and is the only Carey Act project now under way in the Territory, although several individuals and corporations have made application for land under this act. The Camfield enterprise near Las Vegas, which will irrigate about 20,000 acres of land, is being actively pushed, and it is confidently expected that by the coming spring a considerable quantity of land will be irrigated under it. In San Juan County work is being done upon one of their irrigation enterprises, and it is believed that it will be pushed to a successful conclusion.

One of the largest irrigation enterprises in the world is in San Juan County. I refer to what is known as the Turley High Line Canal, which when completed will irrigate 1,250,000 acres. This enterprise can be built at a comparatively small cost, considering the amount of land to be reclaimed. A company composed of St. Louis capitalists has bought considerable land near Belen, in the Rio Grande Valley, which they propose to irrigate either from the Rio Grande or from wells. There is every indication that this project will be a success. The act of Congress approved August 22, 1911, allowing irrigation districts to bond themselves to an amount exceeding the 4 per cent limitation imposed upon municipal corporations in this Territory, is bound to result in much development, as it enables promoters to raise money for the prosecution of their plans on large bodies of land which could not hitherto be bonded.

The year 1911 opened with every prospect of success for the dry farmers of the Territory. There was much more rain than usual until the month of August. At the beginning of August it was confidently expected that the dry farmers in all sections of the country would raise large crops, but from the 1st of August to near the end of that month a period of drought occurred and the prospects for large crops from dry farming became very poor. The dry farmers will, however, raise very much better crops than they have done at any time during the last few years.

In general, business in the entire Territory was somewhat better than during the year which ended June 30, 1910, but I do not look for any material improvement in business conditions until there is a change for the better in the country at large. The railroads are reducing the forces used for maintenance and the running of their trains, and this has materially injured the Territory. At the same time, however, general business has not been materially injured, for examinations show that the deposits in our banks, both State and national, are larger than they were a year ago. There have been no failures of any considerable magnitude. One small bank closed its doors for a few days, when it reorganized and resumed business, its depositors losing nothing.

Although business has generally been dull and the troubles in Mexico cut off much of the market operation in our coal camps, work in them has been actively pushed during the year. Several new openings are being made on the coal measures near Raton, and steps have been taken to reorganize a company which formerly did business there, which bids fair to be a success and which will be of much benefit to the country. The demand for railroad ties continues and prices are still going up.

The good-roads commission of the Territory has done much work during the last year. One of the most beautiful pieces of road engineering in the Territory is the La Bajada Hill, on the line of the Camino Real between Santa Fe and Albuquerque. The beauties of this road are generally commented on and it is much used. The road from Silver City to the Mogollon Mountains has been finished and a gang of convicts is now working upon the road through Bluewater Canyon immediately west of Socorro. It is designed to carry this road through to the Mogollon Mountains and perhaps it will be continued to the Gila River so as to connect with the road which the Territory of Arizona contemplates building down the Gila Valley through its

territory. A road has been constructed between Las Vegas and Mora, and likewise a considerable amount of work has been done in the lower Rio Grande Valley between the town of Dona Ana and the Texas line. In various parts of the Territory work of minor importance has been done and the road commission has achieved a great deal in this line, considering the means at its disposal.

The mining of the precious and baser metals has been vigorously prosecuted. The mines near Magdalena, in Socorro County, are taking out large amounts of zinc ore. Some of these mines have been worked for the past 30 years, and with the new mines which have been opened in their immediate neighborhood more ore is now in sight than ever. In western Socorro County, in the Mogollon Mountains, much work has been done. These mines are showing up well and considerable amounts of precious metals are being shipped from them. These deposits give every prospect of being large in extent and will in the near future, I think, be of great value to the Territory. In Grant County a large amount of development work has been done upon the Chino copper mine, which is located at Santa Rita, in that county. It is claimed that by means of churn drills some 60,000,000 tons of ore have been opened and are ready to be taken out. A part of this ore is to be extracted by means of steam shovels. This company is erecting a large smelter at a town called Hurley, near Santa Rita, to treat the ores which it mines. The smelter will have a capacity when completed of 5,000 tons, and it is thought that it will be put in operation about the 1st of January. A large amount of work has also been done on mines situated in the Burro Mountains south of Silver City. There is every indication that these mines will be great producers in the future. Owing to the low price of copper at the present time development work is not being actively pushed, but there is no doubt that in a very short time, if copper rises appreciably in value, a large amount of ore will be extracted from them.

### POPULATION.

The census of 1910 showed the population of this Territory to be 327,301. The increase in population from 1900 to 1910 was 67.6 per cent. It is almost impossible to guess as to what the population is at the present time, but I think that a conservative estimate would not put it at less than 340,000 souls.

### STATEHOOD.

As stated in my last annual report, the President on June 20, 1910, approved an act of Congress providing for the admission of New Mexico to the Union. In accordance with the terms of this enabling act an election was held on September 6, 1910, to elect delegates to the constitutional convention to frame our constitution. This convention met, performed its duties, and framed a constitution which was adopted by the people of this Territory by a majority of upward of 18,000 at an election held January 21, 1911. This constitution was subsequently approved by the President and was passed by the House of Representatives, but failed of passage in the Senate. The resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico was subsequently brought up before the special session of Congress of the



present year, and I am pleased to say was finally passed. The troubles and delays which this Territory has had in regard to statehood have been a great detriment and drawback to it, but now that the Territory will soon be admitted as a State the people all feel relieved and face the future with every confidence. A general election has been called to elect the first State officers. This election will be held on November 7 of the present year. The good effects of the admission of the Territory are already bearing fruit and numerous inquiries are constantly being made by people who desire to invest capital within its borders. We look forward confidently to a very important development period following the completion of our State government. The natural resources of New Mexico are great and their development should make it one of the most populous and prosperous of the Western States.

### ADOPTION OF THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTION.

Under the terms of the act of Congress of June 20, 1910, to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, the greater portion of the actual work incident to statehood devolved upon the secretary of the Territory, and practically all of this was done during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress to defray the necessary expenses of holding the constitutional convention and the elections prescribed by the enabling act, to be locally expended by the secretary of the Territory, under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The disbursing and accounting of this money involved a vast amount of detail, especially in the preparation and certification of vouchers, and naturally the work of checking and paying the various claims took up considerable time, although every effort was made to settle all accounts as promptly as possible.

The work of paying the election expenses was particularly arduous, as all of the election officials had to be paid by individual voucher and check, in compliance with United States statutes and regulations of the Treasury Department. To better understand the magnitude of this undertaking, it should be borne in mind that New Mexico has almost 600 voting precincts, and at all general elections there are three members of a board of registration, three judges of election, and two clerks of election in each precinct, not to mention messengers employed in delivering the ballot boxes to and from the different polling places.

Of the \$100,000 appropriated for statehood purposes, there remains unexpended at this time \$16,276.98. Of this amount \$13,000 is still in the United States Treasury, subject to requisition, and the remainder is on deposit in the local United States depository. Had the constitutional convention continued in session the full 60 days provided for by the enabling act, instead of adjourning at the end of 50 days, the funds available would have probably been entirely exhausted, as the expenses of the convention were approximately \$1,000 a day, including per diem of the delegates and the salaries of the various officers and employees.

In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, the constitutional convention consisted of 100 delegates, divided as equally as

possible among the several counties of the Territory according to the voting population, as shown by the vote cast at the election for Delegate to Congress in 1908, the apportionment being made by a commission composed of the governor, secretary, and chief justice.

The date for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention was fixed by proclamation of the governor for September 6, 1910. The convention met and organized on October 3, 1910, and completed its labors on November 21, 1910. The election for the ratification of the constitution as formed was held January 21, 1911, at which a total of 45,141 votes were cast—31,742 in favor of and 13,399 against ratification, or a total majority for the constitution as adopted of 18,343. Only 4 of the 26 counties cast a majority against it. An abstract of the vote is appended herewith and made a part of this report. The vote by counties was as follows:

*Vote by counties on the ratification of the constitution for the proposed State of New Mexico at election Jan. 21, 1911.*

Names of counties.	For.	Against.	Majority for.	Majority against.
Bernalillo	2,426	1,009	1,417	.....
Chaves	1,925	348	1,577	.....
Colfax	2,055	485	1,570	.....
Curry	769	250	519	.....
Dona Ana	1,450	405	1,045	.....
Eddy	1,262	303	959	.....
Grant	916	376	540	.....
Guadalupe	942	611	331	.....
Lincoln	549	580	.....	31
Luna	302	231	71	.....
McKinley	681	73	608	.....
Mora	1,377	692	685	.....
Otero	548	449	99	.....
Quay	1,112	506	606	.....
Rio Arriba	1,542	708	836	.....
Roosevelt	702	720	.....	18
Sandoval	1,139	67	1,072	.....
San Juan	377	645	.....	268
San Miguel	2,780	1,204	1,576	.....
Santa Fe	2,643	297	2,346	.....
Sierra	220	386	.....	166
Socorro	1,735	991	744	.....
Taos	1,018	793	225	.....
Torrance	740	532	208	.....
Union	1,067	511	556	.....
Valencia	1,465	229	1,236	.....
Total	31,742	13,399	18,326	483

In order that each registered voter in the Territory might be furnished with a copy of the constitution for the new State, published in the language that he best understood, the secretary of the Territory was authorized and directed by resolution of the constitutional convention to provide for the printing and distribution of 100,000 copies in pamphlet form—50,000 in English and 50,000 in Spanish. To expedite the work of mailing these pamphlets a force of some twenty extra clerks was employed, and they were sent out as rapidly as received from the printers. In this way every registered voter in the Territory received a copy of the proposed constitution in ample time to familiarize himself with its contents before the election, and thus be able to vote intelligently according to his convictions.

The constitutional convention also provided for the printing of 2,500 copies of the official proceedings of that body, 1,250 to be published in the English and 1,250 in the Spanish language. Each del-

egate to the constitutional convention was also furnished with a duplicate of the engrossed copy of the constitution printed on parchment bond and bound similar to the original document on file in the territorial secretary's office.

Another publication prepared by the secretary's office during the past fiscal year is the 1911 Legislative Manual and Official Register of New Mexico, or more commonly known as the "Blue Book." The new edition contains a great deal of valuable information, statistical and otherwise, pertaining to New Mexico, including the census returns of 1910.

### IMMIGRATION.

There has been a steady immigration movement into New Mexico during the past year, which, although it has not equaled in volume the rush which occurred during the years from 1906 to 1910, has been of a high character and promises much for the speedy development of our agricultural lands. The decrease noted is due to a number of causes, but chiefly to the fact that during the years mentioned a large portion of the more desirable homestead lands, close to transportation, were filed upon, and it is becoming more and more difficult to find desirable claims which are sufficiently close to the railroads to make their occupation practical. Many good claims remain, but it is no longer possible to step from a railroad train directly on to a good quarter section of land, as was the case during the early years of the homestead movement to this Territory. More and more care is required in order to find a claim which will justify filing upon and development. As against 9,775 original land entries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, only 6,667 such entries were made for the past fiscal year, and there was a decrease of 558,251.13 in acreage filed upon. This should not be taken to mean that the desirable homestead lands in New Mexico are gone. The contrary is the case. There remain open to entry in New Mexico more than 33,000,000 acres of public land. Much of this land is mountainous, is classed as mineral land, is within national forests, or is suitable only for grazing. However, the estimates of experts indicate that from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres are adapted to some form of farming. A considerable area of this agricultural land is near to transportation, but the larger portion will have to wait for its development until the country is opened up by new lines of railroad.

The last fiscal year has witnessed the proving up of a very large acreage of land filed upon in the early days of the homestead rush. This patented land, most of which lies in the dry-farming districts, is changing hands with increasing rapidity, and is passing from the homesteaders, many of whom have been without means for proper development, to men with sufficient capital to farm it by the approved methods of dry farming, which, when followed carefully and diligently, insure successful crops.

The most satisfactory phase of the immigration movement of the past year, however, has been in the number of newcomers into our irrigated districts. Practically all of the land under the Carlsbad project, in Eddy County, is now under cultivation. The whole of the lower Pecos Valley, between Roswell and Carlsbad, is filling up rapidly with the most desirable class of people—farmers from the older States who see in the low-priced irrigated lands of the new southwestern

States an opportunity for profitable investment. Lands in the central Rio Grande Valley, tributary to Albuquerque, which have been idle for years, or which have never been cultivated, are being purchased by sturdy farmers who are planting alfalfa fields, truck gardens, and orchards. The beginning of actual construction on the Elephant Butte project in the Mesilla Valley has resulted in a considerable volume of sales in the Las Cruces district and rapid settlement of the whole valley below the dam. Immigration to the Deming district, to San Juan County, Colfax County, and the irrigated sections of other counties has been rapid, and these new people have come prepared generally not only to pay cash for their land but to begin its immediate improvement. New Mexico has 4,000,000 acres of irrigable lands, and the development and settlement of these lands during the next 10 years will prove one of the most important phases in the building of the new State.

More favorable conditions have existed in the dry-farming districts during the past season, and as a result a considerable number of those who were forced to leave their claims during the severe drought of 1909-10 have returned to make final proof thereon. Many of the claims, however, remain abandoned and a considerable number will revert to the Government and become available for new filings. We may expect a continued decrease in the number of homestead entries for a number of years to come, or until the extension of railroad lines opens new territory. But for this loss of immigration we are assured of a great increase in the number of those who will settle on patented lands in the dry-farming districts or find homes under the various irrigation systems.

The following table shows the number and acreage of each class of land entry made in each of the six United States land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911:

*Land entries during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Land offices.	Original homestead entries.		Final and commuted homestead entries.		Original desert entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Santa Fe.....	833	119,258.94	689	106,036.06	239	35,267.13
Las Cruces.....	529	77,468.00	222	32,934.00	407	79,745.00
Roswell.....	584	88,897.74	531	83,639.56	120	20,815.56
Clayton.....	486	74,385.95	357	56,966.10	59	9,451.96
Tucumcari.....	658	84,732.00	554	89,692.00	13	4,160.00
Fort Sumner.....	186	27,501.02	579	96,133.11	8	1,200.00
Total.....	3,276	482,243.65	2,932	465,400.83	846	150,639.65

Land offices.	Final desert proofs.		Enlarged (320-acre) homestead entries.		Other entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Santa Fe.....	8	804.91	198	48,898.96	180	27,806.54
Las Cruces.....	20	4,212.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roswell.....	40	5,542.41	580	185,600.00	8	501.90
Clayton.....	.....	.....	758	180,467.96	140	34,749.53
Tucumcari.....	.....	.....	172	42,868.00	38	6,140.00
Fort Sumner.....	.....	.....	407	79,483.52	64	8,035.85
Total.....	68	10,559.32	2,115	537,318.44	430	72,233.82

*Land entries during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

	Number.	Acres.
Total original entries, all classes.....	6,667	1,242,435.56
Total final entries, all classes.....	3,000	475,960.15
Grand total filings, all classes.....	9,667	1,718,395.71
Total original entries 1909-10.....	9,775	1,800,686.69
Total original entries 1910-11.....	6,667	1,242,435.56
Decrease 1910-11.....	3,108	558,251.12
Total final entries 1909-10.....	3,224	520,145.76
Total final entries 1910-11.....	3,000	475,960.15
Decrease 1910-11.....	224	44,185.61

*Statement, by land districts and counties, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1911.*

## CLAYTON.

Counties.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colfax.....	148,160	.....	148,160
Mora.....	73,600	.....	73,600
San Miguel.....	31,200	.....	31,200
Union.....	929,280	.....	929,280
Quay.....	16,960	.....	16,960
Total.....	1,199,200	.....	1,199,200

## FORT SUMNER.

Chaves.....	815,016	.....	815,016
Curry.....	27,559	.....	27,559
Guadalupe.....	421,780	.....	421,780
Lincoln.....	543,440	.....	543,440
Roosevelt.....	194,120	2,280	196,400
Total.....	2,001,915	2,280	2,004,195

## LAS CRUCES.

Dona Ana.....	1,711,851	230,400	1,942,251
Grant.....	1,238,950	1,689,490	2,908,440
Luna.....	1,069,165	472,240	1,541,405
Otero.....	1,066,878	581,628	1,638,506
Sierra.....	1,003,442	92,160	1,095,602
Socorro.....	2,861,443	1,414,310	4,275,753
Total.....	8,941,729	4,480,228	13,401,957

## ROSWELL.

Chaves.....	1,546,900	1,097,760	2,644,660
Eddy.....	1,167,590	1,745,400	2,912,990
Lincoln.....	109,072	413,880	1,514,600
Otero.....	.....	761,600	761,600
Torrance.....	180,200	.....	180,200
Total.....	3,985,410	4,018,640	8,004,050

*Statement, by land districts and counties, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1911—Continued.*

## SANTA FE.

Counties.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bernalillo.....	77,940	38,400	116,340
Colfax.....	42,980	.....	42,980
Guadalupe.....	578,240	17,520	595,760
McKinley.....	696,580	172,400	868,980
Mora.....	161,410	23,040	184,450
Rio Arriba.....	343,765	184,440	528,205
Sandoval.....	295,080	373,820	668,900
San Juan.....	966,280	468,000	1,434,280
San Miguel.....	486,390	137,120	353,510
Santa Fe.....	241,280	113,160	354,440
Socorro.....	804,120	77,440	881,560
Taos.....	189,680	276,800	466,480
Torrance.....	631,550	147,840	779,390
Valencia.....	870,830	123,420	1,003,250
Total.....	6,386,125	2,162,400	8,548,525

## TUCUMCARI.

Curry.....	29,563	.....	29,563
Guadalupe.....	98,098	.....	98,098
Quay.....	300,420	24,300	324,720
San Miguel.....	20,121	10,000	30,121
Union.....	130,938	.....	130,938
Total.....	579,140	34,300	613,440
Territory total.....	23,093,519	10,677,848	33,771,367

## SUMMARY.

Land districts.	Total acreage.
Santa Fe.....	8,548,525
Las Cruces.....	13,401,957
Roswell.....	8,004,050
Clayton.....	1,199,200
Tucumcari.....	613,440
Fort Sumner.....	2,004,195
Total all lands open to entry in New Mexico July 1, 1911.....	33,771,367
Total all lands open to entry in New Mexico July 1, 1910.....	36,454,692
Decrease in 12 months lands withdrawn and filed upon.....	2,683,325

The Fort Sumner land office was created by the last Congress and opened for business on October 1, 1910. It has been one of the most active of the six district offices.

The influence of statehood upon immigration into New Mexico has been apparent during the past few months of the year. Since admission into the Union has been assured the correspondence of the bureau of immigration, an office maintained by the Territory to supply information to prospective homeseekers and investors, has more than doubled and continues to increase rapidly from month to month, while there is a rapid increase in the number of those who are coming to New Mexico to investigate conditions with a view to investment or location.

## FINANCES.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

From a financial standpoint the year ended June 30, 1911, has been in every way successful and prosperous for New Mexico. The condition of the Territorial finances is thoroughly satisfactory, the various Territorial institutions are upon a satisfactory basis, and the several county governments have made a splendid showing. Exhaustive reports by the auditing department show that our financial affairs have been ably and economically administered and that a high degree of efficiency has been attained.

New Mexico enters the Union as a State upon a sound financial basis, which should be gratifying to our citizens and which should have an important bearing upon the prosperity and advancement of the Commonwealth.

All appropriations have been promptly paid.

In the year 1909 the Territorial rate of taxation was 14.45 mills; in 1910 the rate was reduced to 11 mills, and in 1911 the rate was further reduced to 10 mills, making a reduction of almost 31 per cent within two years.

Property returns for taxation are made on a basis not exceeding 20 per cent of actual value. If returns were made on the basis of full valuation, the tax rate would only amount to two-tenths of 1 per cent.

All Territorial institutions, penal, educational, charitable, and others, have lived within their incomes, as fixed by legislative acts, with the exception of the New Mexico Penitentiary. This latter institution shows a small deficit, which is accounted for by the fact that the legislative appropriation for the year 1905 for general maintenance was \$35,000, such appropriation being based on the number of prisoners confined during the years 1903 and 1904, which at that time was in the neighborhood of 223. The number of prisoners has gradually increased until at this time there are confined therein 378, greatly increasing the cost of maintenance, while the appropriation has remained the same.

The Territorial bonded debt has been decreased, interest payments are promptly met, and the good credit of the Territory has been maintained.

Bonds issued by the Territory, counties, and municipalities bear low rates of interest, and when offered for sale find a ready market.

Substantial cash balances have been maintained and are kept on deposit with approved banks, named as depositories of public funds, upon which interest is derived on daily balances at the rate of .3 per cent per annum. These deposits are fully protected by good and sufficient bonds.

On June 1, 1910, as shown by the statement following, there was to the credit of the various Territorial funds, \$485,149.14. During the year there was collected from sources other than taxation the sum of \$363,986.62; and from taxation, \$653,703.99; making a total of collections and receipts by the treasurer of \$1,017,690.61; and a total to be accounted for by the treasurer of \$1,502,839.75. There was expended for all purposes the sum of \$977,564.63, leaving aggregate balances in the hands of the treasurer on June 1, 1911, of \$525,275.12.

The following statement, which has been compiled without reference to the various funds and accounts as carried upon the books of the Territorial treasurer and auditor, will convey a more definite idea

as to the sources of receipts and the purposes for which public moneys were expended:

*Territorial receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ended May 30, 1911.*

To balance due all funds, June 1, 1910.....	\$485, 149. 14
Receipts:	
Taxation.....	653, 703. 99
Sources other than taxation.....	363, 986. 62
	<u>1, 502, 839. 75</u>
Expenditures:	
Principal and interest, Territorial bonded debt.....	73, 785. 00
Counties for benefit of public schools and maintenance Territorial institutions.....	269, 898. 85
Maintenance and improvement public buildings.....	24, 919. 02
Support penal institutions and care of insane.....	167, 090. 68
Charitable institutions.....	54, 297. 17
Protection live-stock interests.....	27, 815. 98
Selection of public land and maintenance public land board.....	15, 460. 20
Militia, mounted police, and game warden forces.....	36, 329. 00
Construction public roads.....	91, 026. 00
Repayment of trust funds.....	46, 298. 50
Conservation natural resources.....	9, 170. 10
Miscellaneous appropriations authorized by law.....	48, 301. 74
Cities and towns, account of fire departments.....	14, 700. 00
Salaries Territorial officials, including judges and clerks of district courts.....	98, 472. 39
Balances on hand June 1, 1911.....	<u>525, 275. 12</u>
Total.....	1, 502, 839. 75

#### **TERRITORIAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.**

On June 1, 1910, the outstanding bonds of the Territory amounted to \$1,001,500.

During the year ended June 1, 1911, there were paid and retired, \$2,000 provisional indebtedness bonds, \$15,000 armory certificates, and \$9,500 certificates of indebtedness, leaving a total bonded indebtedness of \$975,000.

The Territory is strictly upon a cash basis and has no debts or obligations of a floating character.

The following statement shows in detail the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Territory:

#### *Bonded indebtedness of Territory, June 1, 1911.*

Titles of bonds.	Amount.	Date of issue.	Rate.	When due.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	
Provisional indebtedness.....	\$3, 000	Sept. 2, 1889	6	Sept. 2, 1919
General refunding.....	101, 000	July 1, 1893	6	July 1, 1923
Do.....	128, 000	Mar. 1, 1909	4	Mar. 1, 1939
Refunding.....	104, 000	July 1, 1893	6	July 1, 1923
Capitol rebuilding.....	25, 000	May 1, 1895	5	May 1, 1925
Do.....	50, 000	Nov. 1, 1895	5	Nov. 1, 1925
Do.....	60, 000	May 1, 1899	4	May 1, 1929
Capitol improvement.....	25, 000	June 1, 1907	4	June 1, 1937
Do.....	25, 000	Dec. 1, 1907	4	Dec. 1, 1937
Certificates of indebtedness.....	22, 500	Mar. 1, 1909	6	Mar. 1, 1914
Do.....	27, 500	.....do.....	6	Do.
Do.....	13, 000	Apr. 1, 1909	6	Apr. 1, 1912
Insane Asylum.....	25, 000	Oct. 1, 1891	6	Oct. 1, 1921
Do.....	30, 000	July 1, 1895	5	July 1, 1925
Do.....	25, 000	July 1, 1901	5	July 1, 1921
Penitentiary refunding.....	71, 000	July 1, 1894	6	July 1, 1924
Do.....	10, 000	Jan. 1, 1896	6	Jan. 1, 1925
Agricultural College.....	25, 000	July 10, 1901	5	July 10, 1931
Military Institute.....	25, 000	July 1, 1901	5	July 1, 1921
Armory Building.....	15, 000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	Apr. 1, 1934
Do.....	40, 000	Apr. 1, 1908	4	Apr. 1, 1938
Territorial institutions.....	125, 000	July 1, 1907	4	July 1, 1937
Total indebtedness.....	<u>975, 000</u>			



## COUNTY FINANCES.

A review of the year's business in the several counties of the Territory shows that the conditions throughout the year ended June 30, 1911, have been satisfactory in every way. Comparison with the previous fiscal year indicates a distinct improvement in financial conditions. This is due in a large measure to a steady advance in development and wealth in the several counties, a closer collection of taxes and other revenues, the more rigid requirements of the territorial traveling auditor from county treasurers, and a general advance in the efficiency of the county governments.

The following condensed statement shows the sources from which county moneys were received and the purposes for which expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911:

*County receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

## Receipts:

Aggregate balances July 1, 1910.....	\$1,423,417.25
Tax collections.....	2,458,654.33
Licenses.....	145,671.77
Poll taxes.....	39,379.97
Fines.....	13,363.71
From Territory for benefit public schools.....	66,252.23
From sale of county and school bonds.....	127,930.41
County proportion of forest reserve funds received from State treasurer.....	21,915.81
All other receipts.....	98,595.81
	<hr/>
	4,395,181.29

## Expenditures:

Cost of county government paid from general county fund.....	319,542.11
Boarding prisoners, first-class counties.....	14,850.69
Cost of holding courts.....	203,369.66
Interest on bonded debt.....	173,405.78
Wild animal bounties.....	32,515.38
Roads and bridges.....	189,716.14
Public buildings.....	215,395.86
Territorial taxes.....	604,888.38
Treasurer's and assessor's commissions.....	171,460.70
Municipal taxes.....	209,273.12
Public schools.....	838,085.79
Bonds redeemed.....	61,789.90
All other.....	83,677.45
Aggregate balances on hand July 1, 1911.....	1,277,210.33
	<hr/>
	4,395,181.29

## COUNTY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

It will be seen from the following statement that the aggregate county bonded indebtedness amounts to \$3,400,909.42, which includes the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad aid bonds, provision for the payment of which is made in the enabling act.

The aggregate bonded indebtedness of school districts amounts to \$708,631.13.

There has been some increase in both county and school district bonded indebtedness during the year, practically all of which has been for improvement purposes.

*County and school district bonded indebtedness*

Counties.	County indebtedness.	School district indebtedness.	Counties.	County indebtedness.	School district indebtedness.
Bernalillo.....	\$463,131.00	\$4,500.00	Rio Arriba.....	\$45,000.00	.....
Chaves.....	171,000.00	102,800.00	Roosevelt.....	22,500.00	\$18,700.00
Colfax.....	69,500.00	43,600.00	Sandoval.....	66,000.00	1,800.00
Curry.....	62,669.00	19,400.00	San Juan.....	39,100.00	24,500.00
Dona Ana.....	72,248.00	39,744.00	San Miguel.....	485,600.00	61,500.00
Eddy.....	89,000.00	58,935.13	Santa Fe.....	670,182.00	9,302.00
Grant.....	228,000.00	25,000.00	Sierra.....	55,000.00	6,000.00
Guadalupe.....	50,735.00	15,500.00	Socorro.....	173,600.00	5,200.00
Lincoln.....	74,725.00	53,150.00	Taos.....	49,500.00	.....
Luna.....	86,328.00	42,000.00	Torrance.....	40,000.00	18,700.00
McKinley.....	24,000.00	15,500.00	Union.....	53,500.00	38,000.00
Mora.....	92,904.00	9,000.00	Valencia.....	111,000.00	.....
Otero.....	57,000.00	52,300.00			
Quay.....	48,691.42	43,500.00			
			Total indebtedness.	3,400,909.42	708,631.13

**ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.**

The total assessed valuation of all property in the Territory subject to tax for the year 1910 reached the sum of \$58,313,126.18; the returns for the year 1911 show the amount subject to tax to be \$60,048,880.75, an increase over 1910 of \$1,735,754.57.

It is estimated that the property returns for taxation are made on a basis of one-fifth of actual value, and it can be readily seen that if property was returned on a basis of full value the amount subject to tax would reach something over \$300,000,000.

**TAX LEVIES.**

The levy for all Territorial purposes for the present year has been fixed at 10 mills, and the average levy for all county purposes throughout the Territory for the year is 22.26 mills, making a total of 32.26 mills for the support of Territorial and county governments. This does not include special levies for the support of municipalities, city schools, and the rural-school districts, which are local.

The Territorial levy for 1910 was 11 mills, and the average levy for county purposes was 21.44 mills, which shows a slight decrease in the general levy for the year 1911.

Of the 1909 tax, 88.87 per cent has been remitted to the Territorial treasurer; up to June 30, 1911, there had been collected and remitted 77.9 per cent of the 1910 tax.

**TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.**

From a review of the financial transactions of the boards of regents of the several Territorial institutions, and their present financial condition, the conclusion is reached that the funds of the Territory expended in the maintenance of these institutions have been used economically and in the interest of the taxpayer.

These institutions, with the exception of the penitentiary, above mentioned, have been able during the year ended June 30, 1911, to live within their appropriations, supplemented by the incomes derived from the revenue from lands granted by Congress, and other earnings or incomes received in the course of operation.

During the past year, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has sustained a loss by reason of the destruction of the old main

building by fire. This building was valued at about \$18,000, and insurance was collected to the amount of \$15,221.85.

The property holdings of the Territory have been increasing steadily from year to year, and an inventory taken under date of June 30, 1911, based on conservative valuations, shows the amount of these holdings to be \$2,006,640.58, an increase over last year of \$169,575.41.

The following is a detailed statement showing the value of holdings of the several Territorial institutions:

*Value of holdings of Territorial institutions, July 1, 1911.*

Institutions.	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment.	Personal property, live stock, etc.	Real estate.	Buildings.	Total.
Agricultural college.....	\$134,613.88	\$4,675.60	\$37,350.00	\$83,825.00	\$270,464.48
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	1,850.00	350.00	4,500.00	24,000.00	30,700.00
Blind asylum.....	3,100.00		8,000.00	26,000.00	37,100.00
Insane asylum.....	43,076.99	10,070.19	21,504.30	197,344.67	271,996.15
Miners' Hospital.....	3,700.00	50.00	2,000.00	45,700.00	51,450.00
New Mexico Military Institute.....	20,000.00	14,400.00	50,000.00	153,184.49	237,584.49
Normal school, Silver City.....	15,000.00	18,000.00	10,000.00	65,000.00	108,000.00
New Mexico Normal University.....	13,713.30		20,000.00	75,300.00	109,013.30
New Mexico Penitentiary.....	67,592.91	6,991.50	7,558.00	97,025.00	178,167.41
School of mines.....	15,200.00		2,000.00	70,000.00	87,200.00
University of New Mexico.....	25,000.00	6,500.00	2,000.00	85,050.00	118,550.00
Reform school.....	2,031.55	2,457.20	4,700.00	10,000.00	19,188.75
Spanish-American Normal School.....	2,000.00		500.00	25,000.00	27,500.00
Capitol building and extension.....	15,000.00		20,000.00	275,000.00	310,000.00
Executive mansion.....	9,000.00		12,000.00	25,000.00	46,000.00
Armory:					
Albuquerque.....			4,750.00	20,586.00	25,336.00
Las Cruces.....			1,500.00	14,406.00	15,906.00
Las Vegas.....			2,500.00	15,003.00	17,503.00
Silver City.....			500.00	14,406.00	14,906.00
Santa Fe.....			500.00	14,169.00	14,669.00
Roswell.....			1,000.00	14,406.00	15,406.00
Total.....	370,878.63	62,404.49	212,862.30	1,360,405.16	2,006,640.58

NOTE.—The total amount of insurance carried on buildings, furniture and fixtures, equipment, etc., aggregates \$1,089,011.

The following statement, compiled from the reports of the secretaries of the various boards of the Territorial institutions, made to the traveling auditor quarterly, shows the various sources of income of these institutions and the purposes for which the funds are disbursed:

*Sources of income of all Territorial institutions and the purposes for which funds were expended during the year ended June 30, 1911.*

**Receipts:**

Aggregate balances June 30, 1910.....	\$146,973.98
General appropriations.....	289,517.66
Special appropriations.....	24,067.79
Government appropriations.....	78,798.51
Income public lands.....	11,562.00
Fees, tuition, earnings, etc.....	88,232.02
Sale of material.....	12,792.89
Insurance.....	15,221.85
All other.....	17,976.95
	<hr/> 538,169.67
Total.....	<hr/> 685,143.65

**Disbursements:**

Salaries and labor.....	\$159,654.23
Improvement and maintenance buildings.....	96,981.63
General maintenance.....	177,540.13
Water, light, fuel.....	37,140.25
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment.....	15,272.02
Account Government appropriations.....	75,009.00
All other.....	29,994.19
	<hr/>
	591,591.45
Less warrants outstanding penitentiary and reform school.....	11,103.26
	<hr/>
	580,488.19
To balance June 30, 1911.....	104,655.46
	<hr/>
	685,143.65

**NEW MEXICO BANKS.**

On June 30, 1911, the banking interests of the Territory were represented by 87 banking institutions—42 national and 45 Territorial—with a capitalization of \$3,343,490, and total resources and liabilities of \$26,417,853.72, an increase in resources and liabilities over last year of \$1,087,960.

During the year five new banks have been established and are in operation under the Territorial banking act.

One small bank was compelled to close its doors for a few days when a reorganization was effected under the direction of the bank examiner, and the institution placed in a sound and solvent condition without incurring any loss to depositors.

No failures have occurred in the ranks of either the national or Territorial banks.

Following is a condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of the 45 Territorial banks:

*Resources and liabilities of Territorial banks and trust companies.***Resources:**

Loans on real estate.....	\$818,995.29
Loans on collateral security.....	942,081.12
Loans and discounts.....	2,481,375.70
Overdrafts.....	55,375.68
United States bonds.....	10,160.00
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	10,156.00
Bank stock.....	6,800.00
Other stock, bonds, and securities.....	195,169.00
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,119,592.75
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	288,043.62
Checks and other cash items.....	45,530.54
Cash on hand.....	981,750.73
All other resources.....	84,396.62

Total resources.....	<hr/> 7,039,427.05
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**Liabilities:**

Capitol stock.....	1,333,990.00
Surplus.....	112,430.29
Other undivided profits.....	101,019.12
Deposits subject to check.....	3,535,531.03
Savings and time deposits.....	1,765,221.80
Due other banks and bankers.....	85,246.07
All other liabilities.....	105,988.74

Total liabilities.....	<hr/> 7,039,427.05
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Increase in resources and liabilities since July 1, 1910.....	637,444.56
Increase in capital stock.....	101,339.00
Increase in deposits.....	513,696.59

**BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.**

There are at this time 13 building and loan associations organized and operating under the laws of the Territory, which, with the exception of two, are purely local in character.

These institutions are prosperous, are economically managed, and have combined assets and liabilities of \$1,331,293.64, which is an increase over last year of \$71,709.07.

The following is a condensed statement showing condition at close of business June 30, 1911:

*Assets and liabilities of building and loan associations.***Assets:**

Loans on real estate.....	\$1,193,565.69
Loans on stock.....	45,752.87
Accrued and unpaid interest.....	6,371.14
Real estate.....	40,473.27
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,447.86
Bills receivable.....	555.00
Cash on hand.....	26,029.82
All other assets.....	14,098.19

Total assets.....	<u>1,331,293.64</u>
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**Liabilities:**

Dues on installment stock.....	1,113,020.83
Paid-up stock.....	30,643.37
Contingent fund.....	807.74
Bills payable.....	54,074.59
Dividend account.....	41,485.12
Undivided profits.....	74,109.18
Expense account.....	1,088.40
All other liabilities.....	16,064.41

Total liabilities.....	<u>1,331,293.64</u>
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**CORPORATIONS.**

During the past fiscal year 158 corporations, with a combined authorized capital of \$35,684,000, were organized in New Mexico, and 25 foreign corporations, having a total capitalization of \$11,305,000, were authorized to do business in the Territory. The fees arising from this source, covered into the Territorial treasury at the end of each quarter, amounted in all to \$7,569.10. During the preceding fiscal year 219 domestic corporations were formed, having an authorized capital stock of \$101,933,725, and 27 foreign corporations were admitted with an authorized capitalization of \$40,213,000, from which the Territory derived fees totaling \$17,511.86.

The cause of this falling off in the number of new corporations is more or less a matter of conjecture. It is probable, however, that the unsettled condition of the statehood situation was the most important influence.

The constitution for the proposed State of New Mexico provides for a corporation commission, composed of three members, to be elected at each general election. The State corporation commission will have charge of the organization of all domestic corporations, will issue licenses to all foreign corporations, and exercise supervisory powers over railroads, telegraph companies, and other public-service corporations. All articles of incorporation and other papers pertain-

ing to corporations now on file and of record in the Territorial secretary's office will be lodged with the State corporation commission as soon as it is organized and ready for business.

Detailed statistics relating to corporations, number of filings made, amount of fees paid, etc., are given in the tables following, representing data compiled from the years 1910 and 1911:

*Corporations authorized to do business in New Mexico.*

Places of origin.	1910		1911	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
<b>Foreign:</b>				
Arizona.....	9	\$17,288,000	8	\$6,200,000
California.....			1	200,000
Colorado.....	6	2,810,000	7	1,220,000
Delaware.....	1	10,000		
Illinois.....	1			
Indiana.....	1	300,000		
Kansas.....			1	60,000
Maine.....	4	12,150,000	2	2,500,000
Minnesota.....	2	100,000		
Missouri.....	1	30,000	1	100,000
North Dakota.....			1	150,000
Pennsylvania.....			2	
Rhode Island.....			1	75,000
Scotland.....	1	7,275,000		
Utah.....			1	800,000
Wyoming.....	1	250,000		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40,213,000</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11,305,000</b>
<b>Domestic.....</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>101,933,725</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>35,684,000</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>142,146,725</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>46,989,000</b>

*Classification of corporation charters for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

Character.	1910		1911	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
Banks and trust companies.....	10	\$320,000	5	\$120,000
Benevolent, religious, social societies, etc.....	30	768,600	22	100,000
Building and loan associations.....	3	7,975,000	2	500,000
General industrial enterprises.....	29	8,812,000	6	138,000
Irrigation, horticultural, and improvement companies.....	37	14,321,625	33	4,308,000
Live-stock and ranch companies.....	6	319,500	10	1,428,000
Mercantile, manufacturing, and publishing companies.....	47	3,319,000	50	17,383,000
Mining, milling, and smelting companies.....	53	68,550,000	32	19,900,000
Real-estate, abstract, and town-site companies.....	27	2,061,000	20	2,052,000
Railway companies.....	4	35,700,000	3	1,060,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>142,146,725</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>46,989,000</b>

*Incorporation fees paid Territorial treasurer for fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

Quarters.	1910	1911
First.....	\$4,205.00	\$1,637.50
Second.....	3,672.86	2,481.60
Third.....	7,650.00	1,795.00
Fourth.....	1,975.00	1,655.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,511.86</b>	<b>7,569.10</b>

## INSURANCE.

For the year ended June 30, 1911, the receipts and expenditures of the insurance department were as follows:

Receipts from all sources.....	\$40, 226. 18
Office expenses.....	\$5, 287. 91
Fire department.....	12, 750. 00
New Mexico Fireman's Association.....	2, 000. 00
Total disbursements.....	20, 037. 91
Surplus.....	20, 188. 27

During the past year 5 life, 5 miscellaneous, and 1 fire insurance companies were admitted and 5 life and 2 miscellaneous companies withdrew from the Territory.

There are now operating in the Territory 111 insurance companies, classified as follows:

Life insurance companies.....	29
Fire insurance companies.....	35
Miscellaneous companies.....	24
Fraternal beneficiary societies.....	23
Total.....	111

Attempts were made to promote the New Mexico National Life Insurance Co. of Roswell and the Southwestern Fire Insurance Co. at Albuquerque, but both ended in disaster and are now in the hands of receivers. High promotion expense was the reason thereof.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co., of Albuquerque, commenced business in April of this year with a paid-up cash capital of \$200,000.

The department has made a number of examinations of companies during the year, working, where possible, with other insurance departments, thus affording the policy holders every possible protection.

The following table shows the extent of the insurance business in the Territory:

*Insurance statistics.*

## LIFE INSURANCE.

Policies in force Dec. 31, 1909.....	10, 154
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1910.....	10, 062
Policies issued in 1910.....	1, 905.
Policies ceased in 1910.....	1, 335
Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31, 1909.....	\$23, 925, 475. 00
Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31, 1910.....	\$22, 664, 552. 00
Losses incurred during 1910.....	\$245, 230. 00
Losses paid during 1910.....	\$255, 361. 08
Losses and claims unpaid Dec. 31, 1910.....	8
Amount of losses unpaid Dec. 31, 1910.....	\$29, 313. 00
Amount of insurance issued during 1910.....	\$4, 218, 263. 00
Amount of premiums received during 1910.....	\$741, 763. 16

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount of insurance written during 1909.....	\$33, 240, 313. 00
Amount of insurance written during 1910.....	\$34, 958, 571. 00
Losses incurred during 1909.....	\$460, 462. 64
Losses incurred during 1910.....	\$395, 149. 38
Losses paid during 1910.....	\$398, 573. 04
Premiums received during 1909.....	\$603, 977. 00
Premiums received during 1910.....	\$599, 800. 00

## MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

Premiums received during 1909.....	\$107, 265. 42
Premiums received during 1910.....	\$151, 933. 76
Losses paid during 1909.....	\$40, 203. 92
Losses paid during 1910.....	\$48, 555. 03

## EDUCATION.

The remarkable rate of progress in education of the preceding six years was maintained during the past year. School terms were longer, teachers' salaries were higher, and the attendance fully equal to that of the year just preceding. One of the most evident marks of advancement is the increase in number of schoolhouses erected in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Territorial department of education. The increase in number of high schools is also to be noted, there being now 34 times as many as in 1907. In the courses of both elementary and high schools are found practical studies, such as agriculture, business branches, and domestic science in many sections of the State.

Special attention has been given during the past year to the making of blank forms, so as to secure adequate and systematic reports from the various school units as to items of information called for. As a result reports sent to the department are more intelligent and uniform. We are thus better able than before to cooperate with the United States Bureau of Education, as well as to have at hand the facts upon which to base further advances along educational lines.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## CENSUS.

The census of August, 1910, showed 99,308 persons of school age, an increase of 4,207 over the previous year, the school age being 5 to 21 years. The school enrollment in June, 1911, was approximately 58,000, an increase of about 2,000 over the preceding year. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 pupils enrolled in private and sectarian schools and over 1,000 in Indian schools, and the percentage of the census enrolled is therefore a little in advance of the percentage of the preceding year, 65 per cent. The ratio of average attendance to enrollment was about the same as during the preceding year, 66 per cent. This showing is very gratifying when we take into consideration the fact that the drought, which prevailed in several of the counties of the Territory in 1910, caused many who had recently come into New Mexico to go to other States temporarily, thus materially decreasing the enrollment and average attendance in those sections.

## TEACHERS

More than 1,600 teachers were employed in about 1,200 elementary schools and 30 high schools. During the past summer 1,650 teachers were enrolled in the various institutes and summer schools of the Territory, about 450 attending eight weeks. Fewer excuses for absences from institute have been presented than ever before. There is yearly a greater inclination on the part of teachers to attend summer schools maintained in connection with our educational institutions. The professional spirit of the teachers is shown also in the numerous



teachers' meetings held throughout the Territory and in the active organizations of county teachers' associations. A still further indication of such professional spirit is seen in the popularity among the teachers of the reading circle. Over half of the teachers now hold certificates for following the course approved by the Territorial board of education.

#### **PROPERTY AND EXPENDITURES.**

The year began with a balance on hand in the various district funds amounting to \$377,829.22. The expenditure for the support of the public schools was \$949,448.60, an increase of almost \$150,000 over the expenditure of the previous year. Of this, \$541,440.56 was expended for teachers' wages and \$288,705.64 for new buildings, grounds, furniture, repairs, and improvements. The total receipts for the year were \$885,576.81. The balance on hand at the end of the year for the various district funds was \$314,020.43. The bonded indebtedness amounts to \$708,631.13. The amount invested in all school property is \$1,288,672.75.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE.**

The University of New Mexico was founded February 28, 1889, and opened its doors June 15, 1892. At present the university consists of a college of letters and arts, school of science and engineering, a school of education, and a commercial school. The faculty consists of 23 members. Ninety-one courses are offered in the college of letters and arts in the departments of English, history, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, and vocal music. In the school of science and engineering 107 courses are offered in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineering. Fifteen courses are offered in the school of education and eight in the commercial school. The library contains 8,000 bound volumes. There are seven buildings on the university campus. During the year 1910-11 91 students were enrolled in the university proper, 37 in the preparatory department, and 30 in the summer school.

#### **COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.**

This institution was founded February 28, 1889. Its first session began January 21, 1890, with Prof. Hiram Hadley as its first president. There are now eight buildings, beside those used for farm purposes, greenhouses, etc. The library consists of 13,473 bound volumes and 13,674 pamphlets. Four-year college courses in length are offered in the departments of agriculture, engineering, household economics, commerce, and general science, which require four years of preparatory work for entrance. In the preparatory department industrial courses of high-school grade are given in agriculture, mechanics, business, and domestic science. The faculty consists of 51 professors, instructors, and officers. During the year 1910-11 two hundred and forty-nine students were enrolled.

#### **SCHOOL OF MINES, SOCORRO.**

This institution was founded by act of the legislature in 1889, but was not opened for instruction until the autumn of 1895. Four-year college courses are given in mining, metallurgical, mechanical, and

civil engineering. Three good buildings are now in use. The faculty numbers eight members. Progress in the growth of the institution is shown in the increase of students over three years ago of about 50 per cent.

#### **NORMAL SCHOOL, SILVER CITY.**

This institution was founded in 1893 and has gradually assumed a position of great importance in the training of teachers for the public schools of New Mexico. There are now 15 members of the faculty. For the year 1910-11 three hundred and fifty-seven students were enrolled. During the past summer an eight-weeks' summer session was carried on and attended by over 200 teachers.

#### **NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, EAST LAS VEGAS.**

The Normal University was created by act of the legislature of 1893 and opened for instruction October 3, 1898. The courses given in the institution are normal and academic, manual training, household science, and art and music under a faculty of 18 members. The library numbers 4,000 bound volumes. During the year 1910-11 three hundred and fifty students were enrolled, of which 69 were in the summer school in 1910. The institution now has two large buildings. During the summer just past an eight weeks' normal course was attended by 150 teachers.

#### **NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE, ROSWELL.**

The New Mexico Military Institute was established in 1895 and opened to students September, 1898. It now has nine large buildings located on extensive grounds which are situated on the mesa above the city of Roswell. The institution is recognized as a "distinguished institution" by the United States War Department, being thus placed among the first 10 military schools of the United States. During the year 1910-11 there were 11 instructors on the faculty and 136 students in attendance.

#### **SPANISH-AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL, EL RITO.**

This school was established in March, 1909, with the object of educating Spanish-American young men and women of the Territory as teachers. It has one excellent, well-equipped building and four instructors are employed in teaching secondary and elementary courses. During the year 1910-11 seventy-five pupils were enrolled, 50 male and 25 female.

#### **LANDS OWNED BY NEW MEXICO.**

##### **LANDS GRANTED TO TERRITORY.**

The statement following, compiled from the records of the Commissioner of Public Lands, shows the lands granted to the Territory, the purpose or institution for which granted, the amount selected and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and title passed to the Territory, the amount remaining to which the Territory has yet to acquire title, and the amount not yet selected.

*Lands granted to Territory of New Mexico.*

Institutions.	Area granted.	Title acquired.	Pending.	Not selected.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
University of New Mexico .....	111,080.27	109,754.18	1,326.09	.....
University (Saline) .....	1,622.86	1,622.86	.....	.....
Agricultural college .....	100,014.13	98,849.48	1,164.65	.....
Normal schools .....	100,009.85	100,009.85	.....	.....
School of mines .....	50,000.00	49,719.25	280.75	.....
Military institute .....	50,013.54	50,013.54	.....	.....
Reform school .....	50,000.18	50,000.18	.....	.....
Deaf and dumb asylum .....	50,010.24	49,689.42	320.82	.....
Insane asylum .....	50,000.00	48,036.00	1,964.00	.....
Miners' Hospital .....	50,000.00	49,942.56	57.44	.....
Blind asylum .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Public buildings (capitol) .....	32,000.00	31,473.91	526.09	.....
New Mexico Penitentiary .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Water reservoirs, etc. ....	500,009.72	499,809.72	200.00	.....
Improvement Rio Grande .....	100,011.93	99,691.93	320.00	.....
Common schools .....	4,244,480.00	3,653,214.28	395,665.68	195,600.04
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,589,252.72</b>	<b>4,991,827.16</b>	<b>401,825.52</b>	<b>195,600.04</b>

NOTE.—Fractions in areas granted are accounted for by reason of overacreage in selections allowed by the Interior Department. For example: The grant for the Agricultural college was 100,000 acres. The department allowed the United States Land Commission to select 14.13 acres in excess of the actual amount allowed by the act of Congress of June 21, 1898. Of these lands 71,080.95 acres have been sold at an average price of \$3.22 per acre, leaving 5,518,171.77 acres.

**LANDS GRANTED UNDER ENABLING ACT.**

The following table shows lands granted the new State of New Mexico under the enabling act of Congress approved June 20, 1910:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Common schools, sections 2 and 32 .....	4,219,520
University of New Mexico .....	200,000
Agricultural college .....	150,000
Normal schools .....	200,000
School of mines .....	150,000
Military institute .....	100,000
Miners' Hospital .....	50,000
Insane asylum .....	100,000
Public buildings at capital .....	100,000
New Mexico Penitentiary .....	100,000
Deaf, dumb, and blind asylums .....	100,000
Charitable, penal, reformatory schools .....	100,000
Debts of Grant and Santa Fe Counties .....	1,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,569,520</b>

Recapitulation showing the total acreage of lands that will belong to the new State of New Mexico when these selections are finally made and approved:

Granted act June 21, 1898 .....	5,589,252.72	
Less acreage sold .....	71,080.95	
		5,518,171.77
Granted enabling act June 20, 1910 .....		6,569,520.00
Old palace grounds, granted to Territory .....		2.60
<b>Grand total .....</b>		<b>12,087,694.37</b>

**ADMINISTRATION OF NEW MEXICO LANDS.**

On June 30, 1911, the commissioner of public lands reports 1,821 common-school leases in force upon Territorial lands, 319 leases upon institutional lands, and 61 contracts for sale of Territorial lands.

This is an increase over the previous fiscal year of 25 leases and 16 contracts for sale. The acreage leased and under contract for sale June 30, 1911, is as follows: Leased, 2,300,263.82 acres, an increase over last year of 210,869.73 acres; under contract for sale, 6,320 acres.

Lands leased are usually evidenced by promissory notes. These now aggregate \$237,746.53, this being the amount due in the future from lessees on lands already under lease. Contracts for sale show \$60,385.27 due in the future on such contracts. All contracts for sale issued during the past year were at the price of \$10 per acre, payable in 30 annual installments, with interest at 5 per cent on all deferred payments.

During the past year the commissioner of public lands sold an escheated property located near Farmington, San Juan County, consisting of 160 acres, for \$16,250, at public auction, on a contract calling for 20 yearly payments, with 5 per cent interest.

*Receipts and expenditures, office of commissioner of public lands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1910.....	\$21,634.28
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**Receipts:**

Deferred notes .....	\$81,942.17
Interest collected .....	1,515.77
Applications made.....	29,093.47
Assignment fees .....	24.00
Sale of land, first payments .....	3,395.11
Plats, certified copies, etc.....	46.70
Right of way.....	100.00
Carey Act deposit.....	2,500.00
Escheated estate, sale.....	1,216.54
Proceeds 5 per cent sale United States lands.....	23,293.48
Interest on above.....	3,312.00
Miscellaneous .....	56.00

Total actual cash collections during year .....	146,495.24
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Total .....	168,129.52
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**Expenditures:**

Payments to Territorial treasurer—

Benefit of common schools, income.....	\$58,785.07
Benefit of common schools, permanent .....	23,293.48
Benefit of institutions, income.....	31,912.67
Benefit of institutions, permanent.....	1,462.06
Maintenance public lands fund.....	22,293.94

Total .....	137,747.22
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Withdrawals, cancellations, etc.—

Carey Act deposit.....	\$2,500.00
Withdrawals, etc., regular .....	6,224.81

Total .....	8,724.81
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Total .....	146,472.03
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Balance on hand June 30, 1911 .....	21,657.49
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168,129.52
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The following table shows the funds and accounts to which this balance of \$21,657.49 pertains:

*Detailed statement of balances on hand June 30, 1911, office of public lands.*

Funds ready for transfer to Territorial treasurer.....	\$1, 203. 45
Payments on applications, awaiting approval by the Secretary of Interior.....	10, 846. 45
Payments on applications not acted upon.....	4, 442. 01
Suspense account.....	3, 165. 58
Carey Act deposits.....	2, 000. 00

The expenses of the office for the past fiscal year were as follows:

*Expenses of office of public lands.*

Salaries.....	\$9, 600. 00
Extra clerical.....	222. 50
Traveling expenses.....	1, 067. 97
Postage.....	417. 56
Printing.....	185. 90
Office supplies, books, etc.....	530. 25
Stationery.....	332. 53
Telegraph, telephone, etc.....	68. 56
Publication in papers, etc.....	480. 95
Court costs.....	118. 07
Bonds.....	150. 00
Miscellaneous.....	167. 72
Total expense.....	13, 340. 01

**UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSION.**

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior approved indemnity lieu-land selections aggregating 185,646.34 acres. The total lieu lands now approved aggregate 350,334.32 acres, and this land is being leased rapidly, with a consequent improvement in the common-school income fund. The total lieu lands to which the Territory is entitled, including those in forest reserves and Indian reservations, approximates 966,000 acres, of which 350,334.32 acres have been selected and approved and title passed to the Territory; 395,665.68 acres have been selected and are before the Interior Department awaiting action by the Secretary; 185,000 acres are in forest reserves, the Territory not having decided whether or not to select lieu lands therefor; leaving about 35,000 acres not yet selected. This balance consists largely of rejections by local land offices, odds and ends, etc.

During the last year all the lands due the various institutions, aggregating 2,006.71 acres, have been selected, but definite action has not been taken by the Interior Department to date.

**FARMING.**

**IRRIGATED FARMING.**

New Mexico is rapidly becoming known throughout the country as one of the great irrigated regions of the West. The development of the past few years has demonstrated conclusively that in our irrigated districts all conditions of climate, soil, and water supply are most favorable for the production of fruits, grain, and forage crops, which in luxuriance of production and in quality can not be excelled.

The United States census of 1910 shows enormous increases in New Mexico farm values over 1900, but the census does not show the speed with which this development has come. It has been a development, practically, of the last four years, and the most rapid advance we have enjoyed has been during the present year.

In 1900 the fruit crop of New Mexico had a total value of \$200,000. For the season of 1910 this value was about \$800,000. For the season of 1911 most conservative estimates place it at \$1,500,000. The fruit crop of the Pecos Valley alone is estimated at more than \$700,000, and there will be heavy production from the Rio Grande Valley, San Juan County, and other of the older irrigated sections. A large acreage of young orchards will come into bearing during the next two years, while thousands of acres have been planted to apples, peaches, and pears during the present year, so that a steady increase in fruit production is assured for years to come. This season the smudge pot has come into universal use among our fruit growers for the first time, insuring the crops against frost.

Two years ago New Mexico was shipping very little produce. This season more than 5,000 cars of alfalfa will go out of a single irrigated district, a considerable quantity of the hay being shipped out of the United States. New Mexico cantaloupes are being supplied to eastern markets in carload lots from several districts, and this year the Territory for the first time has taken an important position as a shipping section.

The activity in irrigated farming has not been confined to any one section. It has been general in all of our irrigated districts. The increased acreage and rapid development of these districts has had a marked effect upon land prices, which are enjoying a steady advance. In some districts the advance has been quite rapid. In the Roswell district large areas of bearing orchards have been sold during the year at \$500 an acre, while several sales have been made at \$1,000 an acre. Yet orchard lands in this and other irrigated sections may be had as low as \$50 an acre. The fact that these lands are to be had at low prices, with adequate water supply, close to good markets, and in an ideal climate, has done much to attract attention to New Mexico. The number of irrigation projects now under way and proposed for immediate construction is so great that their enumeration is impossible. It may be said, however, that New Mexico's 4,000,000 acres of irrigable lands are now fairly on the way to development and that the next 10 years will witness the reclamation and settlement of practically this entire area.

#### DRY FARMING.

The continued filing of final proofs upon homesteads in our dry farming districts indicates that a very large portion of the settlement of the past five years has been permanent and that it has attained a degree of prosperity in spite of the disastrous droughts of 1909 and 1910. The season of 1911 was very favorable to the dry farmers during the spring and early summer. There was abundant rain and all crops promised well. It is feared, however, that because of lack of late rains the production will not be as great as was anticipated. Yet, with improved methods of farming and further knowledge of the methods necessary to success, the dry farmers are slowly establishing

themselves in almost every district, and enough has been done in the way of production of forage crops, beans, and other drought resistant crops to prove that this form of farming will eventually prove an important part of agriculture in New Mexico.

Realizing the necessity of placing this industry upon a permanent basis, the railroads entering New Mexico have begun active campaigns to educate the dry farmers along their lines as to most profitable crops, time of planting, and method of handling the soil. A New Mexico dry farmers' association has been organized for educational purposes and various local associations have been formed to the same end. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad now has three experts in the field in New Mexico whose sole work it is to instruct the dry farmers, and the Rock Island system is also carrying on a vigorous educational campaign. The results of this work and of the work done by the New Mexico Agricultural College has been apparent this year in almost every dry-farming section.

The Territory has not encouraged immigration onto the dry-farming lands up to this time, believing it better to wait until each district had been proven as a farming section. Enough has been accomplished now, however, so that we may say with safety that dry farming will prove successful over a very large area, and that it will prove, in the course of the next few years, an important source of wealth production.

### WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

During the year ended June 30, 1911, the irrigation department received 103 applications for permits to appropriate water, covering 679,766.96 acres, and proposing an expenditure of \$11,380,087.50 in construction of reservoirs, canals, etc. This number, with appropriations previously filed, makes a total of 580 permits, covering more than 4,000,000 acres to be reclaimed, and a proposed expenditure of more than \$32,000,000.

The past year has brought a marked advance in number and character of new projects. More construction is under way at present than at any time in the history of New Mexico. Irrigation construction here has now passed beyond the speculative period and actual building of ditches is under way. Irrigation securities occupy a much more favorable position than at the close of the last fiscal year. Assurance of immediate statehood has had a strong influence in advancing irrigation development. The attention of capital is being directed to our undeveloped water resources and development companies with ample means are planning extensive construction. Litigation over water rights has been reduced to the minimum, and in many cases differences over such rights have been adjusted out of court, thus facilitating construction of several of our larger enterprises.

### PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION.

There has been a rapid advance during the year in the use of the pump for irrigation. In the Mimbres, Portales, Alamogordo, Sacramento, Estancia, Albuquerque, and other valleys the success of this form of irrigation and the stability of the water supply has been demonstrated and results thus far have been very satisfactory. Estimates have been furnished to the irrigation department of acreage

susceptible of irrigation by pumping in the various districts as follows:

Location.	Acres.
Mimbres Valley.....	200,000
Alamogordo Valley.....	50,000
Estancia Valley.....	125,000
Portales Valley.....	165,000
Rio Grande Valley, Albuquerque to Socorro.....	125,000
Total.....	665,000

Examination of the ground waters of these districts has not advanced sufficiently to make an accurate statement possible as to acreage which may be reclaimed by pumping, and it may be that some of the above estimates may prove excessive. Extensive investigations are now being made, however, of the ground waters of all of these districts. To the above, also, should be added an extensive acreage surrounding the artesian belt in the Pecos Valley in Chaves and Eddy Counties, where the efficiency of the pump has been demonstrated thoroughly. This acreage is being extended rapidly. The development of cheap power will undoubtedly add considerably to the acreage which will be reclaimed by pumping.

#### WATER POWER.

There has been practically no development of water power on the streams of New Mexico, and this is a resource which offers an attractive opportunity to capital. Opportunities for power production on our streams are numerous, and the demand for power for pumping in the mining districts is large and will be steadily increased.

#### STREAM GAUGING.

New Mexico is doing more toward the collection of accurate official data upon the flow of its streams than any other State on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Automatic gauges have been installed by the irrigation department on practically every important stream, the Barrett & Lawrence, Friez, and Bristol types being used. In this work the United States Geological Survey and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are cooperating with our department, but the field is so large that the funds available are entirely inadequate, and a much larger appropriation for this purpose is needed. At the end of the last fiscal year the department had in operation 20 staff gauges and 9 Friez gauges taking daily records on the flow of 29 of the principal streams. At present 21 staff gauges, 12 Friez automatic gauges, 7 Barrett & Lawrence 30-day gauges, and 2 Bristol gauges are in operation, making a total of 42 stations being maintained. The data thus obtained are especially valuable in furnishing an accurate basis for estimates upon irrigation projects, furnishing reliable information as to water supply available, spillway capacities, etc., and also giving a basis for estimating water-power development.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

A recent report upon the artesian belt of the Roswell-Artesia district, in Chaves and Eddy Counties, shows 700 flowing wells, irrigating an average of 80 acres each, or a total of 56,000 acres. It is esti-



mated that eventually 75,000 acres will be reclaimed by these walls. Several artesian flows have been encountered in other sections of New Mexico, but thus far these have not proved of importance.

#### **SUPERVISION OF IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.**

The irrigation department recently has inaugurated a system of State supervision of private irrigation construction with a view to insuring permanent construction and a reliable water supply. Faulty construction of storage dams in the past has proven disastrous not only to the promoters of irrigation projects but to the settlers who have purchased land under these projects. With a view to protecting purchasers of irrigated land in New Mexico from faulty construction and possible failure of water supply, it is now required that frequent inspection of all such construction be made by a representative of the department whose duty it will be to see that the work is properly done. This inspection thus far has been welcomed by the promoters of private irrigation projects now under way.

#### **CAREY ACT.**

There has been practically no development of Carey Act projects in New Mexico during the past year, the most important being the final segregation of the land to be reclaimed by the Lake Charette Land & Irrigation Co. in Colfax County. Construction of this project and the opening of the land will proceed at once. The project covers 10,000 acres. Several other Carey Act projects are proposed, including projects in San Juan County and in the Pecos Valley, which aggregate about 200,000 acres.

#### **DISTRICT IRRIGATION PROJECTS.**

Under the act of the last New Mexico Legislature providing for the formation of irrigation districts, a number of such districts were formed and bond issues voted by the landowners. Further progress was stopped, however, by an act of Congress prohibiting the bonding of land in any county for more than 4 per cent of its assessed valuation. This act was repealed by act of Congress approved August 22, 1911, in so far as the former act relates to irrigation districts, and construction of projects for which bonds have been voted will now proceed.

#### **GOOD ROADS.**

The New Mexico Good Roads Commission has been active throughout the year and the system of highways mapped out when the commission was organized, in 1909, is now taking definite form. The main trunk road, the New Mexico Scenic Highway, or Camino Real, has been completed from Raton to Albuquerque, save for one link within the Pecos National Forest. It is sincerely hoped that the Forest Service may be able to complete this link in the near future. Plans are under way for completing the Scenic Highway to the southern boundary of New Mexico during the coming year. The road is being used already by many automobile tourists and has attracted national attention. In addition to this main highway a number of other roads of great commercial importance have been

completed, as shown below. In this construction the good roads commission has received the cooperation of the local county governments, which have appropriated funds derived from tax levies for road purposes, as well as funds received from forest reserve revenues. Importance is attached to the construction of scenic highways by the good roads commission, but it has considered it most important to give first attention to those roads which will best serve the commercial interests and industrial development of the region. Four construction camps have been in operation practically throughout the year. The construction is of the most permanent character. The commission is also cooperating with the county governments in bridge building, furnishing plans, and engineers to supervise construction. A number of large bridges have been built during the year.

Following is the report of the Territorial engineer, who is the executive officer of the good roads commission, showing receipts and disbursements from the creation of the commission in 1909 to June 30, 1911:

*Receipts and expenditures, good roads commission.*

**Receipts:**

Territorial 1 mill tax.....	\$92,199.16
Grant County forest reserves.....	9,432.22
Socorro County forest reserves.....	12,154.33
Santa Fe County contribution.....	1,000.00
Roswell-Carrizozo contribution.....	3,914.13
Luna County contribution.....	1,500.00
San Miguel County contribution.....	2,576.90
Bernalillo County contribution.....	6,000.00
Dona Ana County contribution.....	4,261.70
Mora County contribution.....	500.00
Carlsbad-Monument contribution.....	1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>134,538.44</b>

**Expenditures:**

El Camino Real.....	7,446.39
Silver City-Mogollon Road.....	20,883.04
Santa Fe Canon Road.....	2,992.59
Santa Fe-Santa Cruz Road.....	254.00
Roswell-Carrizozo Road.....	13,156.78
Santa Fe-Albuquerque Road.....	26,783.34
Carlsbad-Monument Road.....	3,529.89
Santa Fe-Albuquerque, Santa Fe County.....	5,426.76
Santa Fe-Las Vegas Road.....	4,816.64
Scenic Highway.....	4,423.84
Las Vegas-Mora Road.....	8,914.22
Deming Road.....	4,388.06
Dona Ana-Anthony Road.....	8,264.20
Socorro-Magdalena Road.....	3,834.40
General expense.....	2,841.79
Balance on hand July 1, 1911.....	16,584.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>134,538.44</b>

**NATIONAL FORESTS.**

While some eliminations and additions have been made in the national forests during the year, changes in the boundaries have been unimportant. There are 10 national forests in New Mexico, having a total area of 11,158,137 acres. Much of this great area carries

mature, merchantable timber which is available for purchase through the Forest Service. Administration of the New Mexico reserves is through the district forester, with headquarters at Albuquerque. The placing of this administrative officer in the field has brought the service into closer touch with the people and has resulted in a much more satisfactory administration of the forests. A considerable revenue has been derived from the forests by those counties in which reserves are located, and in a number of instances this revenue has been applied to good advantage in construction of good roads in cooperation with the New Mexico Good Roads Commission. All of the New Mexico forests are carrying their full quota of live stock.

Plans are being considered for the establishment of a national game preserve within the Pecos National Forest in north-central New Mexico.

### CATTLE.

For the year ended June 30, 1911, shipments of cattle from New Mexico have been 243,194, as against 299,255 during the preceding year; horses, 16,576, as against 10,988 for the preceding year; number of hides inspected, 43,381, as against 56,775 in the previous year.

Prices have been unusually good and show a decided improvement over those of the corresponding period a year ago, the range in prices running approximately as follows: \$20 to \$25 for yearling steers, as against \$18 to \$21 for 1910; two-year-old steers, \$26 to \$30, as against \$25 to \$28; three-year-old steers, \$33 to \$40, as against \$35 to \$38; and cows from \$25 to \$30, as compared with \$19 to \$25 for the same period in the preceding year.

From all available information there is a pronounced scarcity of stock in all localities and a corresponding tendency to higher prices for all classes. General conditions throughout New Mexico are very satisfactory. Through the winter losses were reported very light. There has been enough rain throughout all localities to raise feed, and range conditions are especially good, with plenty of good surface water, fine grass, and indications of more than a normal calf crop.

During the year there were issued and recorded 1,882 certificates of brands, making in all the large total of 35,000 brands recorded to various cattlemen throughout New Mexico. There is a continued and insistent demand for new brands from new settlers.

The customary season range inspection work was again taken up in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in the early spring, and while it was found necessary to again quarantine practically the same areas as the preceding year, it was found that the percentage of infected cattle was very much smaller than in the preceding inspection. The cattlemen in all infected areas are energetically complying with the dipping orders issued and are endeavoring by systematic cooperation, under the guidance and supervision of our sanitary inspectors and those of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, to thoroughly cleanse their herds.

A few reports have been made of suspected cases of glanders, but upon physical test the suspicious indications have been found groundless in every case. There has been no report of the breaking out of blackleg in any locality. Absence of blackleg, the continual lessening of the number of mange-infected cattle, and the wholesome prices

that are assured for all classes of stock for some time to come presage very satisfactory and prosperous conditions for our present and future cattle growers.

### **SHEEP.**

Cooperation existing between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board for a number of years past, for the purpose of eradicating scabies from among sheep in New Mexico, was continued during the past fiscal year. Orders were issued June 15, 1910, requiring all sheep to be presented at dipping plants for dipping in accordance with instructions of inspectors and the cleaning and disinfecting of all infected corrals, which orders were strictly enforced. The Bureau of Animal Industry had a large force of inspectors in the field to supervise the dipping of all sheep, while the inspectors of the sheep sanitary board saw that all sheep were brought in to dipping plants. During the early part of the winter, 1911, a reinspection was made, and all sheep found infected were again required to be dipped under supervision. During the spring all sheep were again reinspected and those found infected either dipped under supervision or placed in quarantine under guard at the expense of the owner until the sheep were given the first dipping.

At the request of the sheep sanitary board the Bureau of Animal Industry has again agreed to cooperate with the board on a similar plan during the coming year, and a general order requiring all sheep to be dipped under supervision of bureau inspectors has been issued.

Weather conditions prevailing prior to and during the lambing season this year were good and the lamb crop was far above the average, being about 75 per cent.

Lambs sold last fall from 4 to 5 cents per pound, netting the grower gross from \$1.50 to \$3 per head, prices being about 15 per cent less than during the previous year. During the period covered by this report there were 775,286 head of sheep shipped out of the Territory, while the number brought in during the same period amounted to 27,282 head. There were probably about 3,700,000 head of sheep on the range this spring prior to lambing.

The wool clip amounted to about 18,000,000 pounds, and is still largely in the hands of the growers, the prices offered, owing to tariff agitation, being 40 per cent less than two years ago.

### **PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

During the year a large annex to New Mexico's handsome capitol has been completed, affording ample accommodation for all State offices, the supreme court, library, etc. The completed building, with the executive residence and grounds, represents an expenditure of \$255,356. In addition to these and the buildings of the various institutions, New Mexico owns six handsome National Guard armories—at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Roswell, Silver City, and Albuquerque—representing a total cost of \$101,467 for buildings alone, the several communities having donated the land.

The total cost value of buildings, real estate, equipment, etc., of the various institutions, exclusive of the capitol buildings and lands granted by Congress for the support of educational and other institutions, is \$2,006,640.58.

## NEW MEXICO PENITENTIARY, SANTA FE.

Conduct of the New Mexico penitentiary at Santa Fe has been thoroughly efficient, and a number of important improvements in the equipment of the prison have been made.

The inmates have increased from 334, number on hand on June 30, 1910, to 378 on June 30, 1911, an increase of 13 per cent. During the year the number has been as high as 393. When the appropriation of \$35,000 for general maintenance was first made available in the year 1905 it was based presumably on the population in the year 1903 and 1904, which at that time was in the neighborhood of 223. This same appropriation for general maintenance is still continued, despite the increased population, and the closest kind of economy is required to prevent a deficit.

The physical condition of the prisoners has been exceptionally good during the year. There have been two deaths, both from causes incurred before commitment to the penitentiary.

A new cell house is practically completed, thereby increasing the accommodations. This wing will take care of 200 prisoners. A slaughterhouse has been constructed with the object of butchering animals for the prisoners. A building which had been used as a temporary bunk house, awaiting the completion of the new cell house, is now being reconstructed into a laundry. For the purpose of advertising the merits of the vitrified paving brick made in the prison the board of commissioners instructed that the road leading from the entrance to the main gateway be laid with this brick. This has been done and has added greatly to the appearance of the institution, besides serving as an excellent advertisement of the brick.

Convicts have been employed to a great extent during the year upon road construction in different portions of the Territory. At this time gangs are located at or near Socorro, Las Vegas, and Tecolote.

Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1911; also statement of population, showing number on hand the first of the year, those received and discharged, and distribution of those now on hand:

*Receipts and expenditures, penitentiary, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1910.....	\$34,784.68
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Convicts' earnings.....	\$28,046.88
General maintenance.....	27,689.51
Current expense.....	18,831.17
Board fund.....	401.61
Transportation discharged convicts.....	1,222.86
Income.....	654.06
Cell house.....	2,043.26
	<hr/>
	78,889.35
	<hr/>
	113,674.03
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Convicts' earnings.....	28,014.11
General maintenance.....	40,869.08
Current expense.....	20,258.61
Board fund.....	873.25
Income.....	525.08
Transportation discharged convicts.....	1,128.25
Cell house.....	2,980.94
	<hr/>
	94,649.32
	<hr/>
Balance.....	19,024.71

*Analysis of balance on hand June 30, 1911.*

<b>Available:</b>		
General maintenance .....	\$2,245.92	
Current expense .....	8,403.93	
Board fund .....	136.45	
Transportation discharged convicts .....	616.15	
Income .....	140.75	
Permanent improvement .....	20.00	
Convicts' earnings .....	848.81	
<b>Not available:</b>		
General maintenance .....	2,852.63	
Current expense .....	2,500.46	
Board fund .....	407.97	
Transportation discharged convicts .....	237.82	
Cell-house fund .....	613.82	
		19,024.71

*Population of penitentiary, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Population July 1, 1910 .....	334
Committed during year .....	220
Recaptured .....	14
	568
Discharged .....	108
Paroled .....	45
Pardoned .....	5
Died .....	2
Escaped .....	30
	190
Population, June 30, 1911 .....	378

*Distribution of convicts, June 30, 1911.*

In penitentiary .....	282
At farm .....	5
At Socorro .....	34
At Las Vegas .....	40
At Tecolote .....	17
	378

**NEW MEXICO ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LAS VEGAS.**

On June 30, 1911, the New Mexico Asylum for the Insane at Las Vegas was caring for 259 patients, 146 men and 113 women. During the year the health of the patients has been uniformly good, and the institution is in excellent condition. Greatest care is exercised by the medical superintendent, the steward, and their assistants in looking after the health and comfort of the inmates. A number of important improvements have been completed during the year. These include a new dining room, constructed at a cost of \$14,904.71, which was needed and which has relieved the congested condition of the asylum. Thirty acres of land have been added to the grounds, to be used for farm and garden purposes. Cement floors have been laid in the basements throughout the several buildings, and a number of other betterments have been completed, the money therefor having been saved from the maintenance fund. Additional irrigation facilities have been provided for the institution farm, and the institution shows the beneficial effects of wise and economical direction.

**NEW MEXICO REFORM SCHOOL, SPRINGER.**

This institution was established by the last legislative assembly and was placed in operation on October 1, 1909. Thus far it has been successfully managed and has served the purpose for which it was created. The institution has ample buildings and grounds for present needs, and a small farm and garden is maintained on which the juvenile inmates are given steady employment. There is need for thorough equipment for industrial training, which it has been impossible to supply with the funds available. When provision has been made for this the institution will be prepared to care for the juvenile prisoners of New Mexico for some years to come. The management is bringing all possible thought and care to the conduct and training of the boys so that their periods of imprisonment may prove of lasting benefit. Thus far no girls have been sent to the school, the institution not being prepared to care for them properly. Proper equipment will be supplied for the care of girls when needed. On June 30, 1911, 27 boys were confined in the school.

**NEW MEXICO ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
SANTA FE.**

The affairs of the New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Santa Fe are in good condition and that school has made creditable progress in all of its departments during the past year. The attendance has been larger than at any time during the history of the institution. The industrial department is progressing nicely. Printing, shoe and harness making, carpentering, and cabinetwork are taught. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, cooking, laundry, and general housework. Other branches will be introduced as finances and other conditions permit. The general health of all connected with the institution has been excellent. In the school work the oral method of instruction is used as far as practicable, although particular attention is given to the case of every child and the method thought most effective is used. Practically every deaf and dumb child in New Mexico is now being cared for and trained in this institution.

**NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,  
ALAMOGORDO.**

This institution, established in 1903, has been advancing steadily in enrollment and character of work done for the unfortunate blind children of the Territory and is now thoroughly efficient. Its buildings are now inadequate for the enrollment and additional equipment is needed. Thirty-four pupils were admitted during the past year and applications are on file for the admission of 30 additional pupils who can not be accommodated until additional room has been provided. In addition to the grammar school, a school of music is maintained, as well as a manual training school for boys and a school of domestic science for girls. Teams from this school have competed in two contests of the National Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind and have won two first prizes in the competition. An earnest effort has been made to improve and strengthen the work in all its departments and a marked advance has been accomplished.

**MINERS' HOSPITAL, RATON.**

This institution is maintained partly by Territorial appropriation and partly by revenue from pay patients for the care of injured miners. The report of the board of trustees for the year ended June 30, 1911, shows that the business of the hospital is growing, there having been a large increase in number of both pay and indigent patients cared for. In addition to improvements completed during 1910, a contract has been let for an additional wing to the main building, which has become necessary by the increased number of patients. The institution has been excellently managed and is doing good service.

**NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD.**

The National Guard now consists of one regiment of infantry (10 companies and a band) and a battery of light artillery. During the year, Company I, First Infantry, at Alamogordo, has been mustered out of the service for failing to maintain the standard of efficiency required of companies of the National Guard. No other changes have occurred during the year. By executive order 1262, dated November 2, 1910, 6,687.95 acres of public land were reserved for military purposes for use of the National Guard of this Territory as a rifle range. This land is located in the Capitan Mountains about 60 miles west of Roswell. This ground affords an excellent camp site with an abundance of wood and pure water and enables Light Battery A to have target practice with its 3-inch guns. During the year water supply systems have been installed on this target range and also on the Las Vegas target range at a cost of approximately \$6,000. Excellent gun sheds for the storage of the material of Light Battery A have been constructed by citizens of Roswell at a cost of \$5,500.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, we were allotted funds by the Federal Government as follows:

Under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.....	\$15,648.95
Under act of May 27, 1908.....	12,843.76

In addition to this, the War Department very kindly gave us complete equipment for a company of infantry and a regimental hospital. In September 8 companies and band, First Infantry, and Light Battery A attended joint maneuvers with the Regular Army at Atascadero, Cal. For joint maneuvers we were allotted \$30,000 by the War Department. This amount was not sufficient to enable us to take full companies to the maneuvers nor to stay long enough to be of much practical benefit. The strength of the National Guard is 785 enlisted men and 66 officers. During the year no effort has been made to increase the number of organizations of the National Guard but every effort has been made to increase the efficiency of those organizations now in the service. The Guard is now as large as can be handled with the funds available, and is properly armed, uniformed, equipped, and instructed for active service in the field. The Territory was represented at the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, by a rifle team.

The New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell was inspected by the adjutant general on May 25, as required by law, and found to be up to its usual high standard. This institution has again been placed in the distinguished class by the War Department.



## MINING.

The most important development in metal mining during the past year has occurred in Grant County, where enormous copper deposits have been opened up. These deposits have been acquired by corporations having ample resources, and preparations are now complete for production upon a very large scale. Ore already blocked out insures large production for years to come. Mining experts of recognized standing assert that this district will become one of the most important copper producers of the country. A large deposit of vanadium has been developed in Sierra County, and a large plant has been constructed at Cutter, in that county, at a cost of about \$500,000, for treating the ore. The production of lead and zinc in the Magdalena and Kelly districts of Socorro County has increased materially. There has been more activity in prospecting than for many years past and all indications point to an important revival in mining activity.

## COAL MINING AND RESOURCES.

The production of coal from the mines of New Mexico was curtailed by lack of demand for the product, due to the closing of the markets in Mexico for six months of the past fiscal year, on account of the revolution in that country, and also by the restricted demand of the copper smelters in the southwest, some of which closed part of their furnaces because of the lessened supply of ores from Mexico and on account of the stagnant condition of the copper market at home.

Yet under these adverse conditions the production of the coal mines was greater than in any preceding year, the increase of gross production being 2.56 per cent.

The gross production was 3,378,018.97 tons, an increase of 84,531.97 tons over the preceding fiscal year; amount used in operating the mines, 46,253.51 tons; quantity of unwashed slack and coal sent to washeries and coke ovens, 780,436.40 tons; net tonnage of coal marketed, 2,551,339.06 tons; estimated value of net product, at the mines, \$3,378,453.22. In addition to the coal marketed, 392,635 tons of coke were shipped, the value of which at the ovens was \$1,177,905.15; total value of coal and coke, \$4,956,358.37; increase of value of coal and coke shipped over preceding fiscal year, \$262,487.87, a very good showing when the adverse conditions, before mentioned, are considered. Number of men employed underground, 2,949; number of boys employed underground, 40; total number of persons employed underground, 2,989. Number of men employed outside, 537; number of boys employed outside, 37; total outside, 574. Total number of persons employed directly at the mines, 3,563. In addition there are fully as many more employed in labors incident to coal mining—cutting timbers, hauling timbers, operating stores, transportation of the coal and coke, building and repairing houses, furnishing water supply, and the varied and numerous necessary accessories incident to the coal-mining industry.

The percentage of fatalities has continued to decrease during the past four years, being 0.420 per cent as against 0.489 per cent for the preceding year.

The mine operators have given earnest and willing assistance to the mine inspector in his endeavors to increase the safety conditions at the mines, and voluntarily have introduced the latest and most approved methods of operation and best equipment to be procured.

The principal mine operators have taken great interest in mine rescue apparatus and practice and in first-aid work, and first-aid corps and mine rescue crews have been established at the mines, the members holding regular practice meetings each week.

Permissible explosives, which have passed the United States Bureau of Mines' tests, are coming into more general use and growing in favor with the miners and operators.

The visit of the United States Bureau of Mines' rescue car and the lectures and practice drills were of great benefit in arousing interest in those matters and helped to educate the men along these lines, as also do the miners' circulars, issued by the same bureau.

Friendly relations were maintained between the mine operators and employees, and there was no indication of strikes or labor troubles during the year.

### GAME AND FISH.

Conditions of game and fish in New Mexico were never better than at this time. It has taken time to educate the people to a more thorough understanding of what game protection means. When the active enforcement of these laws was begun much opposition was encountered, especially among the Indians, but the convictions of over 50 of them last fall for violating the game laws has had a wholesome effect, as the many inquiries from them for information as to the enactment of new laws, and requests for copies of the most recent game laws, indicate.

Efforts made thus far toward the preservation of game animals and birds have been confined largely to restrictive measures, but believing the time to have come to extend these efforts the department purchased and planted in the Territory during the past year 1,126,550 trout fry, 12 head of elk, 22 guineas, 31 pheasants, and transplanted from one portion of the Territory to another 1,371 quail. All of these efforts have been successful, as we have more fish in our streams than for many years past; the elk have increased, having had five calves since they were planted; the pheasants are doing well, and fine results are expected from their introduction into New Mexico. Reports from the quail are very gratifying. They can be found in large flocks wherever they have been planted.

While the United States Government, through the Commissioner of Fisheries, has done a great deal for the Territory in the way of restocking our streams the necessity for a fish hatchery is still very evident.

The game and fish warden now has a very efficient and well organized force, consisting of 120 collecting deputies, 150 general deputies, and 1 chief deputy who acts as bookkeeper and clerk.

Probably the best sport of New Mexico hunters is afforded by deer. There has been a very perceptible increase in the number of this animal in the past year.

Wild turkey, grouse, and wild pigeons are reported in great numbers. The only mountain sheep are located in the Guadalupe Moun-

tains, in the southern part of the Territory. The law protecting them is being well observed.

Beaver are becoming so numerous that a number of permits have been issued for their capture in instances where they have been found to be destroying private property, and in a few years it may be possible to have an open season on them.

Quail are steadily increasing in numbers and are doing remarkably well in localities where they have been planted during the past two years, having made no effort to return to the southern part of the Territory where they had been captured.

Antelope have been increasing in numbers and there are probably 5,000 in the Territory at the present time, the majority of them located in Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia Counties. A very strong sentiment of protection for this beautiful animal has been created among the farmers and ranchmen, who are very materially aiding in their protection.

Seventy-nine arrests for violation of the game laws have been made during the year, of which 77 were convicted and two acquitted.

*Receipts and expenditures of the Territorial game and fish wardens' office.*

Balance in hands of Territorial treasurer and credited to the game protection fund Aug. 1, 1910..... \$5, 888. 33

**Receipts:**

Sale of licenses.....	8, 045. 45
Fines for violations.....	1, 537. 65
Legislative appropriation, warden's salary.....	1, 800. 00
Legislative appropriation, contingent expenses.....	375. 75

Total receipts.....	17, 629. 18
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**Expenditures:**

Salary of warden.....	1, 800. 00
Salary of chief deputy warden.....	900. 00
Contingent and office expenses.....	949. 86
Mileage for warden and printing.....	357. 75
Field work of deputies under special instructions.....	555. 65
Purchase of pheasants for propagating purposes.....	151. 43
Purchase of elk for propagating purposes.....	1, 400. 75
Purchase of guineas for propagating purposes.....	12. 00
Purchase of fish for propagating purposes.....	3, 690. 42
Transplanting of quail for propagating purposes.....	225. 27

Total expended.....	10, 043. 13
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Balance in hands of Territorial treasurer Aug. 1, 1911.....	7, 586. 06
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17, 629. 18

**HEALTH.**

Health conditions in New Mexico have been most fortunate throughout the year. There have been no serious epidemics of any kind, and the rigid sanitary and quarantine regulations now generally enforced tend to minimize danger of disease. During the year Albuquerque, Deming, and Silver City have completed new and thoroughly efficient sewerage systems, while similar systems are under way in Las Vegas and other towns. The New Mexico Board of Health is composed of professional men of recognized ability, who are using every effort to promote the public welfare.

The number of health seekers drawn here by New Mexico's magnificent climate and the relief it affords for tuberculosis and diseases of the throat and lungs is constantly increasing. All of the larger towns are now provided with adequate sanatoria. The health seekers alone are adding materially to New Mexico's population. Several church and fraternal organizations have established institutions for the exclusive treatment of tuberculous patients, which are designed to become national in scope.

#### **MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO AND SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY, SANTA FE.**

The Museum of New Mexico, established in 1909, has been conducted during the past year under the direction of the School of American Archaeology, in conformity to the act of the New Mexico Legislature. The most important work of the museum during the past year has been that of putting in repair the Old Palace of the Governors, which, under the stipulations of the legislative act, has been made the home of the museum and of the School of American Archaeology. The funds for the repair of the building have been furnished largely by public-spirited citizens of New Mexico. The work of repair has consisted in the removal of modern woodwork from the doors, windows, and fireplaces, and the restoration of these interesting architectural features to their original form as nearly as can be determined. The modern plastering and papering of the walls have been replaced by cement work of the most durable character, simulating as nearly as possible the original finish of the rooms. The modern cloth and wall-paper ceilings have been removed, laying bare the ancient vigas and hand-chopped slabs of centuries ago.

The rooms, thus repaired, present much of the appearance which they had before the modernizing of the past half century was done. All of the building, which has been turned over for the use of the Museum of New Mexico, has been thus put in repair, and now affords office facilities for the school and museum, a number of excellent exhibition rooms, and a large room, formerly occupied by the United States post office, for the purposes of a library and lecture hall.

The museum has during the past year been visited by a very large number of travelers. Almost without exception, artists, scientists, historians, and travelers have spoken in highest approval of the spirit in which all the alterations of the building have been made and the plan upon which the museum is being developed. The museum is kept open every day in the year, and the number of visitors is constantly increasing.

The relations between the museum and the School of American Archaeology have been all that was contemplated by the act of the legislature. There is perfect unity of purpose and harmony of action. The collections of the museum have accumulated rapidly, and at the present rate it can be but a matter of a little time until the capacity of the building is overtaxed to accommodate the collections on hand.

It is the purpose of the regents and director to make this museum display the history of the Southwest for the past thousand years. No other part of the United States is so rich in archæological remains, and the history of the Southwest is full of dramatic interest. It will be the function of this museum to preserve all that is best in New

Mexico's historic past, and especially it is the intention to preserve the Old Palace of the Governors as a monument to the Spanish founders of the civilization of the Southwest, as provided in the organic act.

#### NEW MEXICO MOUNTED POLICE.

The New Mexico mounted police consists of a captain, a sergeant, and four privates, all appointed by the governor. This body of men has been reduced in number during the past two years, the maintenance of law and order in the Territory having justified such reduction. The mounted police, in cooperation with the peace officers of the various counties, have been active in the pursuit of stock thieves, and excellent work has been done, this form of crime having been greatly reduced.

During the year ended June 30, 1911, 160 arrests were made by the mounted police and about 150 head of cattle, sheep, horses, etc., have been recovered and restored to the owners.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have heretofore recommended that Congress pass an act amending the present land laws so that an individual could be permitted to buy in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. This recommendation would have been vigorously pushed, but it seemed to us that statehood was so near that it was not a fitting time for us to do so. Doubtless when once admitted as a State, an effort will be made to amend our land laws, and if the effort is made I express the hope that Congress will grant the request, as the granting of it will be of inestimable value to the people of this Territory.

I have also recommended that the Federal Government construct a road through the Pecos National Forest Reserve, to connect with roads which the Territory has built to that reserve from both Las Vegas and Santa Fe. I now renew that request and trust that this road will be built at the expense of the National Government. It will be of importance to the General Government in preventing forest fires, and it will also be a great attraction to the tourists and of much service to the people who live within our borders.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. MILLS,  
*Governor of New Mexico.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

### TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Official address of all Territorial officers in Santa Fe.*

Office.	Name.	Residence.
Governor.....	William J. Mills.....	Las Vegas.
Secretary.....	Nathan Jaffa.....	Roswell.
Assistant secretary.....	Edwin F. Coard.....	Santa Fe.
Attorney general.....	Frank W. Clancy.....	Albuquerque.
Assistant attorney general.....	Harry S. Clancy.....	Santa Fe.
Auditor.....	William G. Sargent.....	El Rito.
Traveling auditor and bank examiner.....	John Joerns.....	Raton.
Assistant traveling auditor and bank examiner.....	Robt. C. Rankin.....	Las Vegas.
Treasurer.....	Miguel A. Otero.....	Santa Fe.
Commissioner of public lands.....	Robert P. Ervien.....	Clayton.
Assistant commissioner of public lands.....	Mateo Luijan.....	Bueyeros.
Territorial engineer.....	Charles D. Miller.....	Las Cruces.
Superintendent of insurance.....	Jacobo Chavez.....	Los Lunas.
Superintendent of public instruction.....	James E. Clark.....	Albuquerque.
Assistant superintendent of public instruction.....	Acacio Gallegos.....	Tajique.
Librarian.....	Mrs. Lola C. Armijo.....	Santa Fe.
Adjutant general.....	A. S. Brookes.....	Do.
Superintendent of penitentiary.....	Cleofes Romero.....	Las Vegas.
Captain of mounted police.....	Fred Fornoff.....	Santa Fe.
Parole officer.....	Henry S. Allison.....	Raton.
Game and fish warden.....	Thomas P. Gable.....	Santa Fe.
Oil inspector.....	Malaquias Martinez.....	Taos.

The Territorial officials listed above, with the exception of the governor and secretary, and one or two others who were appointed to fill vacancies, were nominated by the governor in March, 1909, for a term of two years, and confirmed by the legislative assembly. On account of the enabling act, no legislature convened in 1911, and the officers are holding over till the first State election.









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**REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE  
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.**

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# REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

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SILVER CITY, N. MEX., *September 14, 1911.*

SIR: In compliance with section 3 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories," I beg leave to submit herewith the eighteenth annual report of this office, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

## INTRODUCTION.

### PRODUCTION AND PROSPECTS.

The stability of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico was well demonstrated during the fiscal year just passed. The continued stagnant condition of the copper-mining industry, and efforts made to restrict the production of that metal to the needs of consumers and to avoid the accumulation of a large surplus stock, resulted in decreased smelting operations with a consequent lessened consumption of coal and coke.

During the last half of the fiscal year the market in Mexico for New Mexico coke and coal was absolutely closed. The Mexican Central Railroad, which runs between El Paso, Tex., and Mexico City, and draws the major portion of its fuel from New Mexico coal mines, did not run a train for five months. The smelting plants in Mexico were out of commission during the revolution, and the suspension of railroad traffic caused a cessation of the ore supply usually sent to the smelters in the United States. It is reasonable to assume that the demand for coal and coke from the mines of New Mexico was curtailed to an amount fully 20 per cent of the gross production of the counties of Colfax, Santa Fe, and Socorro, which furnish the principal part of the coal sent from New Mexico to Mexican markets.

The great surplus of fuel oil produced in California, and lower prices prevailing for the product, made the competition with coal more keen. It is probable that the demands of the Pacific coast for New Mexico coal, from the Gallup field, were reduced by more than a million tons through the use of fuel oil from California. Fuel oils of Texas and the Indian Territory had a similar deterrent effect on the demand for coal from the other coal-mining fields of New Mexico.

Yet, under the very adverse condition of competition with cheap oil for fuel, and the extraordinary and unfavorable influences exerted by the Mexican revolution upon the coal-mining industry of the Territory, the production of coal was 2.56 per cent greater than in the preceding fiscal year. The total amount produced was 3,378,018.97 tons, a gain of 84,531.97 tons over the preceding year. The

amount used in operating the mines was 46,253.51 tons; unwashed slack and coal sent to the washeries and coke ovens, 780,436.40 tons; net tonnage of coal shipped to market, 2,551,329.06, an increase of 117,594.06 tons; estimated value of coal shipped to market (at the mines), \$3,778,453.22, an increased value of \$274,548.31 over the preceding year. The production of coke was 392,635.05 tons, valued at \$1,177,905.15, at the ovens. Total value of coal and coke produced, at the mines and ovens, \$4,956,358.37; increase in value over the preceding year, \$262,487.85.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS.

There was a scarcity of miners at several of the mines at intervals throughout the year. The number of miners employed digging coal was 2,323, an increase of 412; there were 626 company men and 40 boys employed underground, and 537 men and 37 boys outside at the mines, making a total of 3,563 persons directly employed at the mines, 702 more than during the preceding fiscal year. The majority of the larger mines operated about three-quarters the number of working days.

Harmonious relations between the mine operators and their employees prevailed throughout the Territory. In all of the principal mines the operators continued to improve conditions and to install every appliance and introduce every method conducive to the safety of the men employed. It has been difficult to make any great progress in enforcement of better discipline, as the laws upon the subject are lax, indefinite, and totally inadequate to the needs of the situation. The percentage of fatalities, however, decreased from 0.489 per cent during the preceding fiscal year to 0.420 per cent during the past year.

#### MINES THAT SUSPENDED OPERATION OR RESUMED WORK.

The Lewisohn mine, near San Pedro, Santa Fe County, was not operated during the fiscal year. The product of the mine is used principally for fuel at the metal mines of the Santa Fe Gold & Copper Co., and as the metal mines were not operated there was little demand for the coal from the Lewisohn mine.

The Stevens mine, San Juan County, suspended operation on account of being flooded by an irrigating ditch above the mine.

The following-named mines resumed operation during the fiscal year:

Sugarite mine, Raton, N. Mex., St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co., owner.

Mendelsohn mine, Raton, N. Mex., M. Mendelsohn, owner.

Diamond mine, Gallup, N. Mex., Diamond Coal Co., owner.

The following new mines have been opened:

Gardiner mine, Gardiner, N. Mex., St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co., owner.

The same company has opened and developed, to considerable extent, a new mine, located on the west fork of Chicorica Creek, locally called Sugarite Creek. The mine is distant 10 miles, by road, from Raton, N. Mex. Railroad connection is now completed, and tippie and other necessary equipment is being installed; the mine will be on the list of shipping mines during the ensuing year.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

[Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Names of mines.	Persons employed underground.				Persons employed outside at the mine.			Total output.	Amount used in operating mine.	Net product shipped to market.	Approximate price per ton.	Estimated value, at the mine, of coal shipped to market.	Increase of net production over preceding fiscal year.	Decrease of net production from preceding fiscal year.	Quantity and class of explosives used.				Character and class of coal shipped to market.
	Miners.	Company men.	Boys.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Total.								Black powder.	Dynamite.	Monobel.	Carbonite.	
BERNALILLO COUNTY: Tocco mine.....	13			3	1		1	120		160	\$10.00	\$1,600.00			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bituminous, good quality smith coal.
COLFAX COUNTY: Dawson mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.	770	239		201,029	187	3190	2771,215,274.05		2,332.46	\$643,823.25	1.35	890,161.38		\$16,992.75		167,686			Bituminous, cooking, lump, nut, pea, slack, and mine-run.
Van Houten mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.	360	84	5	439	60	4	64	223	3,902	\$551,014	1.35	743,866.90		6,712	2,000		141,801		Bituminous, cooking, lump, nut, pea, slack, and mine-run.

\* Estimated, statistical blanks not returned.

\* There was an increase of gross production, but a greater tonnage (560,118.40 tons) sent to washery and coke ovens than in the previous year.

\* 60,795 tons of slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens.

**STATISTICAL TABLES—Continued.**  
*Statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.*

Names of mines.	Persons employed underground.				Persons employed outside at the mine.			Number of days mine was operated.	Total output.	Amount used in operating mine.	Net product shipped to market.	Approximate price per ton.	Estimated value, at the mine, of coal shipped to market.	Increase of net production over preceding fiscal year.	Decrease of net production from preceding fiscal year.	Quantity and class of explosives used.				Character and class of coal shipped to market.
	Miners.	Company men.	Boys.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Total.									Black powder.	Dynamite.	Monobel.	Carbonite.	
COLFAX COUNTY—Continued.																				
Koehler mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	200	63	4	327	45	7	52	224	515,914	6,476	1,367,768	\$1.35	\$496,486.80		Tons. 6,245	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bituminous, coking, lump, mine-run, and slack.	
Brilliant mine.	140	14	2	156	16	16	32	127	125,479	2,623	114,001	1.35	153,901.33	114,001		( )	( )	( )	Do.	
Gardiner.	18	3	3	24	4	4	8	160	10,000		10,000	1.35	13,500.00	10,000		( )	( )	( )	Do.	
Sugarite.	6	2		8	2	2	4	200	6,726		6,726	1.75	11,770.50			( )	( )	( )	Domestic coal for town of Raton, N. Mex.	
Yankee.	40	14		54	18	4	22	200	31,428.55	875	30,553.55	1.20	36,664.26	12,805.55		( )	( )	( )	Bituminous, lump, nut, pea, and slack.	
Mendocino.	12			12				200	2,300		2,300	1.50	3,450.00	2,300						
Total.	1,587	419	31	2,037	332	18	350		2,522,880.60	16,208.40	1,726,185.80		2,328,803.19	( )	( )	2,000	167,686	283,068	Bituminous, coking, mine-run.	
LANCASH COUNTY:																				
Old Abe coal mine.	14	1		5	1		1	300	2,066		2,066	3.00	6,198.97							
Gray.	12	1		3	1		1	180	400		400	3.00	1,200.00							
Total.	6	2		8	2		2		2,466		2,466		7,398.97							
McKENNEY COUNTY:																				
Weaver.	176	45	4	224	40	2	42	266	265,307.20	13,225	262,082.20	1.624	409,626.26	9,718.55		86,450	6,020		Subbituminous, noncoking, lump, nut, mine-run, slack.	
Horton.	170	35	2	207	40	1	41	224	229,624.15	3,650	225,974.15	1.611	364,985.96	31,262.40		120,350	375		Do.	
Naylor.	100	26	1	126	30	1	31	220	143,919	2,800	140,119	1.646	230,637.80	14,218.95		90,400	8,673		Do.	
Bardick.	30	10	2	42	6		6	180	30,354.95	1,391	29,913.95	1.604	46,419.88			22,700	804		Do.	

Diamond.....	35	14	49	14	14	162	35,062	400	34,662	1.89	65,688.00	34,962	.....	37,275	.....	Subbituminous, noncoking, lump, engine, stove, slack.
Union.....	14	3	17	7	7	255	16,403	500	15,903	1.61	25,586.32	4,908	.....	10,000	.....	Do.
Enterprise.....	17	3	10	1	1	150	4,167	.....	4,167	1.75	7,201.81	.....	.....	3,750	.....	Subbituminous, lump, mine-run.
Zuni Reservation	92	.....	2	.....	.....	300	1,000	.....	1,000	2.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	800	.....	Subbituminous, mine-run.
Navajo school.....	182	.....	2	1	1	100	800	.....	800	1.50	1,200.00	.....	.....	(1)	.....	Subbituminous, noncoking, mine-run.
St. Michaels.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	40	180	.....	180	1.50	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	537	135	9	681	139	4143	725,767.30	21,996	703,801.30	.....	1,153,658.16	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....
<b>RIO ARRIBA</b>																
COUNTY:	17	2	.....	9	.....	240	5,500	.....	5,500	2.00	11,000.00	.....	.....	6,000	.....	Bituminous, coking, mine-run.
Burns-Briggs Lumber Co.'s mine.	4	1	.....	5	.....	150	2,000	.....	2,000	2.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	2,000	.....	Bituminous, coking, lump, engine, and stove.
Rio Arriba Coal Co.'s mine.	4	2	.....	6	.....	150	1,000	.....	1,000	2.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	1,250	.....	Do.
San Luis mine.....	15	5	.....	20	.....	.....	8,500	.....	8,500	.....	17,000.00	.....	.....	9,250	.....	.....
Total.....	30	10	.....	40	7	288	27,888	1,143	26,868	1.75	48,519.00	2,608	.....	18,000	1,200	Bituminous, semi-coking, lump, and engine, slack.
<b>SANTA FE COUNTY:</b>																
Cerrillos Bituminous.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 141,670 tons of slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens.

2 8,845 tons of slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens.

3 Coal pick mined.

4 Explosive used not reported.

5 Used, not reported.

6 Quantity used not reported.

7 Estimated, statistical blanks not returned.

8 Increase and decrease not footed up, as total would not give correct returns; on account of new mines opened and others suspended.

9 Product used at Zuni Indian Agency, Blackrock, N. Mex.

10 Product used at Navajo Indian School, Fort Defiance, Ariz.

11 Black powder used, no record kept.

12 1,877 tons from this mine used for steam at anthracite mine.



## STATISTICAL TABLES—Continued.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

Names of mines.	Persons employed underground.				Persons employed outside at the mine.			Total output.	Amount used in operating mines.	Net product shipped to market.	Approximate price per ton.	Estimated value, at the mine, of coal shipped to market.	Increase of net production over preceding fiscal year.	Decrease of net production from preceding fiscal year.	Quantity and class of explosives used.				Character and class of coal shipped to market.
	Miners.	Company men.	Boys.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Total.								Black powder.	Dynamite.	Monobel.	Carbanite.	
SANTA FE COUNTY—Continued.																			
Cerrillos Anthracite.	25	6	...	41	20	15	35	258	31,877	32,612	\$3.00	\$97,893.00		Tons. 1,963	Lbs. 27,000	Lbs. 1,800	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Total.....	65	16	...	81	27	15	42	...	3,020	57,480	...	141,355.00			45,000	3,000	...	...	
SAN JUAN COUNTY:																			
Enterprise.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	60	...	300	1.50	450.00			100	...	...	...	Subbituminous, semicaking, mine-run.
San Juan.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	100	...	500	1.50	750.00			...	...	...	...	Do.
Thomas.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	150	...	400	1.50	600.00			...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirland.....	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	300	...	2,000	1.50	3,000.00	935		1,000	...	...	...	Do.
Total.....	8	1	...	9	1	...	1	3,200	...	3,200	...	4,800.00			1,100	...	...	...	Do.
SOCORRO COUNTY:																			
Hilton, Government, and Bern.	87	40	...	127	30	...	30	224	43,659.11	38,157.96	2.50	97,894.90		2,405.04	...	2,500	500/2,200	...	Bituminous, coking, mine-run.
Emerson.....	15	8	...	23	5	...	5	215	400	10,378	2.50	25,945.00		920	...	(*)	(*)	...	Do.
Total.....	102	48	...	150	35	...	35	...	5,059.11	48,535.96	...	123,839.90			...	2,500	500/2,200	...	Do.

: Boys working in breaker at surface.

: Coal from bituminous mine above used for steam.

: Estimated, statistical blanks not returned.

: Coal pit mined.

## SUMMARY.

[Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

County.	Persons employed underground.			Persons employed outside at the mines.			Total number of persons employed at the mines.	Gross production.	Amount used in operating the mines.	Amount sent to washeries and coke ovens.	Net product shipped to market as coal.	Estimated value, at the mine, of net product shipped to market.	County percentage of gross production of the Territory.	Fatal accidents in county during fiscal year.	Causes of fatal accidents.
	Miners.	Comp. men.	Boys.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Total.								
Bernalillo	3							Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	\$1,000.00		7	Falls of rock, 3; falls of coal, 3; picked into mixed shot, 1.
Colfax	1,587	419	31	2,037	332	18	350	2,387	16,208.40	780,436.40	1,726,186.80	2,228,903.19	74.8638		
Lincoln	6	2		8	2		2	2,466			2,466	7,366.97	.0702		Falls of rock, 6.
McKinley	537	136	9	681	139	4	143	726,767.30	21,966		703,801.30	1,153,653.16	21.4950		Falls of rock, 1.
Rio Arriba	15	5		20				8,500			8,500	17,000.00	.2616		Do.
Santa Fe	66	16		81	27	15	42	60,600	3,020		57,480	141,356.00	1.7910		
San Juan	8	1		9	9	1	10	3,200			3,200	4,800.00	.0947		
Socorro	102	43		150	35		35	54,596.07	5,059.11		49,536.96	123,539.90	1.6161		
Total for Territory 1911.	2,323	626	40	2,989	537	37	574	3,378,018.97	46,263.51	780,436.40	2,561,329.06	3,778,453.23	99.9924	15	
Total for Territory 1910.	1,911	553	39	2,503	340	18	358	3,263,487	38,558	802,676	2,433,726	3,503,904.91		14	
Increase (+) decrease (-).	+412	+73	+1	+486	+197	+19	+216	+84,531.97	+7,665.51	-22,239.60	+117,594.06	+274,548.31		+1	

Percentage of increase of gross production over preceding fiscal year, 2.56.

Percentage of fatalities to number of persons employed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, 0.489.

Percentage of fatalities to number of persons employed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, 0.420.

Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost during fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, 235,249.

Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, 225,201.20.

Quantities and classes of explosives used: Black powder, 439,075 pounds; dynamite, 283,566 pounds; monobel, 283,566 pounds.

Smaller mines did not report quantity or class of explosive used.

Tons of coke produced and value of same at \$3 per ton at the ovens. At Dawson, 289,335.05 tons; value, \$868,005.15; at Koehler, 79,585 tons; value, \$230,574; at Gardiner, 26,442 tons; value, \$79,326; total value of coke produced, \$1,177,905.15.

Prices paid for labor, mining, etc., in the coal mines of New Mexico, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thickness of coal bed.....feet.....	5-8	4-15	6½	3½-7	4-7	6	2½	2½	2½	4½-6	5-6
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run.....	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.53	\$0.53	\$0.53	\$1.00	\$0.90	\$0.75	\$0.75-\$0.85	\$0.75
Driving main entry.....per yard.....	1.75	1.75	2.00-2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.40	4.00	3.50	.....	.....
Driving back entry.....do.....	1.75	1.75	2.00-2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	.....
Narrow work.....do.....	1.75	1.75	2.00-2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	50-2.00	50-2.00
Driving crossovers.....do.....	1.00-1.75	1.00-1.75	2.00-2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	.....	1.50	1.50	50-2.00	50-2.00
Driving main slope into natural coal, per yard.....	1.75	1.75	2.00-2.50	.....	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....
Driving main slope when in faults or solid rock.....per yard.....	3.00	3.00	10.00-20.00	(1)	4.00	5.00	3.10	10.00	7.50	.....	.....
Turning rooms.....do.....	.50	.50	.50	.....	.....	.50	.....	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Setting 8-foot rough timbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages paid:											
Per foot.....per month.....	125.00	120.00	135.00	120.00	.....	100.00	* 3.50	125.00	125.00	100.00-115.00	.....
Fire boss.....per day.....	3.85	3.85	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....
Shot boss.....do.....	3.00	3.25	3.10	3.25	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	4.50	.....
Trachlayers.....do.....	3.08	2.08	3.10	3.10	.....	3.00	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
General company men.....do.....	3.15	2.08	2.08	2.15-2.75	3.10	3.00	.....	2.00-3.00	2.00-3.00	2.00-3.00	.....
Company timbermen.....do.....	3.04	2.08	2.08	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.00-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.00-3.00	.....
Assistants to company men.....do.....	2.08	2.08	2.08	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
Single mine drivers.....do.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.00-2.75	.....
Team drivers.....do.....	.....	2.95	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....
Car drivers.....do.....	2.15	.....	3.10	1.50	.....	2.50-3.00	.....	3.00	3.00	2.00-3.00	3.00
Rope riders.....do.....	1.15	1.20	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....
Boys attending doors.....do.....	80.00	* 2.75	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Stable boss.....per month.....	3.50	* 120.00	.....	* 2.25	75.00	* 2.50	.....	75.00	75.00	.....	.....
Electricians.....per day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linemen.....do.....	2.95	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logmen.....do.....	90.00	75.00-85.00	.....	* 3.00	* 3.00	* 3.00	.....	* 3.50	* 3.00	85.00-90.00	* 3.30
Engineers.....per month.....	2.60	* 75.00	.....	2.50	2.75	3.00	.....	2.10	2.10	75.00	.....
Boiler men.....per day.....	2.00	* 50.00	.....	2.50	2.50	3.00	.....	2.50	2.00	* 60.00-75.00	2.50
Weightmen.....do.....	3.00	.....	* 75.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	.....	2.50	2.00	1.50-1.75	.....
Tippie men.....do.....	2.20	2.25	2.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	.....	3.25	3.25	3.00-3.50	3.50
Blacksmiths.....do.....	3.25-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.75	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths' helpers.....do.....	2.25	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Machine men on coal-cutting machines.....per ton.....	35-45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helpers on coal-cutting machines, per hour.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



## DIRECTORY OF MINES.

The following table gives the names of the owners and managers of the mines described in this report.

*Directory of coal mines, 1911.*

Mine.	Owner.	Manager or superintendent.	Post office.
<b>BERNALILLO COUNTY:</b>			
Tocco mine.....	John Tocco.....	John Tocco.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
<b>COLFAX COUNTY:</b>			
Van Houten mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.	St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.	J. Van Houten, president and general manager.	Raton, N. Mex.
Kochler mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.		Allen French, general superintendent.	Do.
Brilliant.....		James Stewart, superintendent.	Van Houten, N. Mex.
Gardiner.....		John Evans, superintendent.	Kochler, N. Mex.
Sugarite.....		Jo Garner, superintendent.	Brilliant, N. Mex.
		M. G. Smigelow, superintendent.	Gardiner, N. Mex.
		Joseph Curran, superintendent.	Raton, N. Mex.
Dawson mines, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.....	Stag Cañon Fuel Co.	Thos. H. O'Brien, general manager.	Dawson, N. Mex.
Yankee—		Jo Smith, superintendent...	Do.
Llewellyn <sup>1</sup> .....	Yankee Fuel Co.	W. H. Kruse, general manager.	Raton, N. Mex.
Sperry <sup>1</sup> .....		Bert Lloyd, superintendent.	Yankee, N. Mex.
Mendelsohn <sup>1</sup> .....	M. R. Mendelsohn	M. R. Mendelsohn.....	Raton, N. Mex.
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY:</b>			
Old Abe coal mine.....	Old Abe Mining Co.	John Y. Hewitt, general manager.	White Oaks, N. Mex.
Gray mine.....	S. T. Gray.....	S. T. Gray.....	Capitan, N. Mex.
Willow Springs <sup>1</sup> .....	Mrs. McIvers.....	Mrs. McIvers.....	Carrisoza, N. Mex.
<b>MCKINLEY COUNTY:</b>			
Weaver.....	Victor-American Fuel Co.	Geo. W. Bowen, president...	E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
Heaton.....		W. J. Murray, general manager of mines.	Do.
Navajo.....		W. S. Getchell, division superintendent.	Gibson, N. Mex.
Bartlett.....		John Jennings, superintendent.	Do.
Clark <sup>1</sup> .....		Sam Woods, superintendent.	Do.
Otero <sup>1</sup> .....		James McDermott, superintendent.	Do.
Thatcher <sup>1</sup> .....		John Beddow, superintendent.	Do.
Gallup <sup>1</sup> .....		Sam Bushman, president and general manager.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Catalpa <sup>1</sup> .....		C. Myers, superintendent.	Do.
		James Brown, general manager.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Union.....	Gallup-Southwestern Coal Co.	R. R. Pollock, general manager.	
Enterprise.....	James Brown and Hutchison Brown.	John James, superintendent.	Fort Defiance, Ariz.
		Peter Parquette, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	
Zuni Reservation.....	do.....	R. J. Bauman, superintendent.	Blackrock, N. Mex.
St. Michaels.....	Santa Fe Pacific R. R.	Friar Anselm Weber.....	St. Michaels, Ariz.
<b>RIO ARRIBA COUNTY:</b>			
Monero.....	Rio Arriba Coal Co.	J. H. Crist, general manager.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
McBroom.....		Geo. Kutz, jr.....	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Kutz.....		E. Biggs, general manager...	Do.
Burns-Biggs.....	Burns-Biggs Lumber Co.	A. Luchetti, lessee.....	Monero, N. Mex.
Angel.....	San Luis Coal Co.		
<b>SANDOVAL COUNTY:</b>			
Hagan.....	New Mexico Fuel & Iron Co.	W. S. Hopewell, president...	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
		John W. Sullivan, general manager.	Hagan, N. Mex.
Sloan.....	J. B. Sloan.....	J. B. Sloan, general manager	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
<b>SAN JUAN COUNTY:</b>			
San Juan.....	Government.....	W. T. Shelton, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	Shipbrook, N. Mex.
Thomas.....	W. H. Thomas.....	W. H. Thomas, general manager.	Pendleton, N. Mex.
Enterprise.....	Geo. W. Jones.....	Geo. W. Jones, superintendent.	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Not operated.

*Directory of coal mines, 1911—Continued.*

Mine.	Owner.	Manager or superintendent.	Post office.
<b>SAN JUAN COUNTY—Con.</b>			
Stevens.....	E. S. Young.....	Thos. Evans, lessee and operator.	Fruitland, N. Mex.
Kirtland.....	W. L. Hendrickson...	W. L. Hendrickson, superintendent.	Do.
<b>SANTA FE COUNTY:</b>			
Cerrillos bituminous.....	Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co.	Geo. A. Kaseman, president.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Cerrillos anthracite.....		Felix Murphy, superintendent.	Madrid, N. Mex.
Lewisohn.....	Estate of Leonard Lewisohn.	A. B. Case, agent.....	San Pedro, N. Mex.
<b>SIERRA COUNTY:</b>			
Southwestern.....	Southwestern Lead & Coal Co.	Paul Larsh, manager.....	Cutter, N. Mex.
<b>SOCORRO COUNTY:</b>			
Hilton.....	Carthage Fuel Co.....	Powell Stackhouse, jr., general manager.	San Antonio, N. Mex.
Government.....		W. L. Weber, general superintendent.	Carthage, N. Mex.
Bernal.....		Bart Kinney, assistant general superintendent.	Do.
McIntyre.....		P. A. Allaire, general manager.	San Antonio, N. Mex.
Emerson.....	Emerson & Allaire.....	Robert McIntyre, superintendent.	Carthage, N. Mex.

The following table shows the methods of working and ventilation, the kind of power used, and the efficiency of the machinery:

*Methods of working and kinds of power used.*

Name and location of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Available horsepower.	Ventilation.
<b>BERNALILLO COUNTY:</b>				
Tocco mine.....	Slope, single entry.....	Horse whim.....		Furnace.
<b>COLFAX COUNTY:</b>				
Dawson.....	Triple main drift, double cross entry, room and pillar.	Electricity, steam.	2,310	Exhaust fan.
Van Houten.....	do.....	do.....	700	Do.
Brilliant.....	do.....	do.....	250	Fan.
Koehler.....	do.....	do.....	800	Do.
Gardiner.....	do.....	Gravity tramway.		Natural.
Yankee.....	do.....	do.....	150	Furnace.
Sugarite.....	Double main drift entry, cross entry, room and pillar.	Mules.....		Natural.
Mendelsohn.....	Single main drift entry, room and pillar.	do.....		Do.
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY:</b>				
Willow Springs.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Do.
Gray.....	do.....	do.....		Do.
Old Abe.....	do.....	do.....		Natural, air shaft.
<b>MCKINLEY COUNTY:</b>				
Weaver.....	Slope, double entry, rib and room.	Steam and electricity.	600	Exhaust fan.
Heaton.....	do.....	do.....	275	Do.
Clark.....	Drift, double entry, rib and room.	Electricity.....	100	Do.
Navajo.....	Slope, double entry, rib and room.	Steam.....	450	Fan.
Diamond.....	Shaft, double entry, room and pillar.	do.....	50	Natural, air shaft.
Bartlett.....	do.....	do.....	85	Fan.
Union.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Steam.....	110	Do.
Enterprise.....	do.....	Mules.....		Natural, air shaft.

<sup>1</sup> The Sugarite mine here described is a small mine operated to supply fuel for the town of Raton, N. Mex. A new mine, also known as the Sugarite mine, is being opened upon the north fork of Chicoria Creek. The new mine will be equipped with powerful fans, electric power, and most improved and modern equipment.

*Methods of working and kinds of power used—Continued.*

Name and location of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Available horse-power.	Ventilation.
<b>RIO ARRIBA COUNTY:</b>				
McBroom.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horses.....		Natural.
Kutz.....	do.....	Steam.....	30	Furnace.
Burns-Biggs.....	do.....	Horse whim.....		Natural, air shaft.
Angel.....	Drift, single cross entry, room and pillar.	Burros.....		Do.
<b>SAN JUAN COUNTY:</b>				
Thomas.....	Single main drift, single entry, room and pillar.	Horses.....		Natural.
Enterprise.....	Single slope, single entry, room and pillar.	do.....		Do.
Stevens.....	Single main drift entry, room and pillar.	do.....		Do.
Kirtland.....	Slope, single entry.....	do.....		Do.
San Juan.....	Drift entry.....	do.....		Do.
<b>SANDOVAL COUNTY:</b>				
Hagan.....	Slope and two back slopes, double cross entries, room and pillar.	Steam.....	60	Natural, air shaft.
Sloan.....	Slope, cross entries, room and pillar.	do.....	50	Natural.
<b>SANTA FE COUNTY:</b>				
Cerrillos bituminous.....	Main slope, cross entries, room and pillar.	do.....	70	Furnace and air shaft.
Cerrillos anthracite.....	do.....	do.....	60	Exhaust fan.
Lewisohn.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Natural, air shaft.
<b>SOCORRO COUNTY:</b>				
Hilton.....	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	Steam.....	40	Fan.
Government.....	do.....	do.....	585	Do.
Bernal.....	do.....	do.....	35	Natural, air shaft.
Emerson.....	do.....	do.....	140	Fan.
McIntyre.....	do.....	do.....	50	Do.

**COAL MINING AND INSPECTION.****BERNALILLO COUNTY.**

Coal is found in the adjoining counties on either side of Bernalillo County and isolated patches of coal are exposed in various places through the county, indicating that a great part of the area embraced in the county may have contained workable seams of coal. It is possible that remnants of the coal measures of considerable extent may be concealed beneath the débris deposited by erosion, or by sheets of lava or beds of tufaceous material ejected during recent eruptions.

**ANTONIO SEDILLO GRANT.**

On the Antonio Sedillo grant three coal seams outcrop, but only the middle one is thick enough to be worked. This seam was operated in early days and the coal hauled to some of the smaller settlements. It was operated by a slope about 30 feet in depth. The coal seam dips 26°.

**TOCCO MINE.**

Several openings have been made in small seams of coal in calcareous shales and limestones on the southeastern flank of the Sandia Mountain range, but the only one from which coal is marketed is the Tocco.

This is located in sec. 31, T. 11 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is owned and operated by John Tocco. The nearest railroad points are Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and Moriarty, on the Santa Fe Central Railway, each about 20 miles distant.

This mine has the distinction of operating the thinnest coal seam developed in New Mexico—one of the thinnest worked in the United States, and one that ranks also with the thinnest operated in Europe. The seam is from 12 to 15 inches thick, with 1 to 3 inches of bony coal at the top, leaving from 10 to 13 inches of clean coal to be mined. A slope has been sunk 355 feet, with an average dip of 25°, and cross entries have been driven about 30 feet apart. The props used are from 10 to 13½ inches long. The coal is bituminous, free from sulphur, and is a very good blacksmith's coal. The product of the mine is hauled to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where it is sold for blacksmithing purposes at from \$9 to \$12 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The mine was operated about 120 days during the year. Average number of men employed underground, 3; average number outside, 1; net product, 120 tons; value at the mine, \$1,200.

Dynamite—40 per cent—was used for blasting in the rockwork, the coal being pick mined. About 50 pounds of dynamite was used during the fiscal year.

Few men are employed, and since conditions insure comparative safety to the men, and other mines needed attention, this mine was not inspected during the fiscal year. The work being done is principally development.

#### COLFAX COUNTY.

Colfax County has slightly increased the lead it has held for several years past in the coal-mining industry in New Mexico. The gross output was 2,522,830.60 tons, being 74.68 per cent of the total production of the Territory. Of the total output 780,436.40 tons of unwashed coal and slack were sent to the washeries and coke ovens and 16,208.40 tons used in operating the mines; the comparatively small amount used in operation of the mines is largely due to the fact that the largest single producing camp, Dawson, N. Mex., utilizes the waste gases from the coke ovens for fuel for power production. The net production of coal shipped to market was 1,726,185.80 tons, valued at \$2,328,803.19 at the mines. The production of coke was 392,635.05 tons, valued at \$1,177,905.15, making a total value of \$3,506,708.34 produced from the coal mines of the county. The number employed was as follows: Underground, 1,587 miners, 419 company men, and 31 boys; total, 2,037; outside, 332 men and 18 boys; total, 2,387. In addition to this number there are probably one-third as many persons employed in the camp, cutting and delivering timbers for the mines and other work incidental or auxiliary to coal mining.

#### DAWSON MINES.

The Dawson coal mines are owned by the Dawson Fuel Co., and are operated under lease by the Stag Cañon Fuel Co. The four mines, known as Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, are located in Tps. 28 and 29 N.,



R. 20 E., and T. 28 N., R. 21 E. These mines are located on the Raton or Blossburg coal seam, the lower workable seam of the Raton coal field. The thickness of the seam varies from 5 to 11 feet.

Dawson is the largest coal-mining camp in the State. Number of miners employed, 770; company men underground, including all not digging coal, 239; boys underground, 20; total number of persons underground, 1,029; men employed outside at the mines, 187; boys outside at the mines, 3; total outside at mines, 190; total number of persons employed inside and outside directly in and at the mines, 1,219. The percentages of the various nationalities employed underground are as follows: Americans, 14 per cent; Austrians, 4 per cent; French and Germans, 1 per cent; Greeks, 18 per cent; Hungarians, 2 per cent; Italians, 36 per cent; Mexicans, 10 per cent; Slavonians, 15 per cent. The percentages of various nationalities employed outside at the mines are as follows: Americans, 20 per cent; Italians, 33 per cent; Swedes, French, and Greeks, 15 per cent; Mexicans, 13 per cent; Slavonians, 12 per cent; Germans, 1 per cent; Hungarians, 2 per cent, and Austrians, 4 per cent. Ninety per cent of all employees at the mines, underground and on top, could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers.

The mines were operated 277 days during the fiscal year. The gross production was 1,215,274.05 tons, an increase of 29,311.05 tons over the preceding year. Production was restricted by conditions hereinbefore recited as general causes of curtailment of production in the Territory, and also by reason of the destruction of the tippie for No. 1 mine, which caused suspension of operation of that mine from March 15 to June 30. Coal used in operating the mines amounted to 2,332.40 tons. Waste gases from the underflue coke ovens furnish fuel for the power plant and for heating purposes at the offices, theater, and several other of the larger buildings. Unwashed slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens, 569,118.40 tons; net production of coal sent to market, 643,823.25 tons. Approximate value of coal sent to market, \$869,161.38, at the mines. Coke made, 289,335.05 tons; approximate value at the ovens, \$868,005.15; total value of coal and coke produced, \$1,737,166.53. The coal and coke were shipped principally to the mines and smelters at Bisbee, Morenci, Globe, and other points in Arizona; to mines and smelters in Mexico, and to the El Paso & Southwestern and other railroads of the Southwest for fuel. The coal is also used for fuel for domestic purposes throughout the Southwest. The product was shipped over the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad and connecting lines.

The equipment of the mines and the methods employed in operation are equal to the best to be found in any coal mines. System of working, triple entry, double cross entries, room and pillar, panel. The mines are opened by main drift entries of the following lengths: No. 1 mine, 3,200 feet; No. 2 mine, 7,200 feet; No. 2 high line, 5,600 feet; No. 4, 4,000 feet; No. 5, 4,500 feet; dimensions of main entries, 10 by 6 feet; main entry pillars, 60 feet centers between entries, 150-foot pillars on sides of entries. The principal cross entries range from 1,600 feet to 5,000 feet in length; distance apart of cross entries, 700 feet; dimensions of cross-entry pillars, 50 feet; length of room necks, 20 feet; width of room necks, 8 feet; length of rooms, 350 feet; width of rooms, 20 feet; distance of room centers, 50 to 60 feet. The pil-

lars are drawn as soon as rooms reach destination, and halves of panels are pulled in opposite directions.

Each mine is provided with one or more escape-way openings. No. 1 mine has a slope-entry escape way located at the end of the first north entry, 1 mile from mouth of mine, opening into Mule Canyon. This slope is 200 feet in length and is driven across the strata at an angle of  $45^{\circ}$ ; an iron ladderway extends from the bottom of the slope to the outlet. No. 2 mine has five openings through which exit may be made, and also a spiral iron ladderway from bottom to top of fan shaft. This shaft is located 5,537 feet from mouth of the high-line entry, and would furnish a quicker exit than traveling a mile to the outside through any one of the main entries. In No. 4 mine the second west entry is driven to outcrop on No. 5 hill, 2,000 feet from main entrance. No. 5 mine has eight openings to the surface, drift entries. Manways are provided, apart from haulage roads, upon which men enter and leave the mine.

The mines give vent to small quantities of  $\text{CH}_4$ , but the ventilation is kept well up to the faces of workings, and only at intervals of a week or several weeks is there any fire damp detected. Every precaution is taken to guard against defects in the ventilating system, or against accumulation of fire damp. Ten fire bosses carefully examine the working places and old gobs and make written report of conditions found; defective conditions must be remedied without delay. Seven careful and experienced shot firers are employed to inspect the shot holes and to distribute dynamite and caps to the miners, to determine whether the holes are properly placed, and to decide whether each hole is undermined or released by a side cutting to render the hole a safe shot. If a hole is not considered safe, the shot inspector condemns it and refuses powder and caps to the miner. All shots are fired by electricity after all persons have left the mine, the men being checked in and out. Clay or adobe is distributed at convenient places throughout the mine, to be used for tamping the shot holes.

The mines are ventilated by five fans, all working exhaust, but reversible. There is one Jeffrey 18 by 6 feet, double-inlet, primarily exhaust fan, capacity 400,000 cubic feet per minute; two Cole fans, 15 by 5 feet each, and two Vulcan fans, 24 by 8 feet; these four fans have a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet each, per minute.

Telephone systems extend throughout the mines and to the power houses, check house, offices, and principal parts of the camp, and connection can be made with the long-distance telephone at the central office.

The mines are humidified by Koerting sprays at comparatively short intervals throughout the main haulage ways, and pipe lines extend to the faces of all entries, with hose bibs every 200 feet, from which roadways and rooms can be sprinkled.

The camp has a rescue station equal to any in the United States; it was fully described in the last annual report of this office. Eight Draeger rescue apparatus and two pulmotors are kept in good condition, available for service at all times. The helmet corps and first-aid teams have regular practice at the rescue station one or two nights each week. Much interest was exhibited during the visit of the Federal Bureau of Mines mine-safety car No. 2, in May last, and the

lectures, instructions, and practice drills had as large attendance as the combined rescue equipment of the camp and the Bureau of Mines car could accommodate. Fresh crews were in constant attendance from morning until late at night, and the results obtained were very satisfactory.

There are 570 coke ovens, 446 of which are underflue ovens and 124 beehives. The waste gases from the underflue ovens furnish fuel for power for the camp.

Four Nordberg cross-compound engines, 700 horsepower each, generate electric power for the camp. The generators used are 3-phase, 25-cycle, alternating current, manufactured by the General Electric Co. Both direct and alternating current are used. The mines are equipped with 19 motors, with a total capacity of 1,200 horsepower, for haulage from the partings in the mines to the outside; there are three 10-ton, three 5-ton, one  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, and two 50-horsepower rack-rail, Goodman type motors; three 1-ton, one 10-ton, one  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Jeffrey motors; two 15-ton, two 10-ton, and one 6-ton Westinghouse motors.

Five coal-cutting machines are available for use: Two Goodman, capacity 150 tons each per eight hours; two Sullivan, capacity 200 tons each per eight hours; and one Jeffrey, capacity 150 tons per eight hours.

The number of tons of coal mined by machines during the fiscal year was 94,588.60. This was the total quantity of coal mined by machines in the Territory during the year.

The washery is fireproof, being built entirely of concrete and iron. The mine equipment and the coke ovens and washery were described in detail in the report of this office for 1909.

Comfortable houses, at low rental, are provided for employees and their families. A good hotel and several boarding houses furnish accommodation to transient visitors and the bachelor employees. There is a church in charge of an Episcopal clergyman, but free for services of all denominations. There are also three commodious public schools; lodge rooms; a fine theater, which has yearly contracts with some of the best circuit troupes; billiard hall; bowling alleys; stores, where all necessities and many luxuries may be procured; and a bank, where foreign and domestic exchange is issued. These and other modern utilities furnish the town with most of the conveniences and means of instruction and recreation to be found in towns of metropolitan pretensions. Buildings and streets are lighted by electricity, good water is supplied free, and the town is policed by efficient officers.

A more complete description of the town of Dawson was published in the annual report of this office for 1909.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*October 27, 1910.*—Mine No. 1. Air intake main entry, 34,170 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 89°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 29 per cent. Air intake through manway, 12,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 43°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 28 per cent. Total intake, 46,170 cubic feet per minute; 144 miners; 45 company men, 3 boys; total, 192 persons and 14 mules underground. Air return to fan, 57,510 cubic feet per minute; fan, 60 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 64°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity —. Inspected fire bosses' report

books on mines. Five sprayers in operation in No. 2 mine, 7 sprayers in No. 1 mine.

*November 11, 1910.*—Investigated conditions attending accidental death of Juan Garcia, in room 10, twelfth cross entry, off first north entry, No. 1 mine, on October 31, 1910. Found condition of room unchanged since accident. Deceased had undermined a slab of coal in face of room; slab 18 inches thick, 4 feet 8 inches high, and 7 feet 6 inches long. He had mined across from the outer end to the butts, and was stooped over shoveling the slack made in mining, when the slab fell outward. He evidently turned to run, and was struck in the back by the slab of coal, which fell upon him, as he lay face downward beneath it. It was an accident which might have happened to a careful and intelligent miner. But the precaution should have been taken to leave a stump of coal under the outer end of the slab when mining under it.

*November 12, 1910.*—Mine No. 1. Air intake through main entry and manway, 47,780 cubic feet per minute. Air also leaking into mine through caved ground. Dry-bulb thermometer, 47°; wet-bulb thermometer, 39°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 53 per cent; 145 miners, 50 company men, 2 boys; total, 197 persons and 14 mules underground. Fan, exhaust, 60 revolutions per minute; water gage, 1.1 inches. Air return to fan, 61,560 cubic feet per minute. Dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°. Waved the hygrometer for eight minutes rapidly; no change in temperature of dry-bulb thermometer and wet-bulb thermometer after three minutes. Observed operation of hydraulic cartridge for breaking down coal in entries off fifth north entry. Inspected new Jeffries centrifugal fan on No. 2 mine about 1½ miles from mouth of mine by road outside.

*March 9, 1911.*—Mine No. 1. Air intake through three openings 51,422 cubic feet per minute, much air coming in through broken ground. Dry-bulb thermometer, 52°; wet-bulb thermometer, 43°; barometer, 23.55 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. There were 166 miners, 46 company men, and 2 boys; total 214 persons underground, also 13 mules. Fan, exhaust, 60 revolutions per minute; water gage, 1.1 inches. Air return to fan, 81,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Examined fire bosses' report books, also shot firers' report books for past three months. Found that close attention was being paid to reporting defects in mine and to remedying them. Found mine in good condition.

*October 25, 1910.*—Arrived Dawson, N. Mex., 6.30 p. m. Attended practice at rescue station and with Draeger helmet in smoke chamber until 9.30 p. m.

*October 26, 1910.*—Mine No. 2. Fan, exhaust, 72 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 3 openings, 73,470 cubic feet per minute; through high line, 29,120 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 43°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 19 per cent. Air intake through main entry, 27,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 43°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 23 per cent. Air intake through old No. 2 fan entry, 16,750 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 34 per cent. Air return to fan, 83,250 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 62°. There were 215 miners, 54 company men, 6 boys; total, 275 persons, also 22 mules underground.

*March 11, 1911.*—Mine No. 2. Air intake through high line and No. 2 main entry, 107,660 cubic feet per minute, some air going into mine through caved ground. Dry-bulb thermometer, 40°; wet-bulb thermometer, 35°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 65 per cent. There were 214 miners, 59 company men, 6 boys; total number of persons underground, 279; also 24 mules. Fan, exhaust, 96 revolutions per minute; water gage, 1.7 inches. Total air return to fan, 112,562 cubic feet per minute; dry bulb thermometer, 59°; wet bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 23.1 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent.

*March 13, 1911.*—Examined fire bosses' and shot firers' report books for past three months. Found that close attention was being given to reporting defects within the mines and to remedying them. Completed inspection of No. 2 mine. Found it in good condition, air being well distributed and carried by brattice up close to faces of new entries inside of air shaft, in which entries some CH<sub>4</sub> is vented. No standing gas in the mine.

*March 14, 1911.*—Mine No. 4. Air intake through three openings, 58,565 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 41°; wet-bulb thermometer, 37°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 72 per cent. There were 224 miners, 34 company men, and 1 boy underground; total, 259 persons and 17 mules under-

ground. Fan, exhaust, 80 revolutions per minute; water gage, 0.7 inch. Air return to fan, 64,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Examined fire bosses' and shot firers' report books for past three months; found close attention being paid to reporting defects and remedying them. Inspected mine; found mine in very good condition, no standing gas; very great care being taken to timber mine safely.

*May 11, 1911.*—Attended demonstrations and practice given by crew of United States Bureau of Mines rescue car No. 2, at Dawson rescue station, until 11 p. m.

*May 12, 1911.*—Consulted with Mr. T. H. O'Brien, general manager, and Dick Worcester, construction engineer, Stag Cañon Fuel Co., in regard to new steel stairway to be installed in ventilation shaft on No. 2 mine. The stairway will be 200 feet in length vertically from bottom to top, but will be a spiral stairway, actual length greater than given. It will be all steel, treads 2 feet wide, 10 inches apart. Stations will be 25 feet apart, and direction of spiral will reverse at each succeeding station. Stairway will have a substantial steel handrail throughout. It will be braced by strong steel rods set in concrete lining of shaft. Practiced at Bureau of Mines car and at Dawson rescue station. Attended lecture of Mr. Roberts, at Dawson Theater, where he explained and illustrated with stereopticon views the aims and the work being done by the Federal Bureau of Mines for the safety of miners. Got through at 11 p. m.

Practiced taking apart and reassembling Draeger helmet and assisting others. I am taking the specified practice and training required by the Bureau of Mines, in addition to what training I had heretofore, that I may comply with every detail of the work, to be entitled to a Bureau of Mines certificate. I believe all mine inspectors and mine officials in immediate charge of operations should take the required course of training and practice, not solely for the certificate, but principally because of the imperative necessity of such knowledge in cases of danger and emergency, and the example of discipline and interest in a matter which is of so great moment for the betterment of the mine employees.

*May 15, 1911.*—Worked at Dawson rescue station; took two hours' practice with helmet on in smoke chamber in company with others. Assisted in getting class for smoke chamber in the evening and for first-aid lecture and assisted until 11 p. m. in preparing class with helmets for smoke chamber and divesting them of apparatus.

*May 16, 1911.*—Marched with crew of United States rescue car No. 2 and two Dawson rescue crews of 6 men each, with helmets and apparatus, from Dawson rescue station, 1½ miles, to No. 1 mine, then to a station about 2,000 feet inside No. 1 mine. From this point the Dawson rescue crews were sent farther into the mine, with helmets closed and using oxygen, in search of men hidden in the mine, one of the rescue crews going after the other had returned. These crews covered about 2 miles underground with the helmets closed and then marched out of mine with helmets closed, going out return air course to fan. Made observations of conditions in mine while with rescue crew. Later at Dawson rescue station until 10.30 p. m.

*May 17, 1911.*—In company with J. C. Roberts, of Bureau of Mines rescue car No. 2, inspected portions of No. 2 and No. 5 mines, covering about five miles of underground workings. Read fire bosses and shot firers' records since my last inspection. Checked and compared registers on instruments, Mr. Roberts's instruments and mine checking very closely. Air intake through three openings, 110,220 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 62°; wet-bulb thermometer, 50°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 46 per cent. Fan, exhaust, 98 revolutions per minute. Average water gage taken from record of vacuum gage, 1.0 to 2 inches. Air return to fan from No. 2 and No. 5 mine, 104,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. There were 269 miners, 51 company men, 9 boys; total, 329 persons, and 25 mules in No. 2 mine. Last night 217 shots ignited, 3 missed, 214 fired; percentage of shots missed, 1.38 per cent. Inspected No. 5 mine. Underground in No. 5 mine, 170 miners, 40 company men, 6 boys; total, 216 persons, and 26 mules. Last night 219 shots ignited, 5 shots missed, 214 fired; percentage missed, 2.28 per cent.

Found mines more dry and dusty than usual near portals, although 18 sprayers in operation in intakes, but humid with standing water at frequent

intervals near interior extremities. All shots fired by electric appliances when all men are out of mine, thus obviating all risk of accident from blown-out shots, which are most prolific source of dust explosions. Great care is taken to keep the ventilating current up to the faces of advanced workings to dispel or dilute any noxious or dangerous gas that may exude or vent from faces. Extreme care is taken in the inspection of old gobs and idle or abandoned parts of the mine to guard against the pressure of any explosive gas. Though it is absolutely impossible to obtain perfect conditions of safety in any coal mine, yet, even with dust in some parts of the main entries, haulage ways, and cross entries, considering the shot-firing equipment, close inspection, and humid conditions at working faces, together with precautionary measures employed in all of the mines of this camp, I consider these mines reasonably safe. Attended practice at Dawson rescue station until 10 p. m.

*May 18, 1911.*—In company with J. C. Roberts and crew of mine-rescue car No. 2, continued inspection of No. 2 mine begun yesterday. Mine-rescue car crew procured samples of coal and gas or air from entry and room faces while I made observations on conditions as to safety in 13, 14, and 15 east entries, and in Nos. 4 and 5 north entries off 13, 14, and 15 east entries, being the eastern and northern extremities of the workings of this mine, and from 5,500 to 6,400 feet from pit mouth. Found the faces of workings more humid than in portions of mine nearer pit mouth; water standing near faces, and in some cases at the faces and exuding from face in small quantities. Attended practice at Dawson rescue station until 10.30 p. m.

*May 19, 1911.*—In company with J. C. Roberts, inspected part of No. 4 mine, while balance of rescue crew conducted helmet practice in No. 1 mine. Read fire bosses' and shot-firers' report books, records since last inspection. Air intake through three openings, 63,140 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.25 inches; relative humidity, 31 per cent. Underground, 248 miners, 38 company men, 3 boys; total, 289 persons, and 18 mules. Last night 185 shots ignited, 4 shots missed, 181 shots fired, percentage missed 2.7. Air return to fan 64,960 cubic feet per minute. Dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.17 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Found mine more than ordinarily dry, as work is being hurried in this mine since No. 1 mine tibble burned and while new one is being erected to allow operation of No. 1 mine. It must be remembered that all shots are ignited by electric current when all persons are out of the mine, and that great care is exercised in ventilation of mine to insure against accumulation of gas.

#### GENERAL RULES.

The following rules and regulations have been adopted by the Stag Cañon Fuel Co. for the government and operation of its mines:

1. It shall be the duty of each and every employee of this company to inform himself in reference to his duties under the mining laws of this Territory and to comply strictly therewith.

2. No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed on any of the works or allowed to enter any of the mines under penalty of prosecution for trespass under the law.

3. No person or persons shall be allowed to enter any mine except he be a regular employee of that mine, or unless he has a permit from the mine foreman or superintendent.

4. Persons seeking employment shall procure it outside of mine. No boy under 12 years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine.

5. If any person rides upon or in the mine cars going in or out of the mine or on the tram road, he does so at his own risk.

6. All persons, except those duly authorized, are forbidden to meddle or tamper in any way with any electric lights, switches, signal wires, or shooting wires in or about the mines.

7. No person or persons shall go into abandoned parts of any mine unless permission be granted by the mine foreman.

8. All persons before entering the mine must deposit a check at check house and get the same when they come out of the mine.

9. The fire boss shall make, before any person is allowed to enter the mine, a careful inspection with a safety lamp of every working place in the mine, marking the day of the month on the face of the coal in each working place where it can be readily seen. If dangerous gases are found in any working place he will mark on a cap piece or shovel two large crosses with the day of the month

between them, thus X27X, and will place these marks so that it will be impossible for anyone to pass them without seeing them.

If a quantity of gas is found which in the opinion of the fire boss would endanger the operation of the mine, he is authorized to close the entire mine or any part of it he thinks endangered. The fire boss must always be on the safe side. The fire boss must not allow gas to be moved where men are working in the return air from it.

After complete examination of the mine has been made the fire boss shall come out of the mine and make a report in report book of all dangerous conditions found, which report must be read by the mine foreman before any men are allowed to enter the mine. The fire boss shall remain at mouth of mine, or some convenient place, until all the men have entered the mine, instructing each man as to the condition of his working place.

The fire boss must make an inspection at least once a week of all old or abandoned parts of the mine and report condition of same in report book.

10. The mine foremen shall familiarize themselves with the mining laws of the Territory, and shall comply with the requirements thereof by discharging every duty imposed upon them by laws and by the rules of the corporation.

11. They shall visit each working face at least once every week and direct the miners and all other employees in their work, and see that his instructions are complied with. They shall direct the miners to securely prop their working places and see that break throughs are driven at proper distances. They shall see that the ventilation of the mine is kept in good condition and that all dangerous conditions are removed as soon as possible. They shall have absolute authority over all underground employees, and see that all the rules and regulations are carefully carried out.

12. All employees shall use every precaution to prevent accidents in or about the mine; they shall not work in an unsafe place when timber would remedy the danger. If timber is not at hand they must stop work and report the fact to the mine foreman. The miner shall each day, before beginning work, examine his working place and take down all dangerous rock, or otherwise make it safe by properly timbering, and shall carefully sprag the coal when undermining.

13. No miner or other employees shall be permitted to burn kerosene, blackstrap, or machine oil in his lamp.

14. It shall be the duty of every miner to ascertain from the fire boss the condition of his working place before entering the mine.

15. It shall be the duty of the wireman to see that all the employees are out of the mine and the power cut off the mine before he enters the mine to connect up shooting circuits, and to see that all shooting circuits are disconnected from power lines after shots have been fired; also to see that shooting lines are kept up in good shape and that miners are furnished wire for extensions and to see that all wire is removed from pillars and abandoned places.

He shall make daily report in record book of the cutting out and cutting in of shooting circuits.

#### SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

The following regulations for drilling and charging shot holes and mining and cutting the coal will hereafter be in effect at Dawson mines, and must be strictly carried out by all parties:

1. The mining or cutting must extend at least 6 inches beyond back of holes in all cases.

2. All holes must be at least 2½ feet in length; no shorter holes will be fired.

3. All coal dust must be extracted from holes before they are charged.

4. No holes must be charged with more than five sticks of powder.

5. Standing holes or parts of holes must not be recharged.

6. The hole in a tight corner must be at least 1 foot from rib at back end of hole.

7. In solid faces holes must not be more than 6 feet apart horizontally and not less than two such holes shall be fired.

8. The object of these rules is to prevent and remove the danger from blown-out or windy shots, and it shall be the duty of the shot inspectors, in addition to the above rules, to refuse to shoot any holes which in their judgment may be dangerous, whether the circumstances are fully covered by the rules or not.

9. When giant powder is used in mines, not more than 15 sticks must be taken in the mine for any one working place for any one shift, and in no place must there be more than 20 sticks at any one time.

10. No giant powder must be taken into the mine in a frozen condition, and any attempt to thaw it out in the mine is strictly prohibited. Miners must have their powder supplied to them at the proper temperature to be exploded. Miners are prohibited from accepting, and powder men forbidden from giving out, powder in a frozen condition, and shot inspectors are hereby made responsible for the strict carrying out of this rule.

11. Giant caps must not be kept in the mine; the shot inspectors will give them out to the men, one for each shot, as they are needed and personally supervise the placing of them in the hole with the powder. Under no conditions must they be kept with the giant powder.

12. The powder man will not give giant powder to any person not supplied with a canvas bag in which to carry it.

13. Mine foremen, shot inspectors, powder men, and all others connected with the handling of powder going into the mine must personally see that the above rules are carried out as far as their supervision in the matter extends.

14. No intemperate man or habitual smoker must be employed as powder man, and when on duty at the powder magazine the powder man must not have on or about his person in the magazine any pipe, tobacco in any form, or matches, nor any tools or materials from which a spark might be emitted or a light created.

15. When powder is being given out to the miners no one but the powder man must be inside the magazine, or no person must be allowed around the door of the magazine with a light or while smoking.

16. The presence of women or children or any person under 18 years of age in or around the magazine is prohibited at all times; also their employment in handling powder, and no powder shall be given out to them.

#### ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC CO.'S MINES.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. ranks first among the coal operators of New Mexico in production of coal during the past fiscal year, the combined output of the mines at the camps of Van Houten, Koehler, Brilliant, Gardiner, and Sugarite amounting to 1,273,828 tons. The mines were operated only 230 days during the year, the demand being restricted by the extraordinary causes stated above. Of the total production of coal 13,001 tons were used in operating the mine, 211,318 tons were shipped to the coke ovens, and 1,049 tons were shipped to market, the approximate value at the mines being \$1,419,027.05. Coke shipped, 103,300 tons; approximate value at the ovens, \$309,900. Total value of coal and coke shipped, \$1,728,927.05. The company also owns and controls the largest tract of coal land in New Mexico, and one of the largest bodies of coal under one ownership anywhere in the world. This company owns in fee 191,895 acres of coal lands and owns coal rights and surface necessary for mining plants in 328,430 acres additional. These lands contain three principal seams of coal, as follows: The Raton seam, from 4½ to 12 feet in thickness; the Brilliant seam, 5 feet thick; and the Potato Canyon seam, 5 feet thick. All of these are coking coals.

A cross section of the coal measures, showing distance, between coal seams, was published in the report of this office for the year ended June 30, 1910.

There are three mines in operation—Koehler, Van Houten, and Brilliant—and two others being developed at this time, one at Gardiner and one at Sugarite.

#### KOEHLER MINE.

The Koehler mine is situated in Prairie Crow Canyon, about 21 miles southwest of Raton, in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., on a branch of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad. Three drift entries



are made near where the coal outcrop crosses the canyon. Nos. 1 and 2 openings are now in 4,000 feet and No. 3 opening in 2,100 feet. The coal is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 feet thick. The regular daily production from these three openings is 3,000 tons per day. The machinery in and about this mine is operated by electric power. A central power plant is located  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from these openings and is planned to furnish power to future openings within a radius of 6 miles. The power-plant building is of brick with iron roof and contains the boilers and generators. There are six water-tube boilers with a total capacity of 1,600 horsepower. There are two 150-kilowatt direct-connected generating units and one 350-kilowatt direct-connected generating unit. These generate alternating current at 6,600 volts. A substation near the mine openings converts the current into direct at 550 volts. The mines are ventilated by one  $13\frac{1}{2}$ -foot Clifford fan and two 6-foot high-speed fans of the company's own make. All are run by electric motors. The coal from all mines is dumped over a double tippie which spans the canyon. The tippie is provided with both stationary and shaker screens and picking table and is so arranged that coal of different sizes can be prepared and loaded. A modern box-car loader, operated by electricity, is used where box cars have to be used for the transportation of coal. Slack made at this tippie is loaded in drop-bottom railway cars and conveyed to the coal washery, two miles distant.

The shop building, located conveniently to the mine and tippie, contains complete equipment in machine shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and electric repair shop. Haulage from all the partings to the tippie is by electric motors, of which five Westinghouse 15-ton motors are used. All main haulage roads are laid with 60-pound steel rail and graded to an even grade. As the coal lies nearly level, excellent hauling facilities are obtained. Only the most carefully tested permissible powder is used and shots are fired by shot firers when all other men are out of the mines. There are 210 beehive coke ovens at this mine. A coal-washing plant of 1,200 tons daily capacity washes the screenings from the mine and supplies the ovens with a very pure coal. The washer is located near the power plant and is operated by steam power. A bucket tramway 1,300 feet long disposes of the waste from the washer. There are 182 tenant houses for the use of employees. These are mostly four-room houses and are all electric lighted. The water supply is provided from a well 40 feet deep, situated in the center of the valley 1 mile from the power plant. A tunnel is driven from the bottom of this well across the valley for a distance of 500 feet. This catches the underflow water and supplies all the needs of the plant. An electric pump raises the water from the well to a 450,000-gallon reservoir located high enough to furnish pressure at all points in the camp. A pipe line runs through the camp, and hydrants are placed convenient to all houses.

#### VAN HOUTEN MINE.

The Van Houten mine is situated in T. 30 N., R. 22 E., on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, which connects with the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad at Preston, 4 miles from the mine. There are six openings by drift, an arrangement similar to that at Koehler mine. The seam is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 feet thick.

Four openings deliver coal by surface tramways to one tippie and two openings by inclined plane to another tippie. The first-mentioned tippie is arranged for hauling large quantities of coal for railroad and manufacturing purposes, while the other tippie is provided with shaker screens and picking table and prepares coal in four sizes for domestic use. The main entries are at this time in from 1,500 to 5,000 feet. The regular daily production under full capacity is 3,000 tons from all openings. The machinery is operated by electric power. The power plant is located near the No. 1 tippie. The building is of brick and steel and contains the boilers and generators. There are three 250-horsepower marine type boilers and two 100-horsepower tubular boilers. There are two 150-kilowatt generators and one 100-kilowatt generator, all belt driven by separate engines. These generate direct current at 550 volts.

The mines are ventilated by one 13½-foot Cappell fan, and one 20-foot high-speed fan, of the company's own make. Both are driven by electric motors. The shops are located near No. 1 tippie and have the same facilities as those at Koehler. Hauling from all mine partings to tipples is by electric motors, of which five Westinghouse 15-ton motors are used. Haulage roads are laid with 60-pound steel rail and graded. When slack coal is produced at this mine it is shipped to the ovens at Gardiner for coking. There are 112 tenant houses and two boarding houses at this mine.

#### BRILLIANT MINE.

Brilliant mine is situated in T. 31 N., R. 23 E., on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. This mine is opened in the Brilliant seam, which is about 5 feet thick. The coal is worked by level drifts as at the other mines. Two of these drifts attack the coal on opposite sides of the canyon. These main entries are each about 3,000 feet in at this time. The regular daily production from these two openings is 1,000 tons. The machinery is operated by electric power. The power plant is located near the tippie. A wood frame and corrugated-iron building contains the boilers and generators. There are three 100-horsepower tubular boilers. The generators are one 150-kilowatt Westinghouse direct-connected unit and one 100-kilowatt Card generator, belt driven. These generate direct current at 550 volts. A 6-foot high-speed fan, driven by an electric motor, ventilates the mine. The shops are similarly arranged to those at the other mines, but not so extensive. Coal is hauled to the tippie from the more extensive workings by a 15-ton Westinghouse motor and from the other side with mules. No powder is used in mining this coal. The same sprinkling system is used as at the other mines. When slack coal is loaded at this mine, it is shipped to the Gardiner ovens for coking. There are 51 tenant houses at this mine, of the same style as at Koehler. The water supply is secured from a well near the creek bottom at the tippie and is pumped to a tank on high ground, which supplies pressure. Water lines are laid throughout this camp.

The Gardiner ovens are situated 3 miles west of Raton, on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad which connects with the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad at Raton, N. Mex. There are 200 beehive ovens in this plant and a coal washery of 600 tons daily capacity. A steam locomotive hauls the coal from washer

to ovens and the washer is operated by steam. Three 100-horsepower tubular boilers furnish power for the washer plant. There are about 50 tenant houses at Gardiner, some frame and some adobe, which, being more than the oven force requires, will be useful when a mine is opened there. The water supply is taken from a spring 2 miles up the valley, at which a reservoir is built, and pipe lines are laid to all parts of the camp. It is at Gardiner that the company's general hospital is located. This is a commodious building with modern equipment.

#### **GARDINER MINE.**

The Gardiner mine is situated about 1 mile immediately north of Gardiner ovens. The mine is opened on the main or Raton coal seam, which is about 7 feet thick. This mine has been opened only recently and has one drift opening about 800 feet in. Within a few months this mine will produce about 750 tons daily. A water-pipe line is being constructed from the washery to a tank being placed on the mountain above the mine and a pump at the washer will pump the water to the tank. A tippie is being constructed. Modern dumping, screening, and sorting apparatus will be provided. The mine is now producing about 200 tons daily. Tracks have been completed which connect this mine with the Dillon branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

#### **SUGARITE MINE.**

The Sugarite mine is located on the south flank of the Bartlett Mesa. A drift has been opened on the main coal and is about 1,000 feet in. The coal produced at this mine is hauled to Raton by wagons and used chiefly for local consumption at that point. The present production is about 50 tons daily.

The five operated mines herein mentioned are located along the outcrop of the coal field. Extensive surface and drill prospecting has uncovered new fields tributary to present railway and mining developments. With an additional mining plant in the Sugarite district, now in course of construction, the producing capacity will be 8,800 tons daily and there is a sufficient tonnage in sight and blocked out to keep up this production for many years to come.

#### **DUTCHMAN MINE.**

The Dutchman mine, in secs. 16 and 17, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. The mine has not been operated for shipping purposes since October 5, 1906. Since that time, however, a working shaft has been sunk about a mile from the original opening and everything put in readiness for a large production when the market demands it. The coal seam is 7 feet thick at the point where it is intersected by the shaft. The mine is owned by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.

#### **SAFETY APPLIANCES.**

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. has in all of its operations always had in view the safety of life and property. After more or less experimenting, extending over several years, it has evolved a system that is equal to the best in the country and

has received complimentary mention from mining experts who have visited its plants from time to time.

The first move in the direction of safety has been the employment of an inspector in charge of all safety appliances, whose duties are the continuous thorough inspection of all mines and equipment. In order to prevent dust explosions or mine fires, all main haulage ways are laid with water pipes wherein water is provided under ample pressure, which is used for regular sprinkling and also for fires. In the drier working entries and where coal dust would accumulate the dust is cleaned up and carried outside the mines as much as possible, and all dry working places are sprinkled.

The old system of shooting by miners in breaking coal has been abandoned, and regular corps of shot firers are employed to do the shooting at night after everyone has left the mine. The miner must drill the necessary holes and prepare the dummy cartridges, which are made out of clay provided by the company inside the mine for that purpose, and the shot firers do all of the charging, tamping, and firing. No miner is permitted to handle or have in his possession any caps, fuse, or powder, and the shot firers, who are experienced men, are forbidden to charge any holes which in their opinion are improperly placed.

In addition to the above, the use of black powder has been abandoned and been replaced by permissible explosives or safety powder that has passed the Federal Bureau of Mines tests, with the result that, under this system, during a period extending over one year not a single windy or blown-out shot has occurred.

All entries and rooms are carefully inspected by the fire bosses after shot firing before the men are permitted to reenter the mines. Accurate reports are being kept, and strict rules for the conduct of all employees are being enforced. All modern rescue apparatus and first aid to the injured equipment are kept at convenient places in and about the mines, and the company is now engaged in providing instructions to all their employees in the use of such appliances. An encouraging sign is the interest taken by the men to learn the use of the apparatus provided by the company and the evident desire to assist the company to educate its employees in the use of the apparatus.

While many miles of development work has been done upon these mines and millions of tons of coal exploited and made ready for extraction within a comparatively short time, yet the safety of workmen has been the first care of the operator, and the accidents have been correspondingly few in number. The interest taken by the management has inspired enthusiasm in the employees in regard to every improvement tending to the safety of the men and protection of the company property. This interest was well in evidence when the Federal Bureau of Mines safety car No. 2, under direction of Mr. J. C. Roberts, made a brief itinerary of the northern New Mexico coal fields last May, remaining a week at the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.'s mines at Koehler. So great was the interest taken in the lessons given by the members of the crew of the United States rescue car that the lessons and helmet practice were continued constantly from early morning until midnight every day. Pit bosses, shot firers, fire bosses, and miners from the company's camps at Van Houten and Brilliant volunteered to come to

Koehler and pay their own expenses to attend the lessons and practice with the rescue apparatus, but there were more pupils at Koehler than could be taught in the limited time at the disposal of the Bureau of Mines safety car crew, who had urgent calls to fulfill engagements dated ahead.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. has continued the extension of its system for training and teaching its employees in the art of mining, particularly wherein the safety of the men is involved. Especial attention is being given to discipline, with gratifying results, as there have been fewer accidents in the mines during the past three years than ever before. There are several well-trained first-aid crews at the mines, who do very creditable first-aid work.

Notwithstanding the low price of copper, with the resulting curtailing of smelting operations in the Southwest, the insurrection in Mexico, and the general stagnation of business during the last half of the fiscal year, the company's production exceeded that of the previous year by 74,762 tons, the total production being 1,273,828 tons, as by comparison with last annual report of this office.

Where in former years the company's market was chiefly for steam coal and coke, of late it has made a determined effort to extend its trade in domestic fuel. Two veins of coal are being developed, which are of excellent quality for this purpose, which enables the company to compete with the best domestic coals in the Rocky Mountain region. By careful preparation it has been able to produce a superior article at one mine, and another mine, now in course of construction, gives promise of a still better product.

The company has provided 15 Draeger helmet apparatus, and an ample supply of oxygen is kept on hand for the rescue crews to use in training or for use in case of danger to workmen.

All of the mines of the company have railroad connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Colorado & Southern, and the El Paso & Southwestern systems, either direct or via the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway, which give the company a direct outlet for its products to practically all points in the Southwest and the Republic of Mexico.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway reaches large timber operations near its western terminus, thus enabling the coal company to obtain a plentiful supply of mine timber and lumber at reasonable prices.

The equipment of the company, which is all of the best and is kept in an excellent state of maintenance, the system of mining, civic features of the camps, etc., were all described in detail in the annual reports of this office in preceding years. For detailed statistics of production, etc., in the various camps operated by this company, see statistical tables, pages 7 to 13.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO MINERS.

The following is a copy of the instructions to miners, issued and printed in four languages and posted in and at its mines by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.:

1. No miner is allowed to enter any of the mines of this company without permission of the fire boss or pit boss, and at no time shall he attempt to enter the mine if the mine gate is closed.
2. No miner, while in or about the mines, is allowed to have in his possession any powder, fuse, caps, or other explosives.

3. No miner shall enter any working place where a danger board has been put up.

4. In mining, the miner shall mine or cut his coal, and no hole shall be drilled beyond such mining or cutting. The miner must see that his drill at all times is of sufficient size to make a hole large enough to admit the safety cartridges.

5. When leaving his room the miner must leave in front of each hole a sufficient number of dummy cartridges filled with clay to properly fill the hole. Clay for that purpose will be delivered by the company at convenient places in the mine.

6. The miner will be charged by the company with the amount of powder, fuse, and caps actually used in his working place by the shot firer.

7. The shot firers are instructed not to fire any holes which do not conform with these regulations.

These regulations are made to insure safety of life and property, and must be strictly complied with.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SHOT FIRERS.

The following instructions are also issued:

1. All shot firers shall report to the pit boss of the mine to which they are assigned and get his instructions before entering such mine.

2. Upon entering the mine the shot firers must close and lock the mine gates and see that they remain so as long as they are in the mine.

3. The shot firer shall never charge or load any hole which, in his opinion, would make an unsafe shot, neither shall he fire any hole which has been charged by the miner.

4. If a miner has left an insufficient number of dummy cartridges to properly fill the hole, or if the cartridges are filled with any other substance than clay, or if the hole drilled is too small to properly admit the safety cartridges, or if the hole is not properly placed and drilled so as to make a safe shot, the shot firer shall not attempt to charge or fire such hole.

5. The shot firer shall only use such explosives as are furnished him by the company, and shall keep an accurate account in a book furnished him by the company of the amount of powder, caps, and fuse actually used by him in each working place.

6. After the shots in a working place have been fired, the shot firer shall examine said working place as quickly as possible and see whether the shooting has left the working place in an unsafe condition, and if a shot has missed fire, or if a working place should be in an unsafe condition, shot firer shall not return to face, but shall put up a danger board, so that no one can enter the place without seeing same. He shall also make report to the fire boss when he comes on his shift. And if shot still hangs fire when it is time for the miners to be allowed to enter the mine, fire boss shall not allow party who works in that place to enter same. Shot firers to take care of conditions next evening when they come on their shift.

7. No explosives, caps, or fuse shall be left in the mine by the shot firers.

8. Shot firers shall work in pairs as much as possible, and if it is necessary to work alone they must keep one another advised as to where they expect to work.

9. Before leaving the mine shot firer shall make out report to pit boss, giving the entry and room number of all holes refused or unsafe places; also the reason for not firing. This report shall be left where mine boss can examine same each morning before starting in on his regular duties.

These regulations are made to insure safety of life and property and must be strictly complied with.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

##### KOEHLER MINE.

*November 14, 1910.*—Mine No. 1: Examined fire bosses' report books upon Nos. 1 and 2 mines; no gas found in either mine since my last visit of inspection. In mines found fire bosses' marks of daily inspection at all faces inspected. Inspected No. 1 mine. Air intake, main entry, 33,000 cubic feet per minute, other air leaking into mine through broken ground and 6,000 cubic feet through first entry. Total measured intake, 39,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-

bulb thermometer, 37°; wet-bulb thermometer, 34°; barometer, 23.37 inches; relative humidity, 78 per cent; persons underground, 107 miners, 15 company men, 6 boys; total, 128; also 11 mules. Fan, 78 revolutions per minute; air return, 54,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 49°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 23.32 inches.

*February 20, 1911.*—Mine No. 1: Air intake, 42,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 9°; wet-bulb thermometer, 9°; barometer, 23.7 inches. Persons underground, 112 miners, 15 company men, 2 boys; total, 129; also 10 mules. Fan, exhaust, 80 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 47,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 32°; wet-bulb thermometer, 50°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Found mine in excellent condition, roadways and air courses clean, and generally quite damp, many places wet; pipe line throughout mine for sprinkling rock stoppings and overcasts; iron-sheathed doors, concrete and rock frame work. Shots examined, loaded, and ignited by shot firers when all others are out of mine. Only permissible explosives used; clay tamping; coal undermined or cut out to depth of hole.

*March 25, 1911.*—Mine No. 1: Air intake through main entry 28,800 cubic feet per minute; other intake through caved ground; dry-bulb thermometer, 37°; wet-bulb thermometer, 34°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 78 per cent; persons underground, 113 miners, 17 company men, 3 boys; total, 133; and also 11 mules. Fan, exhaust, 80 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 42,840 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 94 per cent. Mine in good condition.

*May 22, 1911.*—Assisted in making arrangements for Mr. J. C. Roberts and crew of Bureau of Mines rescue car No. 2, for teaching of classes in rescue and first-aid work. In afternoon, in company with Mr. Roberts, inspected Nos. 1 and 2 mines. Traversed about 3 miles of underground workings. Found both mines in excellent condition; roadways clean of dust, well watered, air well distributed, places well timbered, no standing gas, and mines showing every indication of close attention to conditions of safety.

*May 24, 1911.*—Completed inspection of No. 1 mine. Air intake, 31,800 cubic feet per minute; additional intake through broken ground; dry-bulb thermometer, 68°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 18 per cent; persons underground, 100 miners, 21 company men, 3 boys; total, 124; also 9 mules. Fan, exhaust, 81 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 46,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Found mine in excellent condition. Attended first-aid lecture and practice of crew of Bureau of Mines mine-safety car No. 2 until 9.30 p. m. Some of the miners who are pupils gave good demonstrations of the value of the educational work of the mine rescue-car crew.

*November 15, 1910.*—Mine No. 2. Fan, exhaust, 204 revolutions per minute; air intake, 36,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 33°; wet-bulb thermometer, 33°; barometer 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 100 per cent (snowing). Underground, 128 miners, 18 company men, 5 boys; total, 151; also 11 mules. Air return to fan, 49,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 49°; wet-bulb thermometer, 49°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 100 per cent. Found every precaution being taken for safety of men employed. Shot firers inspect and load and ignite all shots. Fire bosses and shot firer examine and report all unsafe conditions; men are compelled to report name and number at check cabin at mouth of coal mine and if their working place has been reported unsafe by fire bosses, or shot firers, the miner is not allowed to enter until his place is made safe.

*February 21, 1911.*—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 2 openings, 38,500 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 19°; wet-bulb thermometer, 30°; barometer, 23.7 inches. The wet-bulb thermometer became covered with ice when wetted, and waved rapidly against the air current, traveling 500 feet per minute; did not change the reading; tried it for 15 minutes without change of temperature shown. Persons under ground, 135 miners, 18 company men, and 3 boys; total, 156; also 11 mules. Fan, exhaust, 200 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 44,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 46°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. This mine is in excellent condition, as cited for No. 1 mine above. Fire bosses on all mines of company to whom men must report at cabin at mouth of mine before entering mine.

*March 25, 1911.*—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 31,800 cubic feet per minute through main entry; through opening into Ashenfelter Canyon, 8,500 cubic feet per minute; total, 40,300 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 40°; wet-bulb thermometer, 35°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 65 per cent. Under ground, 145 miners, 22 company men, 6 boys; total, 173 persons; also 12 mules. Fan, exhaust, 235 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 48,450 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 49°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 86 per cent. Mine in good condition.

*May 25, 1911.*—Completed inspection of No. 2 mine. Air intake, 52,660 cubic feet per minute through 2 sources. Dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 18 per cent. Persons under ground, 138 miners, 17 company men, 4 boys; total, 159; also 11 mules. Fan, exhaust, 235 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 53,010 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 23.25 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Found mine in excellent condition. Attended first-aid lecture and practice by crew of Bureau of Mines mine-safety car No. 2 until 9.45 p. m. Miners who are pupils gave excellent demonstrations of the valuable teaching of the crew of the Bureau of Mines mine-safety car No. 2.

*May 23, 1911.*—Mine No. 3: Air intake through 2 sources, 34,380 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 46 per cent. Some air entering through broken ground. Persons under ground, 38 miners, 5 company men, 2 boys; total, 45; also 3 mules. Fan, exhaust, 175 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 42,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Attended first-aid lecture and demonstration of crew of Bureau of Mines car No. 2 until 9.30 p. m.

#### VAN HOUTEN MINE.

*June 27, 1911.*—Investigated conditions attending accidental death of Carlo Cavani, who was killed in pillar in first right entry in No. 1 mine about 9.30 a. m., June 19, 1911. Found that deceased was working under a large piece of top coal, in an entry stump that he was drawing. He had been warned that it was dangerous, and told to set props, and shown where to set them. Details as given in accident report correct.

*June 28, 1911.*—Mines Nos. 1 and 2: Fan, exhaust, 102 revolutions per minute; air intake, both mines, 71,044 cubic feet per minute; air entering mine through caved ground not measured. Dry-bulb thermometer, 64°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 56 per cent. Persons in two mines, 50 miners, 5 company men, 1 boy; total, 56; also 5 mules. Mines are connected underground. Air return from both mines, 85,050 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.32 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Found mine in good condition.

*September 26, 1910.*—Went to room No. 2, fourth right entry No. 4 mine, where Cruz Martinez was killed on Wednesday, September 21. Found room in same condition as at the time of accident. Found that deceased had drilled a hole in the left-hand bottom corner of face of room on September 19. On night of the 19th the shot firer had loaded and ignited the shot, but it missed. On the 20th deceased had drilled another hole in top of right-hand corner of face of room, which was loaded and fired by shot firer on night of the 20th. The shot firer should then have looked after missed shot, and he claimed that he did, and that he marked up a danger sign, but that deceased went into room in violation of rules and started picking at missed hole when it exploded, killing him.

*September 27, 1910.*—Mine No. 4: Air intake, 2 openings, 25,440 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 52°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 72 per cent. Persons underground, 120 miners, 21 company men, 1 boy; total, 142; also 12 mules. Fan, exhaust, 25 feet diameter, 38 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 26,260 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 62°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Found mine in good condition; all shots loaded and ignited by shot firers, and places afterwards inspected by fire boss and by shot firers. Gave instructions that more care be exercised to keep miners from going into places where shots had missed.



*March 23, 1911.*—Mine No. 4: Air intake through 3 inlets, including return from No. 6 mine, 66,540 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 83°; wet-bulb thermometer, 81°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Persons underground, 115 miners, 22 company men, 2 boys; total, 139; also 18 mules. Fan, exhaust, 84 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 68,310 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 84 per cent. Found mine in excellent condition. Traversed about 5 miles of workings.

*September 28, 1910.*—Mine No. 6: Air intake, 2 openings, 19,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 85 per cent. Persons underground, 100 miners, 7 company men, 2 boys; total, 109; also 10 mules. Air return to No. 4 fan from No. 6 mine, 26,333 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Some air being pulled into mine through broken ground. Found mine in good condition. Shots loaded and ignited by shot firers, and places examined afterward by shot firers and shot bosses.

*March 24, 1911.*—Mine No. 6: Air intake through main entry, 7,900 cubic feet per minute (a much greater quantity of air taken into mine through caved ground). Dry-bulb thermometer, 43°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 67 per cent. Persons underground, 103 miners, 8 company men, 2 boys; total, 113; also 9 mules. Air return to No. 4 mine fan, 25,830 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Found mine in good condition.

#### BRILLIANT MINE.

*November 8, 1910.*—Investigated conditions attending accidents whereby John Vegas and Mike Yert were killed in Brilliant mine. Found that relation of circumstances in accident reports was correct; reports attached to monthly report. Inspected Brilliant mine No. 3; air intake, 21,660 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 22 inches; relative humidity, 44 per cent. Persons underground, 60 miners, 6 company men; total, 66; also 3 mules. Air return to face, 20,240 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 49°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 22.85 inches. Found mine in good condition and great care exercised for safety of men.

*March 20, 1911.*—Air intake, 17,670 cubic feet per minute, some air entering through broken ground. Dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 23.05 inches; relative humidity, 23 per cent. Persons underground, 105 miners, 11 company men, 1 boy; total, 117; also 7 mules. Fan, exhaust, about 820 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 24,640 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; relative humidity, 59 per cent. Coal all pick mined; no shooting in coal; no gas; mine well timbered; in good condition.

#### GARDINER MINE.

*November, 1910.*—Ventilation natural, air shaft; velocity of ventilation current varies. Average intake, 11,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.2 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. Persons underground, 24 miners, 5 company men; total, 29; also 1 mule. Air return to air shaft, 11,700 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 23.1 inches; relative humidity, 71 per cent. Lack of timbers at some places in mine. Instructed miners to set more timbers. Mr. French, general superintendent, instructed miners to cease work if suitable timbers were not at hand to timber dangerous places.

#### SUGARITE MINE.

*November 7, 1910.*—Air intake erratic and baffling; no register on anemometer; ventilation through second opening; air fairly good at working faces. New air shaft being constructed to improve ventilation. Persons underground, 19 miners, 4 company men; total, 23; also 2 mules. Found some of the miners working under dangerous top; gave necessary instructions. All pick work; no powder used.

*February 17, 1911.*—Ventilation natural, through air shaft. Air intake, 4,620 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 9°; wet-bulb thermometer, 8.80°; barometer, 23.05 inches; relative humidity, 96 per cent. Persons underground, 16 miners, 3 company men; total, 19; also 1 mule. Air return to air shaft entry, 4,840 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 48°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 23.07 inches; relative humidity, 76 per cent. Coal is all cut, mined, and wedged down. No shooting in coal. The top band of rock is shot down. Mine in good condition except dry.

*May 8, 1911.*—Ventilation natural, through air shaft. Air intake nor air return gave any register on anemometer, but air good at working faces. Persons underground, 8 miners and 2 company men; total, 10; also 1 mule.

#### YANKEE FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

##### YANKEE MINE.

The Yankee mine is in sec. 1, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The thickness of coal seam is 6 feet; dip N. 1° 30' E.; character of coal, bituminous and coking. There are three coal seams in the properties of the company; the coal varies from 5 to 7 feet in thickness in the several beds, including bands of impurities from 1 to 18 inches in thickness.

The mine is opened by four drift entries, two of which have been abandoned. Length of main drift entry, 900 feet; direction of main entry N. 4° W.; dimensions of main entry, 6 by 10 feet. Longest cross entries are about 800 feet in length; dimensions of cross entries, 6 by 8 feet; distance apart, 500 feet. Length of room necks, 30 feet; width of room necks, 7 feet; length of rooms, 250 feet; width of rooms, 20 feet; distance of room centers, 50 feet. The mine will be operated with a block system and the coal removed retreating. Ventilation is by furnace. A telephone system is to be installed. Total output, 31,428.55 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 875 tons; net product shipped to market, 30,553.55; value per ton at the mine, \$1.20; total value, \$36,664.26. The coal was shipped over the Santa Fe, Raton & Eastern to the junction with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Raton, N. Mex., whence it was shipped to markets in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas.

Permissible explosives are used and shots are loaded, tamped, and ignited by shot firers when other men have left the mine, except such other persons as may be employed on the night shift. Clay is used for tamping, a plentiful supply of which is close at hand. Miners are required to undermine or cut the coal on one side, that the shot may not be gripped tight.

##### LLEWELLYN MINE.

The Llewellyn mine is located in secs. 17, 18, and 20, T. 31 N., R. 26 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton, N. Mex. It lies about 200 feet beneath the lava sheet which constitutes the top of Johnson mesa. The coal seam outcrops in the several canyons that have been eroded along the sides of the mesa. The mine was not operated during the past fiscal year. It is owned by the Yankee Fuel Co. The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of vein, 7½ feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room and pillar; length of main drift entry, 550 feet; system of ventilation, air shaft.

## SPERRY MINE.

The Sperry mine lies in sec. 5, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 11 miles from Raton, N. Mex. It is opened by a drift entry about 400 feet in length. For several years prior to September, 1906, this mine was operated by Elmer Sperry, and the coal was hauled by teams to Raton and sold for domestic purposes. The mine is owned by the Yankee Fuel Co. It was not operated during the past fiscal year.

## TURNER MINE.

The Turner mine is located in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton. It is on a coal seam supposed to lie about 60 feet below the Llewellyn seam; thickness of seam,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; kind of coal, bituminous; system of working, drift, room, and pillar; ventilation by air shaft. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

## MENDELSON MINE.

The Mendelsohn mine, formerly called the Honeyfield mine, is located in sec. 2, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 9 miles northeast of Raton and 1 mile from Yankee. The coal is a good quality bituminous; thickness of coal seam, .5 feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room, and pillar; length of main drift entry, 350 feet.

The mine was operated under lease during the past fiscal year. Statistical blanks were sent to the owner, but no returns were made to this office. Approximate estimates of production, etc., will be found in the statistical tables on pages 7-13.

## RECORD OF INSPECTION.

## YANKEE MINE.

*October 24, 1910.*—Investigated conditions attending accident whereby Levi Turner was killed by fall of timber and dirt in No. 1 main entry, Yankee mine, as described in accident report, which will be forwarded with monthly report. Investigated conditions attending death of John Berger, who was instantly killed by being kicked by a mule in main entry No. 1 mine. Inspected Yankee mine, 32 miners, 15 company men, 1 boy underground. Found several places in mine insufficiently timbered and a very bad top to which I called attention of superintendent and requested that it be made safe.

*November 9, 1910.*—Air intake through No 3 mine, main entry, 2,320 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer,  $56^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $44^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 2.367 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. Air intake through third north entry (at head of new tramroad) erratic and baffling, no register on anemometer. Air leaking into mine through caved workings, can not be measured. Persons underground, 22 miners, 7 company men, 1 boy; total 30; also 14 mules. Air return to furnace 11,700 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer,  $51^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $51^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 22.65 inches; relative humidity, 100 per cent. Found very dangerous condition of roof in third north entry and other places. Will give written instruction to operator to remedy defects.

*February 16, 1911.*—Ventilation by furnace. Air intake could not be correctly nor approximately measured on account of inlets through caved workings. Dry-bulb thermometer,  $42^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $33^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 22.5 inches; relative humidity, 42 per cent. Persons underground, 32 miners, 37

company men; total, 69; also 14 mules. Air return to furnace 13,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 22.5 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Miners shooting off the solid, black powder used. Shot firers will be put on next week and Monobel, a permissible explosive, substituted for black powder. Mine workings in general quite humid and in many places very wet. Instructed that care be taken to guard against blown-out shots, and that ventilation be improved.

*May 9, 1911.*—Air intake through third north entry, 3,780 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 49°; barometer 22.55 inches; relative humidity, 34 per cent. Air intake through fourth north entry erratic and baffling; tried 20 minutes, could not get a constant current long enough for measurement, doors open. Air also entering over caved ground. Persons underground, 21 miners, 4 company men; total, 25; also 11 mules. Air return to furnace 12,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 22.5 inches; relative humidity 89 per cent. Mine in good condition. Only permissible explosives used. Shot firers load and ignite shots when all others are out of mine.

### LINCOLN COUNTY.

Several prospect slopes and shafts have been sunk in the coal measures of Lincoln County during the past few years in attempts to open a mine that could ship coal at a profit. These efforts have had only indifferent results. The area in which the coal measures lie was first folded and faulted, afterwards much eroded, and still later intersected by igneous dikes. At a yet later period extrusive flows covered the coal measures and caused the deterioration of the coal wherever exposed by erosion. The igneous action has reduced the economic value of the coal reserves of this section. There are considerable areas largely underlain with coal, as between Three Rivers Station and Walnut Station on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, a distance of 30 miles; yet numerous drill holes, shafts, and slopes sunk to exploit the coal measures have shown that the coal has been more or less coked, either by intrusive sheets or sills below or extrusive flows above it. In a few instances isolated patches of marketable coal have been found, but the probability of a large production from the coal fields of this county is very remote. There has not been any important development nor operation in this county during the past fiscal year.

### OLD ABE MINE.

The Old Abe mine is located in the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 13 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Thickness of coal seam, 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet; angle of dip, 18°; direction of dip, S. 89° 40' W. Opened by two slopes, 400 feet and 250 feet, respectively, in depth, entries, 250 to 300 feet in length. The mine is owned by the Old Abe Co., which also operates a gold mine at White Oaks, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. John Y. Hewitt is general manager and A. N. Price superintendent of the coal mine. The number of men employed underground was 4; number of men outside, 1; nationality of employees, American, all of whom could read and write; number of days mine was operated during the year, 300; production of mine, 2,065.65 tons; estimated value of output, at \$3 per ton, \$6,196.97. The mine was operated principally to supply fuel to the Old Abe gold mine and mill and to the town of White Oaks, N. Mex. Shipments are also made by wagon to Carrizozo, about 14 miles distant, and sold for domestic purposes.

## RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*March 6, 1911.*—Old Abe mine: Air intake, 6,400 cubic feet per minute, not constant, one slope intake for a few minutes, then reverse to return. Dry-bulb thermometer, 48°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 76 per cent. Return same as intake. Five men employed underground. No drag on trip ascending slope; instructed that drag be used.

## GRAY MINE.

The Gray coal mine is located in T. 9 S., R. 14 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine was first opened about 25 years ago to procure fuel for Fort Stanton. A slope was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, but followed a line of disturbance of the strata, and but little marketable coal was extracted, the mine being closed and the old slope allowed to cave in and fill with debris washed from surface. In 1901 the Linderman Coal Co., under the management of J. J. Blow, sunk a new slope to a depth of 450 feet, but this slope followed the same line of disturbance of the strata and but little coal was found, operation being soon suspended. During the past year Mr. S. T. Gray sunk a new slope to a depth of 250 feet, opening a promising seam of coal. Thickness of coal, 3 feet 6 inches; angle of dip, about 8°. Statistical blanks sent to the operator for data for this report were not returned. The following figures are estimated: Number of miners employed, 2; men outside, 1; number of days mine was operated, 60; total product, 250 tons; value of product at the mine, \$3 per ton; total value, \$750. The coal is hoisted to the surface by a horse whim.

## WILLOW SPRINGS MINE.

The Willow Springs mine lies in sec. 3, T. 8 S., R. 10 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Polly Station, on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, the nearest railroad point. The mine has not been operated since December 14, 1908. Thickness of coal seam  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet; dip of seam, 16° SE.; depth of main slope, 320 feet; horsepower whim used for hoisting. The coal was shipped by wagon to the town of Carrizozo, N. Mex., 7 miles distant, where it was sold for domestic use.

## CONNER AND SMITH MINE.

This property lies in T. 8 S., R. 10 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 8 miles east of Carrizozo, N. Mex. The mine is in the prospective stage. The coal seam has a thickness of 4 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with 4 bands of shale included. The mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

## MCKINLEY COUNTY.

McKinley County ranks second among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, being credited with 21.48 per cent of the gross production of the Territory. The gross production of this county for the fiscal year was 725,767.30 tons, a decrease of 12,157.45 tons from the preceding fiscal year. This decrease was due to lack of demand for

domestic coal during the very mild winter. The amount used in operating the mines was 21,966 tons; net product shipped to market, 703,801.30 tons; total value of coal shipped to market, \$1,153,658.16.

The coal is subbituminous and noncoking; it burns freely and does not clinker and is in favor for domestic uses, commanding higher prices for this purpose than the bituminous coals. It is used for steam purposes on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and other railroads west of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and for manufacturing and power plants throughout the Southwest.

The competition of the fuel oil of California has restricted the output of the mines of McKinley County. It is probable that if this competition were eliminated the production of coal from McKinley County would be counted by millions of tons per annum.

The mines have been remarkably free from fire damp. Only two instances of gas have been reported during the 25 years that the mines have been operated, and in each instance a mere trace of fire damp was found by a single witness. The writer has a standing reward of \$25 for any person who will discover fire damp in any of the mines of the Gallup field or the Carthage field, the gaseous mixture to be in sufficient quantity to be detected by a Pieler lamp, which will be used in making the test.

#### VICTOR-AMERICAN FUEL CO.'S MINES.

The Victor-American Fuel Co. owns 9 mines, each of which has been extensively developed, namely, Weaver, Heaton, Navajo, and Bartlett, which were operated during the past year, and the Gallup, Clark, Catalpa, Thatcher, and Otero, upon which operations are suspended awaiting demand for the product.

Eight workable coal seams are extensively developed in the various mines of the company. Five coal seams, varying from 4 to 8 feet in thickness, have been developed in the upper coal measures through the Gallup, Weaver, Heaton, Navajo, and Clark mines. Three coal seams of the lower coal measures, ranging in thickness from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 feet, have been developed through the Catalpa, Otero, Thatcher, and Bartlett mines.

The mines operated are provided with systems of pipes for protection against fire; sprayers have been installed in the intake air courses, and the mines are sprinkled at regular intervals; the water system operates under gravity pressure of 100 pounds.

Five Westphalia helmet rescue apparatus, complete with recharging pump, etc., are ready for use when necessary; also invalid stretcher, with pulmotor attached, for bringing injured persons from the mine, and a separate pulmotor to aid in resuscitating persons where respiration is suspended.

The company's mine inspector instructs the men in the use of the apparatus, and regular practice drills are held once a week or oftener, at which the rescue teams from the several mines don the helmets and practice underground. The men are also taught to take apart, clean, and reassemble the apparatus.

Telephone lines to the extremities of the mines provide means of communication with the engine house, tippie, and offices at the surface.

Shot firers are employed, whose duties are to instruct miners, when necessary, how to place their shot holes, to oversee timbering of working places, and to look after the general safety of the men; also to inspect all shot holes, and ignite shots if properly placed. If the holes are dangerously placed they are condemned, and any person is forbidden to ignite the charges. Shots are fired when all others, except shot firers, are out of the mines. The company provides clay for tamping, which is kept at convenient places within the mine.

The operator is using every endeavor to safeguard the employees at the mines, has voluntarily made many improvements with that end in view, and is always ready to respond to any suggestion for improving conditions of safety in and about the mines.

Comfortable houses are provided for employees at very reasonable rents. Good water is furnished free. The various camps of the company are kept clean, and the sanitary conditions are given careful attention. A hospital, with modern equipment, is located centrally to the operating mines; competent physicians and trained nurses care for the inmates.

Large and commodious schoolhouses are provided by the company. The schoolhouse erected by the company at the Weaver mine cost \$8,000.

The mines operated by the company during the past year are the Weaver, Heaton, Navajo, and Bartlett. Five coal seams of the upper measures are worked through the Weaver, Heaton, and Navajo mines, designated by consecutive numbers in the order of occurrence from the surface. The Bartlett mine is in the Crown Point seam of the lower coal measures.

#### WEAVER MINE.

The Weaver mine is located in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is opened by a slope 3,900 feet in length, driven to the dip; dip of seam 6 per cent; direction, N. 40° W.; system of working, double entry, room, and pillar; distance apart of cross entries, 450 feet; average height of slope and main entries, 7 feet; average width, 9 feet; average height of cross entries and air courses, 6 feet; average width, 8 feet; average length of room necks, 20 feet; average width of room necks, 10 feet; average length of rooms, 250 feet; average width of rooms, 20 feet; distance apart of room centers, 45 feet. The mine is ventilated by a Capell fan, 12 feet in diameter by 5 feet in width, forcing an average of 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute into the mine; water gage, 1.8 inches.

The coal is hauled by mules from the rooms to the partings inside the mine, thence to the tipple by rope haulage. Steam and electricity are used for power purposes, and electricity for lighting. Voltage of electric current, 250. The power for haulage, fan, deep-well pump, box-car loaders, tipple, blower, and machine shop is furnished by 7 engines, having a combined capacity of 750 horsepower. Before this report is published an extensive electric plant will be in operation, as at this date it is practically completed. It is located near the Weaver mine tipple, but power will be distributed to the several mines of the company and for other purposes as hereinbelow described.

Four coal seams are opened in this mine, the workings being in Nos. 2, 3, 3½, and 5 coal seams. The main slope, 3,950 feet in depth, is in the No. 3½ coal seam; the other coal seams are attacked through tunnels driven from the No. 3½ seam across the strata; the principal development heretofore has been in the Nos. 2 and 3½ seams.

The thickness of the coal seams are as follows: No. 2, 4 to 5 feet; No. 3, 5 to 6 feet; No. 3½, 6 feet, and No. 5, 5½ to 6½ feet; angle of dip ranges from 4 to 10 per cent. Dip of main slope, 9.1 per cent. The longest entries are the second right, 3,120 feet; and third left, 3,261 feet.

A new slope in the No. 5 seam has been driven to a depth of about 2,000 feet and connection made with the Weaver mine workings in the upper coal seams at a depth of about 1,600 feet.

In the Gallup mine, which adjoins the Weaver mine, a slope was sunk to a depth of 5,000 feet on No. 5 seam, whose average thickness is 6 feet. Fully 3,000,000 tons had been opened when a fire in the upper levels attacked the slope and operations were suspended. The slope was thoroughly bulkheaded below the fire, walling it off from the developed coal. The fire is now extinguished, and this great body of coal can be mined through the new Weaver slope on the No. 5 seam. The Weaver mine is ventilated by a 12 by 6 foot Capell fan, operated as a force fan, but reversible. The air is taken into the mine through a shaft 200 feet in depth, which also serves as an escape way. This shaft is 2,000 feet from the mine mouth and furnishes fresh air directly to the men employed; several splits distribute the air to the various entries.

The Weaver mine was operated 289 days during the past fiscal year, and 175 miners and 45 company men and 4 boys were employed underground, a total of 224 persons; 40 men and 2 boys were employed outside at the mine. The employees included practically all European nationalities, together with negroes, Mexicans, Japanese, and Americans. Gross production, 265,307.20 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 13,225 tons; net product shipped to market, 252,082.20 tons; average price per ton at the mine, \$1.625; total value of product shipped, \$409,625.28.

The coal was shipped via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and connecting railroad lines to California and Pacific coast markets, and to various points in New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ELECTRIC PLANT BEING INSTALLED AT THE WEAVER MINE BY THE VICTOR-AMERICAN FUEL CO.

The power plant proper consists of a fireproof power house, built of brick and cement, with a steel supported roof, in which are installed one 300-horsepower water-tube boiler and three 100-horsepower marine boilers, with Illinois stokers, space being left for additional boilers in the future. Steel coal bunkers are provided which receive coal from a table about 200 feet away. The ashes from each boiler fire-pot are emptied into a special car underneath the boilers, and these ashes are run out and emptied into a pit, from which they are conveyed by means of an aerial tramway to an ash dumping ground some 2,000 feet away.

In the generator room the present installation consists of two ABT 500-kilowatt, 2,300-volt, 3-phase, General Electric generators con-



ned to horizontal condensing steam turbines, operating at a speed of 3,600 revolutions per minute and a frequency of 60-cycles, space being left for two additional units. The exciters will consist of two continuous current 15-kilowatt, 125-volt General Electric generators with condensing turbines, operating at a speed of 4,500 revolutions per minute.

The switchboard was purchased from the General Electric Co. and has blue Vermont marble panels and standard finish instruments. It consists of two 15-kilowatt direct current exciter panels, two 500 kilowatt, alternating current turbine panels, and four alternating current single-circuit feeder panels, with all necessary instruments, including wattmeters, synchronism indicator, and voltage regulator.

There are at present four feeder circuits radiating from this power house. One circuit goes to the Heaton mine, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, where motors of about 300 kilowatts are installed; another runs in the opposite direction to the company's Navajo mine, where it has approximately 600 kilowatts in motors; the third circuit goes to the Bartlett mine, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away, where motors of 200 kilowatts are installed; the fourth circuit goes to the town of Gallup, 5 miles away, where the electricity will be used for lighting and power.

A voltage of 6,600 was decided upon as a suitable potential for transmission, as some of the developments are situated 4 to 6 miles from the plant. All the circuits are protected by General Electric aluminum-cell lightning arrestors.

In addition to the above apparatus for the generating plant, this company has ordered the following apparatus for use at the three mines mentioned above: One 112-horsepower, 3-phase hoist with controller and resistance; two 50-horsepower, 440-volt hoist motors of the slip-ring type, designed for heavy work; one 250-horsepower, 440-volt, variable speed hoist motor of the slip-ring type with master contractor equipment; two 20-horsepower squirrel-cage type of induction motors for pumping; three 35-horsepower, 440-volt, variable speed motors of the slip-ring type with automatic self-starting device for driving fans; three 150-kilowatt, 6,600-460 volt transformers; three 75-kilowatt, 6,600-460 volt transformers; three 50-kilowatt, 6,600-460 volt transformers.

When completed this will be one of the best equipped, most efficient, and most economical power plants in the Southwest.

#### HEATON MINE.

The Heaton mine, in sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is opened by a slope 4,800 feet in depth, 1,200 feet of which is driven from the surface on the No. 2 coal seam. The No. 3 seam was exploited at and above this depth and a large amount of coal extracted. From the 1,200-foot level the slope was driven at an angle of dip greater than that of the coal measures until the No.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  seam was intersected at about 1,500 feet from the pit mouth. From that point and below extensive development has been done upon the No.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  seam. The same system of working as described in the Weaver mine also obtains in the Heaton mine. The mine is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon fan, 15 feet diameter by 4 feet wide, forcing air, but reversible; it is electrically driven, but auxiliary steam engine is in reserve for emergencies. A sprinkling sys-

tem is maintained by means of pipes throughout the workings. Average number of miners employed, 170; company men, 35; boys, 2; total number of persons underground, 207; men employed outside at the mine, 40; boys, 1; total outside at the mine, 41. The mine was operated 294 days during the year; gross product, 229,624.15 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 3,650 tons; net product shipped to market, 225,974.15 tons; average price per ton at the mine, \$1,615; total value of net output, \$364,985.96. The coal was sold in the same markets as the coal from the Weaver mine.

#### NAVAJO MINE.

The Navajo mine lies in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Four seams of coal are opened in the mine, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5. The main slope followed No. 2 coal seam of the upper coal measures to a depth of about 1,235 feet, where a down-throw fault brought the No. 1 seam into juxtaposition with the face of the slope. The slope was then continued on the No. 1 seam to a total depth of 2,400 feet; angle of dip, 15.6 degrees. This is the only mine in which the No. 1 or No. 2 seams have been developed in recent years. At a depth of about 2,000 feet a crosscut was run into the footwall strata to the intersection of No. 5 seam, which is being exploited from that point.

The mine is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon fan, 5 by 12 feet, propelling, but reversible. System of working: slope, double entry, room and pillar. Dimensions of main slope, 10 by 6 feet. Lengths of four longest entries: First right, 1,864 feet; third right, 1,706 feet; second left, 1,520 feet; and fourth left, 1,633 feet. Dimensions of cross-entry pillars, 25 feet; distance apart of cross entries, 300 feet; length of room necks, 20 feet; width of room necks, 8 feet; length of rooms, 300 feet; width of rooms, 20 feet; distance of room centers, 40 to 65 feet.

Pipe lines, hose, and water car are provided for sprinkling the mine. Shot firers examine and ignite all shots after all other persons have left the mine.

The mine was operated 290 days during the fiscal year. One hundred miners, 25 company men, and 1 boy were employed underground, and 30 men and 1 boy outside at the mine. Gross product, 142,919 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 2,800 tons; net product, 140,119 tons; average price per ton at the mine, \$1.646; total value of net product, \$230,637.90. The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and is also marketed in New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Texas.

Among the improvements made during the year were a new mine hoist installed and new building erected, water tank, two electric mine hoists, seventeen 3 and 4 room houses built. The expenditure for machinery and other equipment installed amounted to over \$30,000.

#### BARTLETT MINE.

The Bartlett mine is located in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This is the only coal mine in New Mexico operated through a vertical shaft. The main working shaft is 200 feet in depth. Another shaft, about 200 feet distant, is

used for the second opening into the mine; the fan is located on this shaft; a winding stairway from top to bottom of this shaft serves for a traveling and escape way in case of emergency. The mine is on one of the coal seams of the lower coal measures, probably the Crown Point seam. Thickness of coal,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet; dip of seam,  $6^{\circ}$  W.; character of coal, lignite; ventilation by a Crawford & McCrimmon 12 by 3 foot 4-inch fan; two steam engines are in use, one 125-horsepower and one 25-horsepower, for hoisting and running the fan; system of working, shaft, double entry, room and pillar. Main and cross entry pillars, 25 feet thick; cross entries, 600 feet apart. Length of longer entries, 1,985 feet: First south, 1,132 feet; third east, 1,029 feet; first east, 885 feet. Distance of room centers, 20 feet; length of rooms, 300 feet.

A telephone furnishes means of communication from the bottom of the shaft to the surface. The mine is wet and muddy throughout the greater part of the workings, but the owner and operator has installed a pipe line from which water for sprinkling may be supplied when necessary.

Average number of miners employed, 30; average number of day men underground, 10; boys, 2; number employed outside, 6; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 186; total output, 30,304.95 tons; used in operating mine, 1,391 tons; net product, 28,913.05 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, \$46,419.89.

During the fiscal year a new blacksmith shop was built at the mine, and two 12-room houses, five 4-room houses, and one 6-room house were added to the accommodations for the employees.

One 100-horsepower boiler, 125-horsepower hoisting engine, and other new machinery was added to the equipment at the mine, involving an expenditure of \$20,000 or more for improvements during the year.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

##### WEAVER MINE.

*September 17, 1910.*—Fan, force, 100 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 34,960 cubic feet per minute, ventilating current of scant volume on account of generator being repaired, and substitute being of insufficient capacity. Ventilation will be improved within a few days. Dry-bulb thermometer,  $62^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $55^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 23.72 inches; relative humidity, 67 per cent. Persons underground, 165 miners, 32 company men, 1 boy; total, 198; also 33 mules. Measured 14,000 cubic feet of air going to 28 men and 2 mules in third right entry; too great a proportion; instructed that air be better distributed. Air return through main slope, 20,060 cubic feet per minute, balance lost through caved ground in third right entry after passing men. Dry-bulb thermometer,  $71^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $70^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 96 per cent.

*October 18, 1910.*—Inspected fire walls and old air-slope entry, available for escape way. Found less CO and CO<sub>2</sub> in vicinity of fire walls than at last inspection. Ventilation, by force fan, 100 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 30,400 cubic feet per minute. Persons underground, 160 miners, 30 company men, 1 boy; total, 191; also 32 mules. Air supply insufficient; the motor that runs fan being repaired, substituted motor of insufficient capacity; regular motor will be returned in a few days and ventilation improved. Air returns through main slope 21,240 cubic feet per minute, part of air lost through caved ground after passing men. Dry-bulb thermometer,  $68^{\circ}$ ; wet-bulb thermometer,  $70^{\circ}$ ; barometer, 23.3 inches.

*November 18, 1910.*—Inspected fire walls at points in former fan-air course where fire broke through. Found that everything indicated fire extinguished in that section. Air intake, 32,300 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermome-

ter, 48°; wet-bulb thermometer, 40°; barometer, 23.45 inches; relative humidity, 54 per cent. Miners underground, 145; company men, 30; 1 boy; total number of persons underground, 176; also 34 mules. Air return through main slope, 21,660 cubic feet per minute, part of air lost through caved ground after passing the men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 69°; wet-bulb thermometer, 69°; barometer, 23.35 inches. Supply of air scant; notified superintendent to increase ventilating current.

*February 25, 1911.*—Air intake, 28,680 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 43°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.2 inches; relative humidity, 67 per cent. Persons underground, 180 miners, 28 company men, 3 boys; total, 211 persons; also 28 mules. Air return through main slope 21,600 cubic feet per minute, balance of air lost through caved ground after passing men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 74°; wet-bulb thermometer, 73°; barometer, 23.15 inches; relative humidity, 96 per cent. Investigated conditions at fire walls, found walls cool, fire evidently ceased burning in this locality.

*April 21, 1911.*—Investigated conditions of fire walls in old fan entry and in old No. 1 main entry, and in second left entry. Found walls cooled off, indicating that fire had worked away from vicinity of fire walls. Made tests for noxious gases with safety lamp. Found strong indication of CO<sub>2</sub> in manway from old No. 1 main entry and near fire wall in end of old No. 1 main entry. Gave necessary instructions.

*April 26, 1911.*—Fan force, 146 revolutions per minute. Air intake (measured at stone wall at 38 feet area in intake air course) 40,660 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 42°; barometer, 23.25 inches; relative humidity, 49 per cent. Persons underground, 200 miners, 30 company men, 4 boys; total, 234; also 34 mules. Air return through main slope, 27,900 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 74°; wet-bulb thermometer, 74°; barometer, 23.2 inches; relative humidity 100 per cent. Found mine in good condition. One man continually engaged in sprinkling. Shot firers ignite all shots after all others are out of mine. Fire boss and shot firers carry memorandum books and note all defective and unsafe conditions, which are remedied without delay. Company mine inspector looks after conditions of safety. Clay provided for tamping.

*June 20, 1911.*—At 7 a. m. received telephone call advising me that Rafael Vlsci had been killed in first west back entry of Weaver mine this morning at 12.10. Investigated conditions at place of accident. Found that deceased and his partner had been driving the entry at a certain price per foot, and were also taking down the loose top rock and timbering the entry; they intended taking down the rock which fell, just as soon as deceased finished laying rails; he was laying these when killed. Air intake, measured at area 38 at stone wall, 38,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; (raining) barometer, 23.6 inches; relative humidity, 59 per cent. Persons underground, 180 miners, 32 company men, and 3 boys, total, 215; also 31 mules. Air return at mouth of slope 33,000 cubic feet per minute, part of air lost through caved ground after passing the men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 75°; wet-bulb thermometer, 75°; barometer, 23.48 inches; relative humidity, 100 per cent.

#### HEATON MINE.

*September 14, 1910.*—Air intake, 50,700 cubic feet per minute; fan, force, 93 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.73 inches; relative humidity, 55 per cent. Persons underground, 130 miners, 30 company men, 1 boy; total, 161; also 23 mules. Air return through main slope, 45,760 cubic feet per minute; part of air lost through caved ground after passing the men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 62°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 90 per cent. Found distribution much improved by splitting air to each district and diverting it to the return instead of pulling all air through to the extremities of the mine. Fan running at less speed than on former inspection, yet more air being distributed in the mine. Mine in good condition.

*October 13, 1910.*—Investigated accident whereby Refugio Sanchez was killed in No. 11 room first east air course, Heaton mine, on September 29, 1910. Examined place where accident occurred and heard testimony of those who were near by at accident. Teofilo Lopez, who worked within 6 feet of deceased when he was killed, was not in today. Found him outside. Lopez told me deceased was putting up a prop and knelt under loose rock while cutting a wedge for top of prop. Plenty of room to have cut prop in safety.

*October 14, 1910.*—Fan, force, 92 revolutions per minute; air intake, 51,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; barometer, 23.6 inches; relative humidity, 61 per cent. Persons underground, 130 miners, 27 company men, 1 boy; total, 158 persons; also 23 mules. Air return through main slope, 41,080 cubic feet per minute; part of air lost through caved ground; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 23.55 inches. Verified reading of dry-bulb thermometer and wet-bulb thermometer for 15 minutes repeatedly and had Sam Woods, mine superintendent, read it also each time. At noon found three Japanese fired their shots in three rooms, although positively prohibited and shot firers employed. Recommended they be discharged, which was done.

*April 25, 1911.*—Fan, force, 96 revolutions per minute; air intake through fan slope, 45,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.42 inches; relative humidity, 54 per cent. Persons underground, 150 miners, 23 company men, 1 boy; total, 179; also 28 mules. Air return through main slope, 41,500 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 23.27 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Some air probably lost through caved ground. Mine in good condition; regularly sprinkled. Shot firers ignite all shots after all others are out of mine. Fire boss and shot firers carry memorandum books and note all defective and unsafe conditions. Company mine inspector employed to inspect the four company mines. CH. has never been found in the mines of the Gallup district.

*June 17, 1911.*—Investigated conditions attending accident whereby James Ferola was injured in Heaton mine at 2.45 p. m., June 8, 1911, dying three hours later. Found that details as recited in accident report are correct. In afternoon assisted at drill of mine rescue crew, with Westphalia helmets, going into an old abandoned fan entry at Weaver mine to fire walls, the entry being filled with CO<sub>2</sub> from mine fire, which extinguishes ordinary lights and renders atmosphere irrespirable.

*June 19, 1911.*—Fan, force, 84 revolutions per minute; water gauge, 0.7 inches; air intake, through fan shaft slope, 48,250 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 74°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.55 inches; relative humidity, 29 per cent. Persons underground, 150 miners, 27 company men, 1 boy; total, 178; also 28 mules. Air return through main slope entry, 37,500 cubic feet per minute; balance of air lost through caved ground after passing workmen. Dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Shots ignited by shot firers when all others are out of mine.

#### NAVAJO MINE.

*September 16, 1910.*—Fan, force, 100 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 27,700 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. Persons underground, 130 miners, 16 company men, 1 boy; total, 147; also 19 mules. Air return through main slope, 28,050 cubic feet per minute; balance of air lost through caved ground after passing the men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 56°; barometer, 23.62 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Called attention to one-car trips going up incline from No. 5 coal seam to No. 3 coal seam; no drag on the car; dangerous if it broke loose. Otherwise found mine in good condition.

*October 15, 1910.*—Found operation of mine temporarily suspended and fan stopped; only 10 men in mine installing electric hoist from No. 5 seam to No. 2 seam. Went to office of William McDermott, general superintendent, who was absent yesterday when I discovered men shooting at noon. Consulted with him in regard to more strict discipline in the mine, and to have shot firers report all places in which shots are fired by the miners in violation of mine rules.

*April 27, 1911.*—Fan, force, 96 revolutions per minute. Air intake through fan slope, 33,390 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 23.3 inches; relative humidity, 61 per cent. Persons underground, 130 miners, 14 company men, 1 boy; total, 145; also 17 mules. Air return through main slope, 25,300 cubic feet per minute; part of air lost through caved ground after passing the workmen. Found mine in good condition; pipe lines for sprinkling; shot firers ignite all shots after workmen have left the mine. Fire boss and shot firers carry memorandum books and note all defective and dangerous conditions and have same remedied. Company mine

Inspector gives careful attention to maintaining safe conditions in the mine. Clay for tamping furnished at the working places.

*June 22, 1911.*—Fan, force, 110 revolutions per minute; water gage, 0.7 inches. Air intake through fan slope, 37,050 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 75°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 30 per cent. Persons underground, 89 miners, 20 company men, 1 boy; total, 110 men; also 16 mules. Air return through main slope, 20,515 cubic feet per minute; balance lost through caved ground after passing men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 23.4 inches; relative humidity, 85 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Gave three hours' instructions to mine rescue crew.

#### BARTLETT MINE.

*September 13, 1910.*—Fan, force, 90 revolutions per minute. Air intake at bottom of fan shaft, 11,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 23.95 inches; relative humidity, 77 per cent. Persons underground, 46 miners, 16 company men, 1 boy; total, 53; also 8 mules. Instructed that ventilation be improved. Air return through first south entry to main shaft, 11,960 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 66°; wet-bulb thermometer, 63°; barometer, 23.95 inches; relative humidity, 86 per cent. Found mine being retimbered throughout and conditions for safety much improved.

*November 19, 1910.*—Fan, force, 90 revolutions per minute. Air intake, measured in drift half way up fan shaft, 91,310 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 71 per cent. Persons underground, 54 miners, 11 company men, 1 boy; total, 66; also 12 mules. Air return to bottom of hoisting shaft very difficult to measure as air enters shaft from three sides; approximate, not very close, 9,620 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 23.7 inches. Found ventilating current scant; telephone out of commission. Gave necessary instructions.

*February 24, 1911.*—Air intake, 9,980 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 35°; wet-bulb thermometer, 33°; barometer, 23.6 inches; relative humidity, 84 per cent. Persons underground, 40 miners, 22 company men, 1 boy; total, 63; also 8 mules. Fan, force, 90 revolutions per minute. Air return could not be approximately measured as air returns through main shaft from three sides and over caved ground and open timbers; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 23.55 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Instructed that ventilation be increased. Investigated conditions at place where John Plese was accidentally killed on February 17 in the Bartlett mine. Found that deceased was retimbering the station at bottom of main shaft where there was a large rock lying on top of the timbers. He stood under the timber and attempted to drive a center post tight with a sledge hammer, the timber swung, allowing the timber and rock to fall upon him. Three other men were on top of the timbers at the time and came down when the rock fell, one of them being seriously hurt. Two other men, who were underneath the timbers and rock, alongside of John Plese, jumped to one side and escaped injury. Deceased acted recklessly in going to the middle of the timbers, to be braced up to start work, and he should not have driven his post so tight.

*April 22, 1911.*—Only development work being done in one pair of entries. Air intake at foot of fan shaft, 13,530 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 52°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.72 inches; relative humidity, 72 per cent. Fan, force, 96 revolutions per minute. Air return through main shaft could not be measured with any degree of accuracy, because the air escapes above top and sides of return entries at the shaft; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 23.72 inches. Found mine in good condition, very wet and muddy throughout.

#### CLARK MINE.

The Clark mine is located in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is owned by the Victor-American Fuel Co., and was described in the annual report for 1907. It was not operated during the past fiscal year.

**OTERO MINE.**

The Otero mine is in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 3 miles east and 1 mile north of Gallup. A spur connects it with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. The mine is owned by the Victor-American Fuel Co. It was not operated during the past fiscal year.

**THATCHER MINE.**

The Thatcher mine, which adjoins the Otero mine on the east, is located in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 12, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It was described in the annual report for 1906. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

**CATALPA MINE.**

The Catalpa mine, owned by the Victor-American Fuel Co., and located in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in the annual report for 1906. Operations were indefinitely suspended seven years ago, as the other mines owned by the same company were sufficiently developed to produce all the coal that could be marketed.

**GALLUP MINE.**

The Gallup mine, owned by the Victor-American Fuel Co., and located at Gibson, in secs. 33 and 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. This mine has not been operated since the early part of 1904, on account of a fire which burned in the old abandoned workings for many years. It is believed the fire is now extinguished. The several mines named above on which operations are suspended will probably resume operations as soon as the demand for coal justifies.

**DIAMOND MINE.**

The Diamond mine is in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, T. 15 N., R. 18 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 2 miles west of Gallup. The Diamond Coal Co., comprised of residents of Arizona and New Mexico, is the owner of the property; R. E. Pollock, Albuquerque, N. Mex., general manager; John James, Gallup, N. Mex., superintendent. The coal is subbituminous, an excellent domestic fuel. Thickness of coal seam, 4 to 7 feet; system of working, shaft, double entry, room and pillar; depth of hoisting shaft, 63 feet. A slope entry, from the surface, 1,700 feet in length, makes connection with the hoisting shaft at the bottom. Escape way through either shaft or slope. The mine is ventilated by a furnace and shaft. Dip of vein,  $2^{\circ}$ ; direction of dip, N.  $36^{\circ}$  W. The mine operated is in the No. 3 coal seam of the upper measures, and from developments in near-by properties, it is reasonable to assume that the Nos. 4 and 5 seams of the upper measures and the three workable seams of the lower measures will be found in the property if a shaft be driven to greater depth. Dimensions of main-entry pillars, 30 feet; cross-entry pillars, 20 to 35 feet; distance apart of cross entries, two 250

feet and two 425 feet apart; length of rooms, half of distance between cross entries; length of room necks, 21 feet; width of room necks, 7 feet; width of rooms, 20 feet; distance of room centers, 36 feet; longest cross entries, 680 feet. The mine roads are sprinkled by water car to allay dust. A speaking tube extends from the bottom of the hoisting shaft to the surface. Steam power is in use at the mine, one 50-horsepower engine operating the hoist, and one 15-horsepower engine driving the two shaking screens on the tippie. Clay is used for tamping, and shot firers ignite all shots after other workmen have left the mine. The mine was operated from October 1, 1910, to the end of the fiscal year, 162 days; miners employed, 35; company men underground, including all employed not digging coal, 14; total number of persons employed underground, 49; number of persons employed outside, 14; total output for the fiscal year, 35,092 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 400 tons; net production sold, 34,692 tons; average price per ton, \$1.89; total value of product shipped, \$65,686. The coal is shipped via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to markets in Texas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Mexico.

The management is making many improvements tending to the safety of the employees and very willingly complies with every instruction and suggestion of the mine inspector for the protection of the miners. It is the intention of the company to procure rescue apparatus and have a trained rescue crew.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*September 12, 1910.*—Went to Diamond mine, as I was informed the mine had resumed operations with new equipment on new shaft; found about 20 men employed installing equipment on surface at new shaft, but no persons working underground.

*October 17, 1910.*—Ventilation by furnace shaft. Air intake, 2,950 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 47°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 94 per cent. Persons underground, 14 miners, 6 company men; total, 20; also 1 mule. Air return to furnace, 7,400 cubic feet per minute. Air leaking through old slope entry, and old air shaft into mine not found in main intake. Dry-bulb thermometer, 49°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.7 inches; relative humidity, 94 per cent. Found mine in very good condition; coal cut or undermined before shooting. Shot igniters employed to inspect holes and ignite shots. Shot firer keeps record sheets of shots fired and missed and notes all defects.

*April 24, 1911.*—Ventilation by furnace; mine not operated to-day, no fire in furnace. Air intake through main air course from hoisting shaft to interior of mine, 1,365 cubic feet per minute (other quantities of air escaping into workings from either side of bottom of shaft). Dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.6 inches; relative humidity, 59 per cent. When furnace is in operation, much greater quantity of air enters mine. Usual number of persons underground: Miners, 40; company men, 4; total, 44; also 4 mules. Air return to furnace, 3,600 cubic feet per minute. Dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 23.57 inches; relative humidity, 100 per cent. Conditions at this mine will be presented in special letter.

*June 21, 1911.*—Ventilation by furnace shaft. Air intake through main air course from working shaft, 1,210 cubic feet per minute, other air coming into mine through air shaft, but not well distributed to men. Dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.87 inches; relative humidity, 63 per cent. Thirty-eight miners, 5 company men; total, 43 persons underground; also 5 mules. Air return to furnace, 5,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 84 per cent. Examined stone stopping and iron-covered



door built in slope manway as a safety precaution, as instructed at last inspection. Found that the iron covering on door was only on one side and not on edges nor outbye side. The suggestion conveyed from acting director, Federal Bureau of Mines, dated June 8, will be complied with and another stone stopping built in manway outbye, as soon as the room from first left entry can be connected with slope, which work is now being prosecuted. When the room connection is made the door also will be taken out of the stopping first mentioned and the stopping built up solid of masonry. Instructed that an emergency door be constructed at the inbye end of the main air course to shut off smoke from men inside in case of fire in shaft, also that a door be built in main haulage entry outbye from the manway, toward shaft, to hinder the air from returning to the furnace through the manway before going to the men; this door would also be used to keep the smoke from reaching the manway in case of fire in the shaft. A deep well is being drilled, to procure an ample supply of water which will be conveyed to reservoir nearby; when the well and reservoir are completed, standpipes will be arranged at the top of the shaft, to flood the shaft in case of fire and extinguish it. Suggested to Mr. R. R. Pollock, general manager Diamond Coal Co., that he purchase rescue apparatus for use in case of dangerous emergencies when the apparatus might be necessary in the mine. The suggestion was promptly indorsed by the general manager and by the superintendent of the mine, and the apparatus will be purchased as soon as the management can decide which apparatus is preferable. The operators of this mine have met the mine inspector more than half way in their desire to do everything suggested to promote the safety of the employees.

#### UNION MINE.

The Union mine is owned and operated by the Gallup-Southwestern Coal Co. The mine is in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 28, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Black Diamond coal seam, the third seam of the lower coal measures in the Gallup field. There are four workable coal seams in these lower coal measures, the upper seam, known as the "Crown Point," the Thatcher, or No. 2, the Black Diamond, and the Otero seam. The mine is opened by a slope, 1,200 feet in length, driven to the dip of coal seam; angle of dip, 25°; thickness of coal, 6 feet. Dimensions of main-entry pillars, 14 feet; dimensions of cross-entry pillars, 14 feet; distance apart of cross entries varies from 100 to 200 feet; length of rooms varies accordingly; length of room necks, 16 feet; width of room necks, 9 feet; width of rooms, 20 feet; distance of room centers, 35 feet. System of operation: slope, single entry, room and pillar. There are two steam engines in use, one 80-horsepower and one 30-horsepower. The coal is hauled by mules to the parting within the mine, and by rope haulage from mine to tippie; ventilation is by furnace and shaft.

The mine was operated 255 days during the fiscal year; 14 miners and 3 company men were employed underground and 7 men outside; Italians, Slavs, Scotch, English, and Americans were employed. Gross production for fiscal year, 16,403 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 500 tons; net production sold 15,903 tons; average price per ton at the tippie, \$1.61; total value of net product, \$25,586.32. The coal is shipped via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to points in California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*September 19, 1910.*—Ventilation by furnace and natural through air shaft. Air intake measured about 200 feet down old main slope, 2,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 84 per cent. Persons underground, 11 miners, 2

company men, 1 boy; total, 14 persons; also 1 mule. Air return measured in return-air course, 20 feet from furnace, 1,950 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.78 inches; relative humidity, 80 per cent. Ground opening not in compliance with law; telephone out of commission; ground open around furnace, danger of coal dust igniting; shooting off the solid; mine not sprinkled. Instructed superintendent.

*September 21, 1910.*—Delivered written instruction to Mr. Sam Bushman, general manager Gallup-Southwestern Coal Co., instructing him to have defects in construction and operation of the Union mine remedied.

*October 19, 1910.*—Air intake, 2,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 52°; wet-bulb thermometer, 42°; barometer, 23.55 inches; relative humidity, 47 per cent. Persons underground, 8 miners, 8 company men; total, 21 persons; also 1 mule. Air return to furnace, 1,800 cubic feet per minute; part of air goes out over old gobs to old air shaft; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60.5°. Found much improvement in placing shots. Found furnace inclosed in brick walls to prevent ignition of coal seam, as instructed on last visit of inspection. Improvement of air shaft for escape way not made as instructed. Mr. Sam Bushman, general manager, absent.

*November 21, 1910.*—Air intake, 13,440 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 44°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.57 inches; relative humidity, 62 per cent. Persons underground, 16 miners, 4 company men; total, 20; also 1 mule. Air return to furnace, 4,630 cubic feet per minute, balance of air goes over old gobs to old air shaft and escapes through broken ground; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 50°; barometer, 23.35 inches; relative humidity, 78 per cent. Found that new escape way was not constructed as instructed on my last visit of inspection. Superintendent gave as his reason that the mine has been idle most of the time since my last visit on account of broken machinery.

*June 23, 1911.*—Investigated conditions attending death of Joe Borello, who was killed May 16, 1911, in Union mine. Found that deceased had gone back into his room after firing a shot and before smoke had cleared away, and had not tested the roof, and a piece of overhanging rock, loosened by the shot, had fallen upon him. The top is a strong sandstone, but there is 4 or 5 inches of sandy shale between the coal and the sandstone. Inspected Union mine. Ventilation by furnace; no fire in furnace. Air intake gave no register on anemometer. Observation made in intake airway: Dry-bulb thermometer, 62°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.5 inches; relative humidity, 67 per cent. Observation at furnace in return-air course: Air return gave no register on anemometer; dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 54°; barometer, 23.55 inches; relative humidity, 84 per cent. Persons underground, 12 miners, 2 company men; total, 14. Found mine in bad condition. There are 3 slope openings within a distance of 250 feet, but none 150 feet from another, as required by law, and ground partly worked out and open between. There is also a shaft about 700 feet distant which intersects workings on left of slope. This shaft is about 65 feet in depth and would serve for a second opening if it were timbered and a stairway installed, but as it is at present, loose rock on the sides would render it an unsafe escape way, if there were any means of getting out through it, which there is not. Most of the rooms and entries are dry and some of them have excessive quantities of fine coal dust on the floors. Holes for blasting the coal are drilled in the solid, charged with black powder, tamped with coal dust, and fired at all times of the day by the miners, without supervision or restriction. Telephone out of commission. Gave instruction to pit boss.

#### ENTERPRISE MINE.

The Enterprise mine is in sec. 10, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine, which is owned by Brown Bros., is located on the Black Diamond coal seam of the lower coal measures. The main drift entry has attained a length of 950 feet on the 3 per cent dip of the seam. System of working, double entry, room and pillar. Thickness of coal seam, 5½ feet. Ventilation by furnace.

The mine was operated 154 days during the year. Number of miners employed, 7; day men underground, 3; outside, 1; total and net output for the year, 4,166 tons; estimated value of product at the mine, \$7,291.81. The coal was sold in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Statistical blanks were not returned until this report was completed. The above figures, taken from last year's report, are approximately correct.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*September 15, 1910.*—Inspected Enterprise mine. Six men usually employed; only two owners employed underground to-day, cutting chamber about 200 feet from mouth of slope in which to install a fan. Found CO<sub>2</sub> venting into mine from the abandoned workings of the Sunshine and Black Diamond mines on either side. In company with James Brown I went through the Enterprise mine workings as far as a light could be maintained on a pit lamp or safety lamp. Mine in good condition except for CO<sub>2</sub>. Miners will not be allowed to work until fan is installed and mine cleared of noxious gases.

#### ZUÑI RESERVATION MINE.

The Zuñi Reservation mine is operated by the United States Government to supply fuel at the Black Rock Indian Agency and is under the control of R. J. Bauman, superintendent of the agency. The mine is situated in T. 11 N., R. 17 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The coal seam belongs to the Gallup coal measures and is from 1 foot 6 inches to 3 feet in thickness, practically horizontal. The coal is black lignite of good quality.

The mine was operated 300 days during the year, one Italian and one Zuñi Indian being employed. Net product, 1,000 tons; estimated value at the mine, \$2,000. The mine is developed by two drift entries connected at the interior end, furnishing means of escape and ventilation.

#### ST. MICHAELS MINE.

The St. Michaels mine is in T. 16 N., R. 29 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated on lands owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railway and is operated by permission of the railway company under direction of Friar Anselm Weber, in charge of the St. Michaels Indian school and mission, 7 miles from the mine. The coal seam belongs to the Gallup series, and the writer believes it to be in the lower measures. The seam is 5 feet thick. A thin parting of shale 2 feet 5 inches from the bottom is not constant, and the seam may be said to show 5 feet of clean coal. It appears to be a stronger coal than that mined near Gallup and is probably the same as is worked in the Navajo School mine by the United States Indian agency at Fort Defiance for fuel for that agency. The bed lies practically horizontal. The mine is worked through a drift entry 260 feet long, and a second opening has been made. The mine is worked a few weeks each year. One American miner is employed with one Navajo Indian, who pushes the car out to the coal chute. The production is 150 tons per annum, valued at about \$2 per ton at the mine; total value of product, \$300.

## NAVAJO SCHOOL MINE.

The Navajo School mine is located on unsurveyed lands near the dividing line of Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, or in T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Navajo line and meridian. The mine, which supplies fuel for the agency, is operated under the direction of Peter Paquette, superintendent of the Navajo Indian Agency and schools at Fort Defiance, Ariz., about 9 miles distant. The coal seam is supposed to be the same as the one operated at St. Michaels mine. Its details are similar, except that it dips about  $3^{\circ}$  east. Thickness of coal seam, 5 feet; length of main slope entry, 150 feet. The mine was operated 100 days during the year, two men being employed underground and one outside. Net products, 800 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$1,600.

## RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

There has been a constant decrease in production of coal in this county during the past 10 years, the past fiscal year having the lowest production for that period, 8,500 tons.

There are two coal seams in the field, the upper seam having a thickness of 3 feet 6 inches to 6 feet and the lower seam ranging from 2 feet 8 inches to 4 feet in thickness. The product of the mines is a superior grade of bituminous coal, from which excellent coke can be made. The lower seam has been exploited, by a slope, at an average angle of  $8^{\circ}$ , to a distance of 1,600 feet from the pit mouth on the dip of the seam. The upper seam has been opened by the same method a distance of 1,100 feet on the dip of the seam. Only the more easily available coal has been extracted. The equipment upon the principal mine of the district—the Monero mine—was destroyed by fire during the past year. The desultory work done is at various points close to the crop line, whence it can be easily and cheaply transported to the surface.

The properties are worked by a few miners, who pay the owners royalty upon the tonnage produced.

## BURNS-BIGGS LUMBER CO. MINE.

The Burns-Biggs Lumber Co.'s mine is located in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 8, T. 31 N., R. 1 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is operated to supply fuel to the railroad, which transports the lumber from the company's sawmills at El Vado, N. Mex., to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Lumberton, N. Mex. The railroad is about 38 miles in length and is known as the Denver & Southwestern Railroad. The coal seam is 32 inches in thickness—clean coal; dip of seam,  $6^{\circ}$  SW. It is a bituminous coal of the same quality as found in the other mines of the Amargo coal measures, and makes a good coke. The mine is operated by the slope, single-entry, room and pillar system. The main slope is 600 feet in depth. Ventilation by a furnace. Returns were not sent to this office; the data here given are estimated from preceding year's operations. Average number of men employed underground, 7; outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 240; net product, 5,500 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$11,000.

## RIO ARriba COAL CO.'S MINES.

The Monero mine is in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18 and the McBroom mine in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. These mines were described in the annual report for 1906. They were formerly the largest producers in the county, but recently have been worked intermittently by individual miners, who received occasional orders for a carload or two of coal, which was supplied from shallow openings.

The McBroom mine was not operated during the past fiscal year. The Monero mine was operated 150 days; number of miners employed, 4; 1 outside; total production, 2,000 tons, valued at \$2 per ton at mine; total value, \$4,000.

## SAN LUIS MINE.

The San Luis mine is adjacent to the Monero mine, near the railroad station at Monero, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It was worked during the past year, under a royalty, by A. Luchetti. The seam is in the upper bed of the Monero or Amargo coal measures and is opened in a hill or mesa on the west of Amargo Creek by a drift entry driven 300 feet to the raise at an angle of 7°. Thickness of coal seam, 3 feet; price per ton paid for mining, \$1; ventilation by furnace. Number of underground miners, 4; number of men employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated, 150; total production, 1,000 tons; average price per ton at mine, \$2; total value, \$4,000.

## KUTZ MINE.

The Kutz mine, owned by the estate of George W. Kutz, is in the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The statistical blank sent to the operator of this mine for data for this report was not filled out and returned to this office. The mine was not operated during the past year, the principal part of the coal reserves having been extracted.

## LAING MINE.

The Laing mine lies in T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Monero station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. This mine is located upon the lower seam of the Amargo coal measures. The seam is 3 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, but is banded with shale and sandstone; dip of seam, about 6° SW. The bed is a good bituminous coal and will make good coke. There is supposed to be another coal seam in this ground, as in the Monero and Kutz mines. The mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

## SANDOVAL COUNTY.

There are several outcrops and exposures of coal in Sandoval County on the northern uplift of the Sandia Mountains. The coal fields in this county were described in the annual report for 1906.

**HAGAN MINE.**

The Hagan mine in the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in the report for 1906. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

**SLOAN MINE.**

The Sloan mine is located in what is called the Coyote field, being about half way between the Hagan mines and the Pinavititos coal field. The same series of coal seams as are found in the Hagan mine extend into and through the Coyote field. The property has been opened by a slope about 200 feet in depth. The coal seam is about 7 feet in thickness. Little work has been done on this property for the last six years.

**SAN JUAN COUNTY.**

A large part of the area embraced in San Juan County is underlain by thick beds of subbituminous coal. These coal measures extend from a point 40 miles south of Gallup, N. Mex., to the Colorado line and beyond, a length in New Mexico of 140 miles from north to south; descriptions of the many outcrops of this field were given in former annual reports.

The projected branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, known as the Arizona & Colorado Railroad, will traverse these coal areas throughout the greater part of their length.

It is safe to assume that within a few years the coal from the San Juan fields will find an outlet to the markets of the Southwest in Arizona, California, and Mexico.

**LA PLATA MINE.**

The La Plata mine, in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. Operation of the property was suspended five years ago.

**STEVENS MINE.**

The Stevens mine is located in sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fruitland. The nearest railroad point is Farmington, N. Mex., 12 miles distant by wagon road. This mine is upon the line of the projected new railroad mentioned above. The coal is subbituminous; thickness of seam, 12 feet, 10 feet of which is clean; nearly horizontal. System of working, drift, entry, room, and pillar. Extent of workings: Main drift, 250 feet; right entry, 250 feet; left entry, 250 feet. The product is sold in the towns of Fruitland and Farmington and to farmers of the San Juan Valley. The mine has not been operated since May 1, 1910, due to flooding of mine by leakage from an irrigation ditch above.

## KIRTLAND MINE.

The Kirtland mine lies in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is opened by a slope 475 feet in depth; thickness of coal seam, 14 feet; ventilation by air shaft. Five men are employed underground during the three winter months and one man during the summer months. The mine was operated 300 days during the fiscal year; number of tons of coal mined, 2,000; price per ton at mine, \$1.50; total value of production, \$3,000. The coal is sold in the towns of Fruitland, Farmington, and Liberty, and to the farmers of the San Juan Valley. The mine is owned by W. L. Hendrickson, Fruitland, N. Mex., and is operated by Thomas Evans.

## ENTERPRISE MINE.

The Enterprise mine is located in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Development consists of a slope entry 350 feet in length and a second opening by incline shaft on the coal seam, intersecting the slope near the end and at a depth of about 40 feet vertically from the surface; dip of seam, 22°. Number of men employed underground and outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 60; total output of coal, 300 tons; net output, 300 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$450. The product was sold to the farmers of La Plata and San Juan Valleys, N. Mex.

## THOMAS MINE.

The Thomas mine lies in sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, and was described in the annual report for 1906. It is owned by Thomas Bros. The statistical blanks for data for this report, which were sent to the operator, were not filled out and returned as requested, and the figures are estimated on the basis of production, etc., of former years. The mine was operated 125 days during the year; number of men employed underground, 1; output, 400 tons; estimated value at mine at \$1.50 per ton, \$600. The product is sold to the farmers of the La Plata Valley and vicinity and at Aztec, N. Mex.

## SAN JUAN MINE.

The San Juan mine is located about 8 miles north from Shiprock, Navajo Indian agency, in T. 30 N., R. 17 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is operated by the Government, under the management of W. T. Shelton, agency superintendent, the product being used for fuel at the Shiprock Indian Agency and schools. There are five seams of coal in the measures at this place, the San Juan mine being operated on the second seam from the bottom, which appears to be the cleanest of the series; thickness of seam, 6 feet 3 inches, clean coal. The mine is opened by a drift entry of about 300 feet, following the dip of the seam at an angle of about 4°. Number of men employed underground, 3; number of days mine was

operated, 100; net product, 500 tons; estimated value at the mine at \$1.50 per ton, \$750. Statistical blanks for data for this report were sent to the manager of the mine, but no acknowledgment of receipt of same was made, nor were the blanks filled out and returned. The figures here given are estimated.

#### BLANCHARD MINE.

The Blanchard properties consist of nine coal claims in secs. 28, 32, 33, and 34, T. 30 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. About \$5,000 has been expended on development work at these properties. The coal seam is supposed to be the same as that opened in the Stevens mine.

#### SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Considerable prospecting for coal has been done at divers places throughout the county during the past 15 years, but thus far the developments have failed to produce coal in sufficient quantity to warrant the installation of transportation facilities, and the mines have not shipped any of the product to market. There has not been any activity in development of coal in this county during the past fiscal year.

#### PECOS MINE.

The Pecos coal mine is located in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 5, T. 16 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies in the north-western part of San Miguel County, N. Mex. A good wagon road leads from the mine to Glorieta Station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, a distance of about 10 miles. The coal is a good quality of bituminous and makes excellent coke. Thickness of seam, 3 feet; dip, 5°. System of working, single cross entry, room, and pillar; depth of main slope, 273 feet; natural ventilation. This mine has not been operated for several years. While all the other coal measures of New Mexico are of Cretaceous age, those of the Pecos occur in limestones, presumably of Carboniferous age.

#### EL PORVENIR MINE.

The El Porvenir mine is in secs. 12 and 13, T. 17 N., R. 14 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Las Vegas grant, and about 8 miles from Las Vegas, the nearest railroad station. Prospecting with a diamond drill has shown encouraging results. No coal has yet been marketed.

#### COWLES MINE.

The location of this mine is probably in T. 18 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is at an altitude of 7,875 feet above sea level.

The coal seam occurs in calcareous shales, presumably of Carboniferous age; thickness of seam, 1 foot; dip, 1°; direction, N. 70° W. It is opened by a drift entry, in the direction of the dip, 320 feet in length.



The property was operated by the Pecos Copper Co. (O. W. Alexander, superintendent in charge) to supply blacksmith coal at the copper mine, about half a mile distant. The bituminous coal is of inferior quality, high in sulphur and apparently in ash. The mine was not operated during the past year and it is not probable that it will ever be worked to any great extent.

#### SANTE FE COUNTY.

The production of the coal mines at Madrid, Santa Fe County, was much restricted by reason of the revolution in Mexico, which closed one of the principal markets for the product. The production of these mines would in all probability have exceeded the output of the preceding fiscal year but for the reason above mentioned. The very mild winter also lessened the demand for coal for domestic uses and the stagnation in the smelting industry left more competitors seeking purchasers for coal in the limited domestic markets. The outlook for a much larger production during the ensuing fiscal year is quite favorable. The only mines operated in the county the past year were the mines at Madrid, N. Mex., where both anthracite and bituminous coals are found within a few hundred feet of each other in the same coal seam. Eight coal seams, ranging from 1 foot 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches in thickness, have been shown by shafts and drill holes, but the principal development has been upon the Lucas or White Ash seam and upon the Cook and White seam, the largest seams in the field.

#### CERRILLOS ANTHRACITE MINE.

This mine is located at the town of Madrid, N. Mex., in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is operated by the Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co. A first-class anthracite coal is produced. A new slope was sunk by the present operators, which has attained a depth of 1,460 feet, and from which entries have been driven about a fourth of a mile into virgin territory developing a body of excellent anthracite coal, with every indication of greater reserves beyond present development. The average dip of the coal seam is 15°; thickness of clean coal, 2 feet 8 inches. System of mining described in previous report of this office.

Fire bosses are employed to inspect the mine before men are allowed to enter. The mine was operated 258 days during the past fiscal year; number of miners employed underground, 35; number of men underground, including drivers, timbermen, and all others not engaged in digging coal, 6; total number of persons underground, 36. Nationality of those employed underground: Italians, 50 per cent; Mexicans, 45 per cent; English-speaking people, 5 per cent. All employed underground could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. Twenty men and 15 boys were employed outside and at the breakers, all of whom could write. Total output, 32,612 tons, consisting of all sizes from slack to 7-inch lump, and all shipped to market; average price per ton at the mine, \$3.30; total value of coal shipped, \$107,619.60. The mine is equipped with a 60-horsepower hoist; an exhaust fan, double, 7 feet diameter, furnishes ventilation. The escape way is through the old workings of No. 3 opening. This escape way is not an approved second opening, but the company

intends to sink another slope farther to the south, which will be connected with No. 4 slope by a cross entry from the bottoms of the two slopes.

#### RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*September 22, 1910.*—Inspected Cerrillos anthracite mine No. 4. Fan, exhaust, 105 revolutions per minute. Air intake, mouth of slope, 9,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 75°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.95 inches; relative humidity, 80 per cent. Additional air drawn through old workings. Persons underground, 39 miners, 5 company men; total, 44; also 4 mules. Air return to fan, 16,280 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 24 inches; relative humidity, 95 per cent. Mine telescope out of commission.

*February 14, 1911.*—Inspected Cerrillos anthracite mine No. 4. Air intake, 13,920 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 42°; wet-bulb thermometer, 36°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 59 per cent. Persons underground, 36 miners, 12 company men; total, 48; also 7 mules. Fan, exhaust, 120 revolutions per minute. Air return to fan, 22,600 cubic feet per minute. Excess air drawn through broken ground of old No. 3 mine; dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 23.8 inches; relative humidity, 89 per cent. Found telephone out of commission; connection all right, as shown by bell ringing at both ends and voice easily heard at engine house on top, but receiver on phone at bottom of mine broken and defective. Fire boss putting inspection marks on bottom of shovels; instructed that he place his mark at faces and 5 to 10 feet back from faces, where it would not be obliterated; instructed that telescope be put in proper condition.

#### CERRILLOS BITUMINOUS MINES.

The Cerrillos bituminous mines are operated by the Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co. The output of these mines was returned as from the Holen mine, the principal soft-coal mine of the group, but there was included the production from the upper Peacock seam. The Holen mine is upon the Cook and White coal vein; thickness of coal, 32 inches. The Peacock seam lies about 110 feet above the Cook and White in the Coal Measures; thickness of coal, 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches. The mines produce an excellent grade of bituminous coal. A good grade of blacksmith coal is mined from a coal seam opened about 2 miles distant. The Holen and Peacock mines are situated in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. A full description of these properties was given in preceding reports of this office.

The mine operated 258 days during the year; average number of miners employed, 30; daymen, including drivers, timbermen, and all others underground not digging coal, 10. Nationality of persons employed underground: Italians, 10 per cent; Spanish-speaking natives of New Mexico, 30 per cent; Slavonians, 40 per cent; English-speaking people, 20 per cent, 98 per cent of all of whom could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers; average number of men employed outside at the mine, 7. Total output, 27,888 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 1,143 tons; 1,877 tons were used in operating the anthracite mine and the railroad between the mines at Madrid and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Waldo, N. Mex., 3 miles distant; net product shipped to market, 24,868 tons; approximate price per ton at the mine, \$1.85; total value of output, \$46,005.80. All sizes from slack to lump are shipped. The coal is sold in the towns of New Mexico and in the El Paso market, the product of the mines being shipped over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

## RECORD OF INSPECTION.

*September 23, 1910.*—Holen mine, Cook & White seam. Ventilation by furnace; stack built of boards from ground up. Air intake, 3,500 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; barometer, 24.3 inches; relative humidity, 54 per cent. Persons underground, 9 miners, 2 company men; total, 11. Air return, 8,250 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 24.35 inches; relative humidity, 90 per cent. Air not well distributed; no telephone or speaking tube.

Upper Peacock mine. Total air intake, 5,575 cubic feet per minute. Persons underground, 18 miners, 4 company men; total, 22. Air return, 5,600 cubic feet per minute. Mine dry and dusty in places; coal shot off the solid. Gave necessary instructions.

*February 13, 1911.*—Holen mine; one of several openings constituting the Cerrillos bituminous mine. Fan, exhaust, 75 revolutions per minute. Air intake through two openings, 30,500 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 41°; wet-bulb thermometer, 34°; barometer, 24 inches; relative humidity, 51 per cent. Persons underground, 24 miners, 8 company men; total, 32; also 2 mules. Air return to fan, 30,720 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 47°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 23.75 inches; relative humidity, 81 per cent. Found that the fire boss was not putting his inspection mark at face of workings; miners said he put it on backs of shovels. Telephone not installed. No stairway in escape shaft, which is about 20 feet in depth from surface. Mine otherwise in good condition. Gave necessary instructions.

*March 29, 1911.*—Found operation of Cerrillos mines temporarily suspended on account of lack of orders for coal. Investigated conditions at mines. Found that fans are stopped when mines are not in operation, but that the fans are started the evening before operation resumed. As these are gaseous mines, gave instruction that care be taken to prevent any person from entering mines with open lights when fan is stopped, and that fire boss make careful inspection before miners enter mines. Found mines in good condition and precautions being taken for safety of men employed in the mines.

## LEWISOHN MINE.

The Lewisohn mine is located in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The new slope is in the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E. The mine is about 16 miles southeast from Madrid by wagon road and about 12 miles from San Pedro. When the mine is operated the lump coal is hauled by wagon to Clark Station on the Santa Fe Central Railway, 3 miles distant from the mine, and is shipped by rail to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and to other points along the line of the Santa Fe Central Railway, where it is sold for domestic purposes. It is also sold to the inhabitants of near-by towns in the gold-mining district, and when the gold and copper mines and smelter of the Santa Fe Gold & Copper Co. are operated, all of the slack and smaller sizes are shipped by wagon to the works of the company and used for steam purposes. During the past fiscal year the metal mines were not operated, and as there was no demand for the product of the coal mine it was not worked.

The mine is owned by the estate of Leonard Lewisohn and operated by the Santa Fe Gold & Copper Co.

Two coal seams are disclosed by the development. The main slope is sunk to a depth of 350 feet on a seam 3 feet thick, dipping 15°. The lower foot of the seam is bone and the upper 2 feet is coal, with a strong sandstone top. At a depth of 300 feet in the slope a cross-cut has been run into the roof, showing 9 feet of strong sandstone,

above which is another seam of coal 5 feet thick. The lower foot of this coal seam is bony, with 4 feet of clean coal above; strong sandstone roof. The principal development has been on the upper seam. A horse whim is used for haulage from the mine; ventilation natural, through second opening. System of working—single entry, room and pillar.

#### SIERRA COUNTY.

Coal is known at several places in Sierra County on the plains on the eastern slope of the Caballo Mountains. Several prospect shafts and one or two diamond-drill holes were sunk to prove the value of the field, but the coal-bearing rock strata are so much disturbed, broken, or eroded that in every instance development work was soon stopped.

#### SOUTHWESTERN MINE.

At a point a few miles west of Ash Spring, and about 14 miles west of Cutter Station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, the Southwestern Lead & Coal Co. has sunk a shaft 172 feet upon a coal seam which dips about 80°. A drift run 145 feet from the bottom of the shaft has exposed 33 inches of clean coal, with bands of slate and coal extending about 18 inches above the clean coal. The mine is owned by E. S. Jones; it was not operated during the past fiscal year.

#### SOCORRO COUNTY.

During the earlier part of the fiscal year the demand for coal was greater than the capacity of the mines for production, the production being restricted by lack of efficient equipment upon the mines of the Carthage Fuel Co., from which mines the major part of the production of the county is mined.

The revolution in Mexico curtailed the demand for coal from this field during the last half of the fiscal year. The gross production of the county for the fiscal year was 54,595.07 tons, a decrease of 5,690.64 tons from the preceding year.

#### CARTHAGE FUEL CO.'S MINES.

The Hilton, Bernal, and Government mines are operated by the Carthage Fuel Co., Powell Stackhouse, jr., general manager, and W. L. Weber, superintendent. A brief description of these mines was given in the annual report for 1906.

Depth of main slopes: Hilton, 1,255 feet; average angle of dip, 10°. Government, 1,935 feet; angle of dip, 12°. Bernal, old slope, 1,165 feet; new slope, 1,520 feet; angle of dip, 12°. System of working: Cross entries are driven from the main slopes at intervals of about 200 feet; from these cross entries rooms from 8 to 10 feet wide are driven approximately 60 feet apart; these pillars are again cross-cut by rooms or cross entries 60 feet apart and parallel to the main cross entries, thus blocking the coal out in pillars approximately 60 feet square. The disturbed condition of the field renders this the better plan of development as proved by experiments. When these blocks are to be pulled from any district a modified long-wall system is employed.

Ventilation: Hilton mine, exhaust fan; Government mine, force fan; Bernal mine, furnace. Shot-firing systems are in force at each mine, the shots being inspected by competent shot firers, who condemn any holes that are improperly placed. If the holes pass examination, the shot firer loads and ignites the shots when all other persons have left the mine. Record is kept of all condemned shots and by whom the holes are drilled. Any person who persists in drilling dangerous shot holes is discharged. A considerable percentage of the coal is pick mined. No trace of  $\text{CH}_4$  has ever been found in the mines of the Carthage district during the 30 years the mines have been operated. The United States mine inspector has a standing reward of \$25 to be paid to any person who will find fire damp in the mines in such quantity that a cap in a Wolf-Pieler lamp or in an ordinary Pieler lamp can be detected by the mine inspector, who will bring with him the Pieler lamp when notified of the presence of fire damp. It is evident that there can not be any  $\text{CH}_4$  given off in these mines, or the reward, which has been standing five years, would have been claimed. But the coal dust of the field is highly inflammable; a disastrous dust explosion three years ago killed 11 men.

The equipment is given collectively for the three mines because the principal part of it is at the Government mine, from whence much of the power, in the form of compressed air, is supplied to the other two mines. There were in use 8 boilers—total capacity, 620 horsepower; 5 Vulcan hoisting engines (one 85-horsepower, one 60-horsepower, one 50-horsepower, one 40-horsepower, one 35-horsepower); 5 hoisting engines (24 horsepower each), 120 horsepower; total, 10 hoisting engines, with a combined capacity of 390 horsepower. There are also 3 air compressors, 100 horsepower each, compressed air being used for power underground and steam at the surface. During the year there was installed at the Government mine a condensing plant, which effects a great economy in the water supply. The water for use at the mines is hauled in tank cars from the Rio Grande, 12 miles distant, the water obtained from the wells at the mines containing a large quantity of alkaline salts. Two new boilers were added at the power plant at the Government mine. These were manufactured by the Casey-Hedges Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and are described as follows: 150 horsepower, internally fired, 150 pounds working pressure, 8 feet diameter, 16 feet long, each containing two furnaces of the Morison corrugated type. These boilers represent an expenditure of \$5,000. During the year a boiler house was built at the Government mine. A new boiler and engine house was built at the Hilton mine. A new boiler house was built at the Bernal mine to replace the one destroyed by fire December 15, 1910. There is now being installed an electric plant, described below, to take the place of the compressed-air plant in operation.

One Westinghouse, style E, generator, 100-kilowatt, alternating 3-phase, 60-cycle, 2,400 volts, 277 revolutions per minute, directly connected to a 14 by 14 Russell single-valve automatic engine. For mine use: One 4 by 5 Aldrich triplex track pump, geared to one 10-horsepower Westinghouse induction mill motor, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts; one 4 by 5 Aldrich triplex track pump, geared to one 8-horsepower Westinghouse induction mill motor, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts; one 3

by 4 Aldrich triplex track pump, geared to one 5-horsepower Westinghouse induction mill motor, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts; one 30-horsepower Westinghouse, 6-pole, type F, hoist motor, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts; three 20-horsepower Westinghouse, 6-pole, type F, hoist motors, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts; one 15-horsepower Westinghouse, type CCL, fan motor, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220 volts.

This machinery represents an initial cost of \$10,000. This is the first unit to be installed and another will be added later.

Power is transmitted to the mines at 2,200 volts and transformed down to 220 volts for working use.

A new power house will be built, at a cost of about \$1,200.

The mines are equipped with six Ingersoll mining machines and four punchers, but the machines were not used during the past year.

The number of men employed directly at the mines, underground and on top, is 157, as will be seen in table of statistics. Of the total number employed, 50 per cent were natives of New Mexico, of Spanish descent, 90 per cent of whom could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers; 10 per cent were Americans, 10 per cent Slavonians, and 10 per cent Italians, all of whom could write, and 20 per cent Russians, of whom 95 per cent could write. The mines were operated 234 days; total output, 43,817.07 tons; used in operating mines, 4,659.11 tons; net product, 39,157.96 tons; price per ton at the mine, \$2.50; total value of product shipped, \$97,894.90. The coal was shipped via the New Mexico Midland Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to the smelter at El Paso, Tex., to the Chino Copper Co., at Santa Rita, N. Mex., to towns of the Southwest for steam and domestic fuel, and to the railroads of Mexico.

A schoolhouse, erected by the Carthage Fuel Co., furnishes room for educational facilities for the children of the camp. Two efficient teachers are employed during the scholastic term. Comfortable residences are provided for the employees at the usual rents charged in the various coal-mine camps.

The officials make every effort to provide for the safety of the men employed. The mines produce an excellent bituminous coal, from which several years ago superior coke was made in ovens located at San Antonio, N. Mex. Excellent fire clay is found adjacent to the coal mines, and in previous years large quantities were shipped to the smelting plants of the Southwest.

#### HILTON MINE.

The Hilton mine is located in NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Carthage coal seam; thickness of coal, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; dip of coal, 10°.

#### GOVERNMENT MINE.

The Government mine is located in the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is called the Government mine because it was operated 40 years ago by Government troops that were camped about 20 miles distant, on the Rio Grande. The mine is on the Carthage seam, which is from 5 to 6 feet thick, with a dip of 12°.

## BERNAL MINE.

The Bernal mine is located in the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is upon the same coal seam as the Hilton and Government mines, and lies between those mines. Thickness of coal seam from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 feet.

## RECORD OF INSPECTION.

## HILTON MINE.

*October 7, 1910.*—Investigated conditions attending accident by which Ramon Carrenza was killed in second room off first dip, No. 25 entry, Hilton mine, July 15, 1910. Heard testimony of those who were at scene of accident. Found that circumstances as detailed in accident report, attached to monthly report for July, were correctly related.

*October 11, 1910.*—Ventilation, exhaust fan; 96 revolutions per minute; air intake, 14,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 50°; barometer, 25.75 inches; relative humidity, 52 per cent. Persons underground, 18 miners, 24 company men; total, 42. Air return to fan, 16,240 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 72°; wet-bulb thermometer, 68°; barometer, 25.1 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Shot firers inspect, load, and ignite all shots after all other persons are out of mine.

*February 9, 1911.*—Fan, exhaust; 80 revolutions per minute; air intake, 11,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 42°; wet-bulb thermometer, 34°; barometer, 25 inches; relative humidity, 46 per cent. Persons underground, 28 miners, 17 company men; total, 45; also 4 mules. Air return to fan, 16,240 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 71°; wet-bulb thermometer, 66°; barometer, 25.4 inches; relative humidity, 78 per cent. Found mine in good condition.

*April 14, 1911.*—Operations suspended on account of lack of orders to-day. Fan, exhaust; not running to-day. Eighteen miners and 15 company men employed underground yesterday; also 2 mules. Mine in fair condition, but ventilation bad while fan is stopped.

## GOVERNMENT MINE.

*October 8, 1910.*—Air intake, 9,200 cubic feet per minute; fan, exhaust, 52 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 62°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 24.9 inches; relative humidity, 57 per cent. Persons underground, 10 contract miners, 3 company men, and 2 mules. Air return to fan, 9,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 69°; barometer, 24.85 inches. Found mine in good condition.

*February 8, 1911.*—Fan, force, 80 revolutions per minute; air intake, 21,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 77°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 25.15 inches; relative humidity, 54 per cent. Persons underground, 14 miners, 7 company men; total, 21. Found new stairway in fan shaft, as instructed last inspection. Air return through main slope, 13,725 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 64.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 63.5°; barometer, 25.05 inches; relative humidity, 97 per cent. Part of air lost through caved ground. Mine in good condition.

*April 12, 1911.*—Fan, force, 78 revolutions per minute; air intake, 22,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 25.05 inches; relative humidity, 64 per cent. Persons underground, 12 miners, 7 company men; total, 19; also 1 mule. Air return through main slope, 14,400 cubic feet per minute (balance of air lost through broken ground). Dry-bulb thermometer, 62°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 25 inches; relative humidity, 81 per cent. Mine in good condition. Shots loaded and ignited by shot firers when all others have left the mine.

*May 31, 1911.*—Investigated details of installation of electric power inside mines. Recommended that transformer room inside of mine be lined with concrete to guard against fire. Inspected mine. Fan, force, 78 revolutions per minute. Air intake through fan shaft, 19,340 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb

thermometer, 83°; wet-bulb thermometer, 69°; barometer 25.1 inches; relative humidity, 51 per cent. Persons underground, 8 miners, 7 company men, total, 15 persons; also 1 mule. Air return, main slope, 14,200 cubic feet per minute; part of air lost through caved ground. Dry-bulb thermometer, 72°; wet-bulb thermometer, 70°; barometer 25 inches; relative humidity, 91 per cent. Only permissible explosives used; shots all loaded and ignited by shot firers when all others are out of mine.

## BERNAL MINE.

*October 10, 1910.*—Ventilation through furnace shaft. Air intake through new slope erratic and baffling; through old slope, 3,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 58°; barometer, 25.05 inches; relative humidity, 57 per cent. Persons underground, 25 miners, 17 company men; total, 42. Air return to furnace, 4,900 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 66°; barometer, 25 inches; relative humidity, 82 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Shots inspected and ignited by shot firers.

*February 10, 1911.*—Air intake, old slope, 8,050 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 44°; barometer, 24.85 inches; relative humidity, 43 per cent. Persons underground, 30 miners and 19 company men; total, 49; also 1 mule. Air return to furnace, 6,720 cubic feet per minute; part of air goes through old air shaft. Dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 24.8 inches; relative humidity, 76 per cent. Found mine in good condition. Only permissible explosives used in all three above-named mines. All shots examined, loaded, and ignited by shot firers when all other persons are out of the mine.

*April 13, 1911.*—Ventilation by furnace. Air intake 8,575 cubic feet per minute, not constant, but about the average intake. Dry-bulb thermometer, 46°; wet-bulb thermometer, 39°; barometer, 25.1 inches; relative humidity, 56 per cent. Persons underground, 26 miners, 13 company men; total, 39; also 2 mules. Air return to furnace shaft 6,890 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; barometer, 25.1 inches; relative humidity, 83 per cent. Part of return air lost through old gobs to old air shaft. Mine in good condition. Shots loaded and ignited by shot firers when others have left the mine.

*June 1, 1911.*—Air intake, old slope, 8,320 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 78°; wet-bulb thermometer, 66°; barometer, 25.1 inches; relative humidity, 55 per cent. Persons underground, 28 miners, 13 company men; total, 41; also 1 mule. Air return to furnace 6,210 cubic feet per minute; some air lost through broken ground near old shaft. Dry-bulb thermometer, 30°; wet-bulb thermometer, 68°; barometer, 25 inches; relative humidity, 91 per cent. Parts of mine dusty, but all shots examined, loaded, and ignited by shot firers when all others are out of mine. Fire damp has never been detected in the field during more than 25 years of operation of the mine.

## EMERSON MINE.

The Emerson mine is owned and operated by Emerson & Allaire; P. A. Allaire, general manager; Robert McIntyre, superintendent. The mine is upon the Carthage coal seam, and is located in the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 9 and NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; dip of coal, 10° to 30°. The mine is opened by a slope driven on the dip of the coal to a depth of 1,100 feet. System: Single entry, room, and pillar; ventilation, natural, through air shaft; rope haulage; steam power, capacity, 120 horsepower. The mine was operated 215 days during the year; average number of miners employed, 15; average number of company men underground, not digging coal, 8; average number of men employed outside at mine, 5. Eighty per cent of those employed were natives of New Mexico of Spanish descent and 10 per cent were Italians and 10 per cent Americans. All employed



could write. Total production, 10,778 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 400 tons; net product shipped to market, 10,378 tons; price per ton at the mine, \$2.50; total value of product shipped, \$25,945. The coal is all pick mined; no explosives used. The product was shipped via the New Mexico Midland Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to towns of the southwest and to the railroads in Mexico.

#### GAP COAL MINE.

The Gap coal mine is located about T. 9 N., R. 7 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is owned by the Gap Coal Co.; John P. Murray, general manager. It is opened by a slope entry about 280 feet in depth, dipping 20 degrees. Thickness of coal, from 6 to 15 inches. Operations were suspended about May 15, 1909, and have not since been resumed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The dangers incident to coal mining can be obviated to a great degree if each and every person in charge of a mine, and every person in and about the mine is compelled to shoulder his proper share of responsibility. Since lax methods have prevailed in the past, many would resent the responsibility thus imposed and the discipline attendant thereon. If a strict discipline is maintained in a mine the workmen drift away to another mine, or some other camp, or to a distant State where less rigid rules are in force, and the operator, who has sought to safeguard the lives of his employees and safeguard his property from destruction, is left shorthanded as a result of his good endeavors. The remedy for these evil conditions is uniformity of laws in all of the States for the operation of coal mines.

It will be seen by reference to the list of fatal accidents, published elsewhere in this report, that 14 of the 15 accidents were due to falls of rock and coal. In 10 of these occurrences the miner's working places had been carefully examined by competent men and pronounced safe before the workmen were allowed to enter. The details of the circumstances attending the accidents demonstrated conclusively that the victim had changed the safe condition of his place to an unsafe condition within a few hours, and continued to work under menacing conditions even after being warned by drivers and fellow workmen, as was testified to in several instances. If a law were enacted which provided a penalty for any workman risking his life or person unnecessarily, this class of accidents would be comparatively few, whereas at present over 60 per cent of the fatalities in coal mines, as well as less serious accidents, are due to falls of rock and coal under which the miner works, knowing that he is in danger, but defers remedying the condition because it may be a trifle inconvenient at the moment.

The men employed should be educated by frequent meetings and lectures in order to arouse them to the importance of strict discipline in the mines for their own protection.

Frequent visits of the Federal Bureau of Mines mine-safety cars, and lectures, demonstrations, and practice drills conducted by the

crews of these cars, serve to keep interest in safety appliances and methods from lagging and becoming neglected.

I would offer the following suggestions, as heretofore offered in my reports, with a few additions:

Stricter discipline at and within the mine, which discipline can only be enforced by more specific and stringent laws than those now on the statute books.

Absolute prohibition of shooting off the solid or shooting overburdened holes.

Only permissible explosives to be used.

In all mines employing 10 or more men underground all shots to be inspected and loaded by competent shot firers, and ignited by mechanical devices or by shot firers after all other persons have left the mine. Shot firers to have full legal authority to condemn all misplaced holes.

Severe penalties to be imposed by law for abusing any shot firer by innuendo, abusive language, or assault because he has condemned any shot hole in performance of official duty.

At least three rescue helmets of approved type to be kept in constant readiness and in good condition at all mines employing 25 or more men underground.

Increased care for his own safety made compulsory on the miner; requirement that he examine and keep his place well timbered at all times and be satisfied with a smaller tonnage. To offset the lessened output the price paid for mining should be increased.

Fire bosses and all other inspectors should be required to make a memorandum, within the mine, of all dangerous conditions found and should record it in a book kept for the purpose near the mouth of the mine.

Shot firers should keep a record of dangerous, condemned shot holes, with the name and number of miner. For a continuation of such dangerous practices the miner should be punished by law instead of discharging him to go to some other mine and bring about similar dangerous conditions, for which he was discharged.

All nonfatal accidents to be reported to the mine inspector each month as well as all fatal accidents.

Frequent nonfatal accidents indicate laxity in care and discipline. If they are reported and measures taken for their prevention more serious accidents may be avoided.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS.

*List of fatal accidents in coal mines in New Mexico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Date.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Name of victim.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single.	Widow or orphans left.	Cause of accident.
1910.					Yrs.			
July 15	Hilton.....	Carthage.....	Ramon Carranza.....	Mexican.....	37	Married.....	Widow in Mexico.....	Fall of coal.
Aug. 16	Holen.....	Madrid.....	Jasper P. Wardrup.....	American.....	23	Single.....	Widow and 3 children.....	Fall of rock.
Sept. 21	Van Houten No. 4.....	Van Houten.....	Cruz Martinez.....	Mexican.....	33	Married.....	Widow and 3 children.....	Picked into missed shot.
Sept. 28	Yankee.....	Yankee.....	Levi Turner.....	American.....	19	Single.....	Widow and 3 children.....	Mule pulled car against timber, pulling it down; top rock fell.
Oct. 28	Heaton.....	Heaton.....	Refugio Sanchez.....	Mexican.....	21	.....do.....	Widow and 3 children; married son at Brilliant, N. Mex.	Fall of rock.
Oct. 28	Brilliant No. 3.....	Brilliant.....	John Vegas.....	Hung'n.....	51	Married.....	Widow and 3 children; married son at Brilliant, N. Mex.	Fall of coal.
27	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mike Yert.....	Austrian.....	24	Single.....	.....do.....	Fall of rock.
31	Dawson No. 1.....	Dawson.....	John Garcia.....	Mexican.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fall of coal.
Dec. 28	.....do.....	.....do.....	Louis Steele.....	Austrian.....	20	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fall of coal.
1911.								
Feb. 1	Weaver.....	Gibson.....	Remen Fakra.....	Slav.....	26	Married.....	Widow and child.....	Fall of rock.
Feb. 17	Bartlett.....	.....do.....	John Pleese.....	.....do.....	39	.....do.....	Widow and 5 children in Austria.	Do.
May 15	Union.....	Gallup.....	Jo Barrell.....	Italian.....	58	Single.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 8	Heaton.....	Heaton.....	James Ferola.....	.....do.....	37	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
June 19	Van Houten No. 1.....	Van Houten.....	Carlo Cavanni.....	.....do.....	49	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
20	Weaver.....	Gibson.....	Rafael Vladi.....	.....do.....	33	Married.....	Widow in Italy.....	Do.

**PRODUCTION OF COKE.***Production of coke in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30 1911.*

[Tons are of 2,000 pounds.]

Name of operator and location of ovens.	Number of ovens.		Number of days operated.	Coke made.	Value of product at the ovens.		Number of men employed at—	
	In camp.	Operated.			Per ton.	Total.	Coke ovens.	Washeries.
				<i>Tons.</i>				
Stag Cañon Fuel Co., Dawson.	570	520	365	<sup>1</sup> 289,335.05	<sup>2</sup> \$3.00	\$868,005.15	160	25
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co., Koehler.....	210	150	300	<sup>2</sup> 76,858	<sup>2</sup> 3.00	230,574.00	35	6
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co., Gardiner.....	200	100	200	<sup>4</sup> 26,442	<sup>2</sup> 3.00	79,326.00	30	6
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1911....	980	770	.....	392,635.05	.....	1,177,905.15	225	37
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1910....	980	838	.....	397,102.10	.....	1,189,965.62	249	37
Decrease (—).....	.....	—68	.....	—4,467.05	.....	—12,060.47	—24	.....

<sup>1</sup> Increase, 26,300.95 tons.<sup>2</sup> Approximated.<sup>3</sup> Decrease, 12,131 tons.<sup>4</sup> Decrease, 18,637 tons.

Very respectfully,

JO. E. SHERIDAN,

*United States Mine Inspector for New Mexico.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



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